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REPORT ON
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MARQUESS OF DOWNSHIRE

PRESERVED AT
EASTHAMPTON PARK
BERKS

VOLUME TWO

PAPERS OF
WILLIAM TRUMBULL THE ELDER
1605—1610

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The material for this Report was prepared by the late E. K. PURNELL, whose death in the autumn of 1933 interrupted the printing of the present volume when a part only was in type and none had been passed for press. In the spring of the following year the work of editing the remainder of the volume and of revising the whole was entrusted to Mr. A. B. HINDS, who has also prepared the introduction and index.

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INTRODUCTION

THIS section of the Report on the MSS at Easthampstead Park is concerned with the diplomatic career of the elder William Trumbull, who served at Brussels, first as ambassador's secretary and then as resident, from 1605 until 1625. The present volume carries the story down to the end of the year 1610.

I.

William Trumbull son of John Trumbull of Craven in Yorkshire, came to London towards the end of the sixteenth century. He attached himself to the service of Thomas Edmondes, who had been French secretary to the queen since 1596, had been made a clerk to the Privy Council in 1598 and was knighted in 1603. According to Sainsbury, who quotes no authority, Trumbull served Edmondes in the Council Chamber from 1597 without fee or reward.* In January 1605 Edmondes went to Brussels as ambassador extraordinary with the Earl of Hertford to the Archdukes Albert and Isabella. When the earl returned home at the beginning of June, Edmondes remained behind as ambassador in ordinary, a position which he occupied until September 1609. During the whole of this period he had with him as joint secretaries both William Trumbull and Jean Beaulieu. While he was acting in this capacity Trumbull's correspondence, at least so much as is preserved here, is comparatively scanty, but whenever he was separated from his "bedfellow" Beaulieu the latter wrote him voluminous letters, which constitute the most important part of the material for this period. These separations were not infrequent, as in each of the years 1606-9 Trumbull crossed to England in the spring, remaining there until July or later. Beaulieu on his part was away in Paris in December 1606 and again in March 1608. On the second of these visits to England Trumbull had an accident with his horse and broke his leg, just when he was expected back in Brussels (in July 1607). This laid him up for some weeks at the White Hart Inn, Ospringe, near Faversham in Kent. When he was able to get about again he went to his house in London, but was expected in Brussels at the end of September. In the following year,

* *Unpublished Papers Illustrative of the Life of Rubens*, page 10.

apparently from trusting to an inexperienced navigator, he incurred considerable danger in crossing the sea, indeed it was definitely reported at Brussels that he had been drowned. It brought a gentle reproof from Edmondes: "Let this warn you to be careful in the like occasions hereafter. You are beholding to many of your friends that have expressed much sorrow for you, as well those which are out of the house as the domestical" (p. 56). At the beginning of 1609 Trumbull seems to have been unwell, as Dr. Lodge sends him a prescription for some pills, but in spite of this he was again in London in April of that year, returning to Brussels early in June.

On the 4th September 1609 Edmondes sailed for England, leaving Trumbull in charge. His first despatch is dated 13 September and his first 12 letters are addressed to his old chief, who seems to have passed them on to Salisbury. This did not last long and on 2 November Edmondes wrote telling him to address himself direct to the treasurer for the future and from 22 November onwards he complied with this instruction.

Trumbull's position at Edmondes' departure was merely that of *chargé d'affaires* and he does not seem to have received any special credentials to present to the Archdukes. It was intended that he should speedily be relieved by a fully qualified ambassador. The position was considered one of importance, so much so that Edmondes wrote that they would rather keep an ambassador in those parts than in Spain (p. 129). Various names were suggested for the position, those most favoured being George Calvert and Dudley Carleton. In the mean time Trumbull's official character was so far acknowledged that he was promised an allowance of 20 shillings a day, which was double the amount accorded to Dickenson, who occupied a similar position at the Hague on the departure of Sir Ralph Winwood (pp. 127, 138, 145).

The uncertainty about his future seems to have preyed upon Trumbull's mind. It may have effected his health, as a letter of Devick of the 2nd May congratulates him on his recovery (p. 286). A letter of Calvert of January suggests that he was already looking about for some other employment (p. 220). Later on he thought of returning to his old master Edmondes, by that time established as ambassador at Paris. Edmondes threw cold water upon this project, probably feeling that Trumbull might not accommodate himself to a subordinate position after having occupied one of much greater consequence. He did his best to soften the blow. He told him that Salisbury had conceived a very good opinion of him and it was his custom to design places for those whom he found fit to do service and of whom he took particular liking. He added: "I should be sorry that your love for me should hinder your preferment and therefore wish that there were first trial made thereof, and when you think fit to make your retreat to so poor a fortune as mine is, you shall find me endeavour to give you all the satis-

faction in my power" (p. 324). He told Devick that Trumbull's qualification deserved better than he could do for him (p. 327). Somewhat earlier he told Trumbull of a conversation about his future that he had had with the treasurer. Salisbury asked how he was languaged and what skill he had in the Latin tongue. Edmondes gave the treasurer assurances upon these points and that Trumbull was of a very quiet and mild disposition, adding "I make certain that he designs some place for you or that he will use you about himself." (p. 308).

Such vague promises do not seem to have had much effect in soothing Trumbull's apprehensions. It is certain that he considered that Edmondes was treating him badly. In a letter to Beaulieu of 20 June he poured forth his grief over the "strange and unequal dealing" of those from whom he was to expect the greatest favour (p. 318). Some weeks later the same correspondent refers to deliberations that savour of some desperate disposition (p. 361).

By this time, however, the situation had cleared considerably. In July it seemed to be definitely settled that Sir Dudley Carleton should go to Brussels as ambassador. His patent was drawn and the time appointed for him to take leave of the king. Suddenly everything was changed and instead of going to Brussels he was sent to succeed Sir Henry Wotton at Venice. The explanation given for this unexpected development was that it was considered unseemly to send an ambassador to the Archdukes when they had sent no one to take the place of the baron of Hoboken, who had gone home in May 1609. The diversion of Carleton to another sphere on the very edge of his appointment to Brussels, made it probable that Trumbull would not be disturbed for some time to come. This news and perhaps some further assurances, did much to relieve Trumbull's mind. In September he wrote to thank Salisbury's secretary, Levinus Munck, for a letter of 23rd July, which he had only recently seen, and of which he says: "Since my departure out of England I have not received anything from thence that hath yielded me such comfort" (p. 364-5). Although he still felt his position to be precarious and that he was as he put it, but a tenant at will, he believed himself sufficiently safe to adopt the advice of his friends and to send for his wife. Accordingly Mrs. Trumbull left London early in October and joined her husband in Brussels before the end of the year.

II.

Up to the time when Trumbull took charge at Brussels, these papers are mainly concerned with the doings of his chief. The diplomatic activities of Edmondes are recorded elsewhere and there is not much here on that score that calls for remark. He seems to have regarded the post as a step to some higher employment, and he watched what was going on at home with close attention. The sudden death of the Treasurer Dorset in April

1608 seemed to offer exceptional prospects of advancement. His hopes were somewhat dashed by a letter from Munck telling him that Salisbury intended to retain his place as secretary as well as the new office of treasurer. Edmondes had cherished the idea that he might get the secretaryship for himself. In spite of the disappointment he wrote to Salisbury asking that he might have some share in the anticipated distribution of offices. If there were nothing better he felt sure of getting the French embassy in succession to Sir George Carew, who was about to come home. Things moved slowly at Court and Salisbury was in no hurry to make up his mind. A year later, when Trumbull paid his usual spring visit to England, he was engaged in forwarding his chief's affairs. He had instructions to move for Edmondes' recall and to state that he was ready to submit himself absolutely to be disposed of according to the treasurer's good pleasure (p. 96).

That summer Winwood, Carew and Edmondes all returned home from their embassies, but Salisbury seemed to be in no hurry to make fresh appointments. The delay and uncertainty caused no little heart burning among those who looked to receive crumbs from the great man's table. Winwood bemoaned himself that after so many years' service abroad he should be forced to begin his fortunes anew in England. Edmondes thought that he had fared very well and considered his own claims to be much higher. Relations between these two ministers continued to be strained for some time and Edmondes believed that Winwood had lost credit by his self seeking (pp. 128, 154). The estrangement continued for the remainder of the year, but early in 1610 a reconciliation was effected, owing to advances made by Winwood.

Edmondes had felt so certain of the French embassy that he had made arrangements to take over Carew's house in Paris even before he had left Brussels. Arrived in London he found that no definite decision had been taken. They did not propose to send any one to France before the French paid a similar compliment by the appointment of an ambassador to London. In October Salisbury made a definite proposal to Edmondes. He suggested that he should give up the French embassy and act instead as his substitute for foreign affairs, while Lake attended to home affairs (p. 177). Edmondes accepted the proposal but the arrangement was not destined to endure. Winwood and Carew both considered that they had equal claims to the secretaryship while Lake showed great jealousy of Edmondes' attendance about the king. But what brought the arrangement definitely to an end was a report that it was intended to give Edmondes and Lake a kind of investiture into the secretary's place (pp. 307-8). Salisbury could not tolerate even the rumour of such a thing and so he adopted the surest means to extinguish it.

Finding his way blocked in this direction Edmondes re-

asserted his claim to the French embassy, being weary of Court intrigues and feeling that he was best fitted for a diplomatic career. Here also he met with opposition from Carew who, seeing that there was no hope of employment at home, wanted to go back to Paris and used his wife's credit with the queen to gain his end. In this matter, however, the influence of the treasurer carried the day in favour of Edmondcs. In spite of all he still remained in uncertainty for several weeks, although the arrival of La Boderie as ambassador from France at the turn of the year removed the difficulty on the score of punctilio. Finally, on the assassination of Henri IV, he was hurried off to Paris, almost at a moment's notice.

Some more personal notes about Edmondcs may be added to this account. While in Brussels he writes about his liability to malicious misrepresentation at home (p. 451), and in a letter about the same time he refers to what appears to have been a rebuke from the Speaker, and the need to defend his good name (p. 450). It is possible that both of these refer to the same incident, upon which I am unable to throw any further light. Edmondcs' pursuit of astronomical studies is mentioned in a letter of Floyd (p. 106). This may have been due to an interest in navigation, to which his requests to be supplied with a Jacob's staff and a copy of Recorde's Geography would also seem to point.

III.

When Trumbull took over the legation at Brussels the long drawn hostilities between Spain and the United Provinces had been brought to a standstill by the truce signed only five months earlier. The truce had been strongly opposed by some on both sides and its continuance seemed doubtful. Peace was threatened almost immediately by the emergence of the question of the succession to the duke of Cleves. The defence of Protestant interests seemed to be assured by the co-operation of England and France with the Dutch but with the assassination of Henry IV successful resistance to the House of Austria and the Catholic powers became more problematical. Trumbull's despatches upon these affairs are, for the most part, preserved at the Public Record Office in the series *State Papers, Flanders*. They are therefore outside the scope of this report, although they are duly entered in his letter books, which form part of the collection. The papers printed here serve to show, at least to some extent, the material upon which the despatches were based. Brussels was, for more reasons than one, an excellent post from which to observe affairs and politics; as Throckmorton wrote to Trumbull on the most important question of the hour: "Of the business of Cleves, you are at the fountain head of all."

To keep himself informed of what was going on around him Trumbull took care to establish correspondents at all the principal centres of interest while keeping up those that had already

been started in the time of Edmondes. He already had a somewhat irregular correspondent at Madrid in the person of Sir Francis Cottington. From the first his colleague Dickenson sent him a letter once a month from the Hague, while Throckmorton supplied Dutch and English news by writing at irregular intervals from Flushing. De Villiers Hotman, the Dutch agent at Dusseldorf, took an early opportunity to suggest that he should continue with Trumbull the correspondence which he had conducted with Beaulieu, and from the 1st November 1609 he continued to send his news, at least once a week. For some reason, unexplained, he did not wish "our ambassador" to know of this correspondence. It is probable that he means Boissise, the French ambassador at Brussels (pp. 176, 210). At Cologne Trumbull also obtained his information from the Dutch agent, one Henry Bilderbeck, whose letters begin in January 1610 and who also wrote regularly once a week. Bilderbeck was not a *persona grata* to the Senate at Cologne, which did its best to turn him out, in spite of remonstrance from the States General (pp. 392, 399). There was manifest danger that the correspondence would be tampered with and Trumbull was given a private address to use at Cologne, while Bilderbeck often signs himself "*quem nosti*," "*Silvester Pistorius*" etc. The relations between Trumbull and his former colleague Beaulieu have already been mentioned. When Edmondes went to Paris he took Beaulieu with him as his secretary and he at once became the chief source of news from the French capital. Although Beaulieu had been in Edmondes' service since 1596, even longer than Trumbull, he was not very happy at Paris. He told Trumbull that he was the only one there of his own rank. He may have felt that his French name and origin were prejudicial to him and he told Edmondes of his wish to leave because he feared that his service might be interpreted as against the state (p. 324). He seems to have thought better of it or to have resigned himself to his fate. In September he wrote to Trumbull "Your stay in those parts hath exceeding much crossed my . . . resolution to leave this service, wherein I am forced to continue; but the cause I cannot write to you."

It was a regular practice for the ambassadors of the time to keep in touch with their colleagues. Winwood at the Hague had expressed to Edmondes his desire to have correspondence with Trumbull and his letters begin in April 1610. Carleton did not reach Venice until the very end of the year, but he had time to send one letter which is included in this volume, the precursor of very many others.

These are the names of Trumbull's principal correspondents from a professional point of view at the outset of his career as a minister. His diligence in the matter was highly commended by Salisbury who wrote: "It is a special part of a minister of your employment to have his eyes cast afar off as well as near, and I commend it much in you." (p. 229).

IV.

Although Trumbull's official papers have been preserved at the Public Record Office in the series *State Papers, Flanders*, there is a gap in that series between 2 August and 22 November 1609. The interval is adequately filled in here by two letters of Edmondes, one to the Archdukes and the other to their secretary Pratz; and by a dozen letters of Trumbull to Edmondes, taken from his letter book, from 13 September to 15 November. Of these last only five are to be found in Vol. CLXXI of the Stowe MSS. preserved at the British Museum, namely those of 13, 20, 25 September; 25 October, and 1 November (pp. 121, 130, 133, 164, 167).

Edmondes' farewell letter to the Archdukes is of importance because it sets forth the main points with which Trumbull had to deal on the ambassador's departure. These are three in number. The first is a demand for the expulsion from the Archdukes' dominions of English refugees, considered as rebels, and especially those believed to be implicated in the Gunpowder Plot. Second, exception is taken to the facilities accorded for the establishment of seminaries for the training of Jesuits and other religious. Complaint is made that these men were trained to be sent to England to stir up trouble and that from these establishments infamous libels were issued against the king and his government. In the third place Edmondes asked for assurances that the Irish regiment in the Archdukes' pay should not be used to the prejudice of his king, in view of the well known machinations of the pope to re-establish the earl of Tyrone and his adherents in Ireland.

The reply of the Archdukes, which was given very promptly, is couched for the most part in general terms. In the matter of the seminaries they professed their inability to interfere, and they excused themselves similarly in the case of the Irish, who were in the pay of the king of Spain. At the same time they announced their determination to stand firmly by the peace and promised to give the king of Great Britain every possible satisfaction.

This reply was not well received and on his return to England Edmondes reported that the harbouring of the gunpowder men was very harshly taken there (p. 128). The Archduke had indeed promised to remove them but Trumbull found no great forwardness over the enforcement of orders for the expulsion of the refugees. Three of the chief among them, Baldwin, Gerard and Owen, received an intimation that they must remove themselves out of the Archdukes' dominions, but on one pretext or another they contrived to evade compliance with the order, apparently relying upon the favour and connivance of the government. In October Baldwin and Owen certainly and probably Gerard also, were in Brussels and Trumbull thought fit to remonstrate with the Archduke about

this open defiance of his orders. The Archduke professed surprise and promised to give the king every satisfaction. Yet only a month later Owen was boasting that, in spite of all his enemies, he would remain in Brussels as long as he pleased (p. 179). Among the papers collected by Trumbull there is one containing the arguments of a Brussels advocate in support of the thesis that Owen was under no obligation to obey an heretical sovereign (p. 448).

Of the three Baldwin did eventually leave Flanders and in June 1610 he was arrested in the Palatinate and sent prisoner to England. There he was twice examined without disclosing anything of consequence. There was some talk of using torture, but he seemed to be without apprehension and it was considered unlikely that he would be treated with severity.

With regard to the seminaries, Trumbull reported that the number of English Jesuits at Louvain had almost trebled in three years. Among the English in Flanders it was believed that Baldwin received as much as 7000*l.* yearly from the Catholics in England for the upkeep of the seminaries, while the Archdukes, so far from suppressing these institutions, bestowed a liberal donation on the English College at Douay, to relieve its indebtedness (pp. 173-4).

In the matter of the Irish, advances were made to Trumbull by an Irish Franciscan, tutor to Tyrconnel's son, who had been left in Flanders, that the lad might be received into favour and allowed to live in his own country with some small provision for his maintenance. The Irish soldiery were so quarrelsome among themselves that Trumbull wrote to suggest that it might be worth while to subsidise a party among them to act as spies upon the rest and to counterpoise the irreconcilable enemies of England (p. 151). Neither of these suggestions found acceptance at headquarters. He was told that the king would write to the Archduke about Tyrconnel's son. They did not propose to do more for setting up his house again. They intended, on the contrary, to settle plantations in those parts. There was no disposition to receive any of the rebellious Irish into grace unless they could make it apparent that they deserved it by service to the state (p. 144). So far as the troops were concerned, they were all so false that they did not deserve the value that they set on themselves. Salisbury went on to say that he was not disposed to grant them any extraordinary favour, but Trumbull had permission to make what use of them he could and any special service would be taken into consideration, but their service must first purchase what they expect (pp. 161-2). Later on Edmondes wrote that the government was of opinion that it was better that the Irish should live in any sort in Flanders rather than have any of them return to Ireland (p. 258).

The lot of these exiles was far from happy, especially now the truce had left them without active employment. Trumbull

wrote that their colonel was discontented and dissatisfied with the treatment received from the archdukes, so much so that he appealed to Spain. In September 1610 this colonel was dead and sickness among his men was so rife that fifty out of a single company were in hospital at Malines (p. 363).

V.

All these questions shrink into insignificance besides the dispute over the Cleves succession which, at the time when Trumbull took over, threatened to develop into a general war in which Catholics and Protestants would be lined up against each other. When the Archduke Leopold appeared upon the scene to enforce the suzerain rights of the emperor hostilities at once broke out. The Archdukes in Flanders naturally felt disposed to support their cousin, but their situation was a difficult one. The truce with the Dutch had only recently been concluded and the country was in no condition to bear a resumption of the war. Trumbull summed up the position when he told Salisbury that the Archduke was so far in love with the truce and so penurious of means that he could hardly be drawn into new wars (p. 480). He was, in fact, so desperately short of money that the castellan of Antwerp had to borrow from the magistrat of the town in order to pay his men and there was even talk of pawning plate to meet the expenses of the household.

The death of Richardot at this time deprived the Archduke of much needed counsel, as there was no one of equal sagacity and experience to whom he could go for advice. In the mean time he hastened to settle the outstanding differences with the Dutch over the fulfilment of the terms of the truce.

In October 1609 the Archduke Leopold paid a visit in person to his cousins at Binche. Instead of being spectacular and ceremonious his coming was secret and his stay very short. The assistance of the princes was apparently confined to a present of rich apparel, though there was a whisper of a grant of money for his army. Leopold made a very poor impression there. Instead of wearing his episcopal robes he appeared apologetically before the Infanta and her ladies in secular habit. He could speak nothing but his mother tongue and he depended absolutely, for secular as well as for his spiritual affairs, upon his Jesuit confessor (p. 478).

In the meantime a formidable coalition was forming in defence of the claims of Brandenburg and Neuburg. Henry IV of France told the emperor's ambassador that if the House of Austria came to the assistance of Leopold he would send his best help to Brandenburg (p. 165). The Dutch were alert and preparing to take an active part and James promised to pay a force of 4000 men (p. 236). It is true that the action of England and Holland depended upon the lead given by the French king, and until the end of the year 1609 it remained doubtful whether he really intended seriously to prosecute the

business. But in the new year he had definitely undertaken to find a force of 4000 Swiss, two regiments of the French troops serving in Holland and 2000 horse (p. 236). Sir Edward Cecil, who was to command the English contingent, arrived at the Hague at the beginning of April. Active preparations were in progress for the siege of Juliers, which Leopold had seized and garrisoned. Everything seemed to be in train when Henry IV was struck down by the assassin. As France was the keystone of the coalition the blow seemed to be a fatal one. For the moment, so Winwood wrote, all their forces were at a standstill. A month later he had regained confidence, as the regency in France had decided to pursue the policy of the late king and a French force under Marshal La Châtre was promised to assist the allies in besieging Juliers. This sufficed to set things in motion and a Dutch army under Prince Maurice assisted by the English under Sir E. Cecil, began the siege in the latter part of July.

The House of Austria was in no position at this time to send any help and the only hope for the garrison was that the archdukes might decide to succour them. It must have been at this time that Trumbull wrote to the States General (p. 206). He told them that the archdukes were sending their troops towards Maestricht, which was appointed for their rendezvous. He thought it right to send this as a warning, but he did not believe that there was any intention of attacking the besiegers. The troops were discontented, money was desperately short and they were too fearful of breaking the truce which had been made after so much toil and trouble. He thought that this move was merely intended to get better terms for Juliers, when it surrendered and that the force was intended to dog the allied army to see that it did not undertake any other design.

The Archduke seems to have entertained the idea of intervention for a while, but soon abandoned it. The siege, accordingly, proceeded without interruption. The French army was slow in making its appearance and did not arrive before the 8th August. The English contingent displayed great activity in the operations and did not want anyone else to share the honours if they could help it (p. 329). But when the French arrived on the scene the two nations lived in friendly rivalry and all the leaders were on good terms.

The siege lasted rather longer than had been expected and Prince Maurice told Buwinckhausen that the citadel was stronger than that of Antwerp. The end came on 2 September, when the governor Russenbourg capitulated. After the event he was criticised for having given in prematurely, but there was no hope of relief and he was short of provisions.

This siege was the main and indeed the only considerable operation of this little war, though it continued for the whole of the rest of the year. Lack of funds hampered Leopold's operations. For want of pay his troops were getting completely

out of hand and by the end of the year they were becoming almost as dangerous to their friends as to their foes. The Archduke Leopold himself would have been glad to make peace.

VI.

There is little private correspondence in this collection and during the time that Trumbull was serving under Edmondes there is not much about English affairs. Among the scanty notices is a record of the severe weather at the beginning of 1608, worse than the winter of 1564. The Thames was frozen over at Lambeth so that it was possible to cross it on foot, though some who essayed to do so fell into the river (p. 459). There is a great change at the end of the following year, for when Edmondes returned to England in September, both he and Beaulieu kept Trumbull fully supplied with home news and they continued to do so until they both went to France in May 1610.

The principal subject of public interest at that time was the proceedings of parliament and of these Edmondes, who was a member, was able to supply first hand information. Among other items he mentions a speech of Sir William Maurice in reviving the question of union between England and Scotland, in which he seems to have become hopelessly entangled in his own prolixity. The question of separating four counties from the jurisdiction of Wales was brought forward by Sir Henry Crofts. Edmondes also devotes some space to the stir caused by Cowell's Interpreter. But the chief business for which parliament had been called together was to deal with the financial situation. The king's necessities gave the Commons the opportunity to press for redress of grievances. Negotiations were set on foot for an agreement by which the king should receive substantial grants in return for the surrender of feudal privileges, notably in the matter of wards. This bargaining was called the great contract. As the business was of much consequence and likely to occupy a great deal of time, order was taken that no burgesses should absent themselves without special licence of the House and that such as were absent should be sent for (p. 263). The king's demands for a sum of 600,000*l.* to pay his debts and for an increase of 200,000*l.* a year in his revenues sounded very high to the Commons and they meant to take care not to promise anything before the king should consent to grant some equivalent benefits to his people. They insisted in particular that the Court of Wards should be abolished and they refused to treat of anything else before that was done (p. 257). On 21 March the king sent for both Houses to meet him at the great Banqueting Hall and addressed them in a speech that lasted two hours. He began about Cowell's book, giving his opinion of the greatness of a monarch's authority, but adding that it was proper that princes should rule them-

selves according to the fundamental laws of their country. He took occasion to admonish the Commons concerning the grievances which they had in hand, to deal with none save such as directly concerned the commonwealth and which might well be proved and that nothing might be spoken against the laws which are established, but only against the abuses of them.

In spite of this warning the king's speech was well received and gave great content. Edmondes felt sure that in the end the Commons would satisfy all the royal demands. They set to work at once to consider what abuses in the Courts should be abolished, how to secure this by law, what offers to make to the king for his concessions and how to raise the money to meet his demands (p. 267).

A somewhat different impression of this parliament, at about the same time is given in a letter of R. Taverner. "They have so false brothers among them," he writes, "that nothing is delivered that may be subject to a hard interpretation with the king (which if they be honest men must often fall out) but the king knoweth it presently, and it hath brought so base fear amongst them, no man dareth speak freely. But they have it now in speech to deliver their voices by lot, as in Venice." (p. 87).

Subsequent events showed that parliament was neither so pliant nor so timorous as was supposed. The settlement of the questions at issue did not proceed so smoothly as Edmondes had anticipated. The king showed himself less inclined to make concessions about the wardships. On the 17th April parliament had a long conference with the Lords of the Council on the subject (p. 279). Later on the king sent them word that he could not consent to abolish the feudal tenures, as the matter touched his honour too deeply,* but he was ready to take away all incumbrances belonging thereto. In return for these reduced concessions he asked for a large increase in supply. These high demands greatly disturbed the Commons and on the 2nd May they resolved to inform the Lords that they could not proceed to treat further upon such terms (p. 285).

The despatch of Edmondes to France cut short his illuminating comments upon parliamentary proceedings. Before they sailed Beaulieu promised Trumbull that John More would supply him with news from England for the future, but the remaining notices of parliament in this volume are scanty and from the outside. There is one important exception. This is a full report of Salisbury's speech on the 10th July in defence of his action over the impositions. It is sent by a member of the House to a friend at Middelburgh. He says that he took notes busily himself and also made use of similar notes taken down by two other members, who had better brains and swifter

* See *Venetian Calendar*, Vol. XI, page 451. According to Correr, the ambassador, it was Prince Henry who objected to the abolition of the wardships.

pens than himself (p. 330). At the end of the year parliament was prorogued until the 9th February, but it was destined never to meet again. The populace, wrote Calvert, could say that there never was a House so honest to the state as the Commons were (p. 490), while Sandford declares that the Londoners called it the "blessed parliament." (p. 407).

Soon after Edmondes' return to England some stir was caused at Court by the proceedings of Lady Arabella Stuart. Owing it was supposed to her studious and melancholy nature, she had been living quietly in retirement, though Edmondes suggests that she was not quite right in her head. A suspicion got about that she had been converted to Catholicism by the efforts of Lady Skinner, sister to Sir Griffin Markham, and it was believed that she was projecting a marriage with the prince of Moldavia with the help of Sir George Douglas. As a consequence of these rumours she was confined to her quarters at Court while Lady Skinner's lodgings were narrowly searched. When examined before the Council Lady Arabella was able to give a satisfactory account of herself. She lived in retirement because her allowance was not sufficient to enable her to appear in Court in dress becoming her rank. Her gentleman was going upon private affairs. The king was quite satisfied with the explanation and admitted the justice of her complaint. He made her a grant of 200*l.* and some plate and promised to increase her pension. She began to attend Court regularly and was made much of by both the king and the queen. It is suggested that the affair with the prince of Moldavia was intended to heighthen her consequence with the king, to show him how she was sued unto by foreign princes. She herself attributed it to womanish credulity. In February 1610 she was again called before the Lords upon a new marriage in hand with William Seymour, second son of Lord Beauchamp, for which she was "strangely censured," but she continued unmolested in her former state and later on took her place at the installation of the Prince of Wales.

VII.

The interest of Trumbull and his friends in letters is shown by the frequent reference to books in these pages. It must be admitted that many of these are of a controversial nature. Works of that kind acquired an importance in diplomacy that seems strange in these days, but that was largely due owing to the fact that James himself entered the field as a polemical writer. One of these controversial works seems to have been Donne's *Pseudo Martyr* which Trumbull wished to have sent to him from England. Also on the theological side, Beaulieu, writing in November 1609, records that the translation of the Bible is progressing and that the Old Testament is already done. At Oxford a new edition of the Fathers of the Church was projected. It was to be prepared by twelve men, specially selected, who

were to collate the texts carefully, the cost to be borne by the bishops and leading clergy (p. 275).

Among Trumbull's correspondents there are two of some literary eminence. The first of these, John Sandford, was Edmondes' chaplain at Brussels. He with the secretaries and others seem to have formed a lively company in which the parson was certainly not the least merry. His cloth did not prevent him from indulging a Rabelasian humour when he was in the mood as at least one of his letters here serves to testify. When Edmondes returned to England Sandford went with him and remained a member of his household. He hoped soon to obtain some definite preferment and this was actually promised him by Dr. Abbot, then bishop of Lichfield. This promise never materialised and Sandford, in despair, seems at one time to have contemplated going to Aleppo. In the mean time he stayed on with Edmondes, much discouraged by the uncertainty of his condition (p. 296). The departure of Edmondes to France seems to have cast him adrift. No reason is given, but a younger man was appointed to act as chaplain at the Paris embassy, "a little, pretty, honest chaplain of very good conversation and learning" says Beaulieu (p. 342).

Thus abandoned Sandford, who seems to have been suffering from the stone to add to his other distresses, gave himself up to melancholy, desiring so he said, to find himself a corner to hide from the world. He fell so ill that he thought he was going to die. When he became somewhat better he betook himself to Sir John Digby who had been his pupil and who still valued him. Digby gave him a chamber near his own lodging and being directed by the king to translate a work of Pierre Dumoulin*, he passed it on to Sandford. This task Sandford completed in a very short time, dedicating his book to the king and sending a copy of it to Trumbull at Brussels. Towards the end of the year Digby was selected to go as ambassador to Spain and desired to take Sandford, who was a good Spanish scholar, with him. Sandford did not relish the prospect, as he apparently dreaded the climate; nevertheless he consented to go. "Sandford is an ass for resolving to go with him," he wrote, "but yet he will go because he will never be but an ass" (p. 407). He went, not as chaplain, as stated in the Dictionary of National Biography, but to assist the ambassador in his studies and to help Lady Digby with her Spanish.

Thomas Lodge, lawyer, privateer, poet, writer of romances, physician, is a survival of the Elizabethan age. This volume contains eight of his letters. These throw some light, though not a great deal, upon an obscure portion of his career. The year of the first two letters is somewhat doubtful as while the letters are

* Entitled "Defense de la Foy Catholique, contenue au livre de Jacques I," Paris, 1610.

dated April 1607 they are endorsed 1608. The endorsement would appear to be wrong, as Lodge writes from London and at that time in 1608 Trumbull himself was either in London or on his way thither. In 1607 Trumbull did not go to England until May. Upon this calculation Lodge was in London in the spring of 1607, having apparently just arrived from the Netherlands, as he asks that his books may be sent over. He expresses gratitude to Trumbull for unspecified services, probably in making it possible for him to return. Lodge had got into trouble for some reason that can only be surmised, and had been obliged to live abroad. It is evident that even at this date he considered his position precarious. The next letter follows after a long interval in February 1609. In this Lodge refers to his present misfortune which caused him "so great dejection and amazement" that it had well nigh made him forget himself. It is not stated where this letter was written, but it was sent to Trumbull at Brussels. The next letter of April 20 in the same year, is evidently written from some place abroad. In view of Trumbull's forthcoming visit to England, Lodge wants him to prepare the way for his return, by dispelling misrepresentations in order that he may be able to go back free from suspicion and danger. A letter from Beaulieu in May shows that Lodge was at that time in Brussels. Trumbull had advised him not to return too precipitately and he expresses his intention to follow Trumbull's advice implicitly. His chief concern seems to have been to obtain permission to practice his profession of physician without hindrance. He was still abroad in July but by September he had got safely to London "as yet secured from any disaster." He probably took encouragement from Edmondes' return, from whose good offices he hoped to reap benefit (p. 140).

It is noteworthy that in most of his letters Lodge calls Trumbull his son and writes as if he had married Trumbull's mother. In the last letter of the series Lodge thanks his kind and worthy son for his efforts on his behalf. He then bethinks him of his correspondent's recent rise in the diplomatic world and proceeds to advise him of the course he should pursue to fit himself for affairs of state. The advice, he takes care to explain, is that of one whose whole Court was his study and his courtesans books (p. 189). Finally he reverts to his true profession and sends Trumbull one prescription for himself and another for Sandford, for the stone. This throws some light on the practice of medicine in that age as does a lecture delivered at Surgeons Hall on the treatment of the bites of animals and the prevention of hydrophobia (pp. 398-9). A course of treatment for consumption, recommended by a lady to Mrs. Trumbull might possibly fail to meet with the approval of the faculty, though it is put forward with great confidence (p. 491).

One other literary correspondent remains. This is John Tradescant, father of the more famous founder of the Ashmolean

museum at Oxford. He is represented by a solitary letter complaining of the exactions in the way of tips which he had to pay for his passage home and from which a passport, procured by the friendly offices of Trumbull had failed to save him (p. 188).

VIII.

Although these papers are mainly concerned with affairs of state, other aspects of life crop up from time to time. It is a commonplace for persons living abroad to execute commissions for friends at home or to get those at home to execute commissions for them. An early commission of Trumbull was to negotiate for the purchase of tapestries in Flanders for my lord treasurer and my lord chamberlain. The merchants were not disposed to grant credit to these distinguished clients and demanded ready money before delivery (p. 434).

Other articles in demand abroad were Brussels ticks for bedding, linen at Courtrai and paper from a shop in Brussels. Lesser persons gave minor commissions. When Trumbull went to England he was usually asked to procure some article of finery for the ladies. Rather surprisingly lace and silk were among the articles thus desired from home though Lady Edmondes wrote from England for some Brussels lace which she said, could be procured for sixpence the ell. From England also was to come a headdress of the most elaborate description, a new fashion, as well as a "wire" either for the hair or a ruff. From Brussels, on the other hand are obtained egret plumes and a yellow leather for shoes. Worsted stockings for men at 60 to 72 shillings the dozen, as well as silk hose at 38 shillings the pair were required from England.

Besides these trifles there are large matters of commerce. The peace concluded with Spain in 1604 provided openings for English trade both in Flanders and in Spain itself. The most important article of export was English cloth. The quantity admitted into the Spanish Netherlands was restricted and controlled by issuing passports. The price for kerseys in 1605 is given as 63 stuivers the Flemish ell and this price was falling. While ready to support the merchants in pushing their trade Edmondes insisted on the necessity of their keeping up a high standard of quality and deplored the abuses that had been committed therein "to the embasing of that noble commodity which, being well used, ought to make us welcome in all places of the world" (p. 430).

The merchants who went to Spain experienced hard measure in spite of remonstrances from the Ambassador Cornwallis. In January 1607 the king ordered the immediate payment of all moneys due to the English and letters were sent to all the ports for their good usage. This seems to have had little or no effect for in September of that same year James himself wrote a letter of remonstrance to Philip complaining that no

attention was paid to the representations of his ambassador and no attempt made to redress the wrongs of which his subjects complained (p. 457). At the end of the year Cottington reports that great shows had been lately made to content the ambassador, but in effect, nothing and he had no belief in their professions (p. 34). Early in 1610 orders were issued to prevent English ships from visiting Spanish ports; but this was not a permanent measure, only a precaution due to reports of the spread of sickness in England. It was suspected that these had been circulated by the Dutch with a view to their own interests. The Lords of the Council advised the merchants trading to Spain to establish consuls in the principal towns, to look after their interests, but they objected that this could not be done without first setting up a Company (p. 235). It is also clear that the life of an English official in the country at that time was no pleasant one. Cottington complains bitterly of the isolation in which he was left. He declares that it was more than six months since he had conversed with an Englishman, except the merchant Calley. There were five or six in the town, but the Jesuit Creswell absolutely commanded them not to come to his house (p. 394).

The outstanding case of Spanish dilatoriness or bad faith was that of this same Calley and his partners. They had contracted to supply clothing for the Spanish forces in Flanders. The Archduke Albert himself wrote to the king, to Lerma and to the finances pleading that this debt should be discharged in the shortest possible time. It had been understood that the merchants should be paid punctually, the price was a most reasonable one and the goods supplied had been much better than those purchased in years preceding (p. 464). In spite of this representation the case dragged on for years. In connection with this though not necessarily pertaining to the same contract, there is a detailed estimate here for clothing these forces, giving the cost of the various items (p. 446). Although the possibility of bad debts is not included in the pros and cons, a comparison of the relative value of the East India and the Spanish trade, drawn up about this time, decides emphatically in favour of the former (p. 466).

IX.

Trumbull's interest in music is perhaps shown by his desire for a lesson book on the virginals. To obtain this he engaged the good offices of Beaulieu and Samuel Calvert. The former succeeded in supplying the want through Trumbull's sister Elizabeth. Calvert's efforts were frustrated by the death of Robert Henlake, who had promised him to fill a book with the best (p. 491). Calvert had also undertaken to get him some songs for the virginals, with what results we know not. Trumbull on his side was requested by a M. Blanchet to obtain for him some songs for the viol, after the style of Daniel Newton, who

seems to have been a musician in the service of the Archdukes (p. 438).

In further connection with music there is a stray reference to one Barsano, one of the king's musicians and a maker of rare wind instruments (p. 463).

At the festivities given at the house of Lord Montgomery at Milton in Sheppey, in September 1610, the king's players performed comedies and tragedies, two every day. This was at the very end of Shakespeare's period of productivity, but it is noteworthy that the earliest mention of both "Othello" and "Macbeth" occurs in this same year. Shortly before this a boy of Lord Denny, named William Lee, is said to have been "debauched away from him" by certain players and to be with them in Brussels. A player named Green is mentioned in this connection, but it cannot be Shakespeare's traducer, who had been dead some years at this date.

Shortly after his return to England Edmondess sent some Irish greyhounds to the Infanta Isabella, a gift that seems to have been highly appreciated. In the preceding year he had written for some English bloodhounds for the Count of Brouay, Spinola's son. A novel form of sport practised by James was fishing with cormorants. His methods are described by Horatio Busino, the lively chaplain of the Venetian Ambassador Piero Contarini.* A picture of one of these birds by a painter named Cole was shown to the Archduke Albert and by him to the Infanta, who expressed a wish to have a specimen, together with particulars about its food and training. In compliance with this Trumbull sent the painter to Sir Walter Cope with a request to assist him in the matter. An undated Latin letter, without signature or address, refers to birds of this description and to one Peter Cole (p. 483), and may possibly be connected with this incident. It has therefore been dated conjecturally at the same time. There is one other reference to painting, as Trumbull seems to have been employed over the presentation to the Archdukes of portraits of the king, queen and Prince Henry by the sergeant painter John de Creetes. This was while he was still serving Edmondess.

The formal investiture of the Prince of Wales was marked by the creation of twenty-four knights of the order of the Bath. A description of the costume worn by them on that occasion is supplied by Sir William Browne (p. 205). This revival seems to have drawn attention to another order, that of the Thistle. It had become so obsolete that no one could supply any information about the ceremony or habit pertaining to it. One Fowler, called "secretary" reported that it had been instituted by Charles VII of France in honour of the Scots, for assisting him. The arms of Scotland were environed with the fleur de lys, the cognisance was a thistle and the motto:

* *Venetian Calendar*, Vol. XV, page 258.

Nemo me impune lacessit.† It had been discontinued since the time of King James V (p. 388).

A tragic affair occurred in November 1609 when two young men, Sir George Wharton and Sir James Stuart, as the result of some trifling dispute over the cards, fought a duel and were both killed. In the following April there were two more notorious affairs. In one of these Sir Percy Willoughby was dangerously wounded by Lord Norris while in the other Sir John Egerton, a relative of the chancellor was killed by one Morgan. These affrays seem to have stirred the public conscience and it was hoped that parliament might legislate on the subject while the king was disposed to issue an edict forbidding the practice. In the event nothing was done although the king, by his personal intervention prevented a threatened encounter between the earls of Southampton and Montgomery, who had quarrelled over a game of tennis. Perhaps the royal disfavour led to these matters being settled abroad. Three of them are mentioned in the course of the year 1610, and in the last of these, which took place in December, Sir Hatton Cheke was killed by Sir Thomas Dutton (p. 407). France was at least equally affected by the same plague, which authority tried to stop; but an edict against duelling issued by Henry IV failed to put an end to the evil.

The insecurity of the times is illustrated by an affair on Salisbury plain where a company of seven merchants was robbed and murdered by eleven highwaymen. The thieves were subsequently taken and brought to justice. Although James set his face against piracy, the practice still persisted and in April 1610 a Captain Sackvill ransacked Lundy island. A more humiliating affair had occurred the year before in Irish waters where a pirate named Bishop had boarded and captured a royal pinnace that had been sent against him. The pirate seems to have been staggered by his own success and he returned his prize to the government.

The present volume is in the main the work of the late Mr. E. K. Purnell. It was he who first drew attention to the value of the collection at Easthampstead Park and he spent many years at work there in making transcripts and extracts from the papers. It is true that the existence of the collection was not entirely unknown as many letters and papers from it are printed in the volumes published in 1725 by Edmund Sawyer under the title of "*Winwood's Memorials*." In his introduction Mr. Sawyer says that the Trumbull letters which he prints were supplied to him by John Bridges, the historian of Northamptonshire, but he does not explain where they come from or how it came about that Mr. Bridges was able to supply them. The explanation is, in fact, very simple as the mother of John Bridges was Elizabeth Trumbull, granddaughter of William

† This is of interest, as it has been stated that James II, in reviving the order, substituted *lacessit* for the *lacesset* of the original motto.

Trumbull, the resident at Brussels. Having transcribed most of the papers Mr. Purnell set to work to edit them for the Commission and at the time of his death in September 1933 the text of the present volume was already in type down to the end of June 1610. Living near Easthampstead Mr. Purnell was able to work at the MSS on the spot. As the new editor did not enjoy this advantage, the Marquess of Downshire very kindly consented to send the whole collection to the Public Record Office for his convenience.

The section of the Easthampstead MSS which belongs to Trumbull's residence at Brussels, was arranged and handsomely bound about the middle of last century. It is classified under three heads. The first and much the largest of these sections, consisting of 49 volumes, contains the letters directed to Trumbull, arranged in the alphabetical order of his correspondents, from Abbot to Wotton. The second section, which has been labelled "Minutes" contains the drafts of Trumbull's own letters of an official character with a few stray papers, mostly of similar character. This section consists of five volumes. As has been stated already, most of Trumbull's despatches are to be found in the *State Papers, Flanders* of the public collections. The third section, labelled "Miscellaneous" contains various state papers, news letters, squibs and a varied assortment, such as is implied by the title. The first volume of this section contains papers from 1571 to 1607. Thereafter there is usually a volume for each year of Trumbull's service. Trumbull was an indefatigable collector of diplomatic papers and as a rule he methodically endorsed every paper with its date. In his early years this was always according to the old style. Unfortunately the one who arranged the papers was not aware that, by the old reckoning, the year began on the 25th March. As a consequence of this most of the papers from the 1st January to 24th March have been placed in the wrong year, according to modern reckoning.

It is the editor's painful duty to confess to and to apologise for a distressingly large number of faults. The circumstances under which the work was done may be pleaded, at least in part, in extenuation. To deal with small parcels of proofs at wide intervals of time and at different stages of progress has been both confusing and harrassing and has added sensibly to the difficulty of the task. The reprinting at page 318 of a paper already given at page 315 is probably due to this experience, as well as the overlooking of the three papers at the end of the volume, to form an Appendix to the Appendix. The accuracy of the Index may be open to question owing to a mishap that occurred in the printing. This affects the Index from "Ecclesiastical commission" to "Germany."

Other faults must be attributed to different causes. When the volume was made up in the first instance the copies of papers from Miscellaneous, Vol. I were overlooked. These

have been formed into an Appendix together with papers here and there from other volumes, that had also been omitted.

Contrary to the rules set down for these Reports some papers printed elsewhere have been given here at length. These are the Archdukes' instructions to their commissioners, at page 35 and the account of the investiture of the Prince of Wales at page 315. The extract upon evangelical preaching at Venice has also been printed, in translation, in the Venetian Calendar, Vol. X, pp. 496-7. Of papers in collections accessible to the public which are similarly banned, five letters of Trumbull to Edmondson, at pp. 121, 130, 133, 164, 167, are to be found among the Stowe MSS at the British Museum. A footnote should have been appended to the second letter on page 1. This is a draft of a letter clearly marked as having been addressed to Sir Henry Wotton. The letter refers to his arrival in England, and as Wotton was in Venice at the time, it must obviously refer to some one else. The actual person intended can only be matter for conjecture.

Owing to the confusion caused by the Appendix, which, although at the end of the volume, mostly consists of papers of the earliest dates, and to the misdating and misplacing of a number of papers in the body of the volume, a table of Contents has been drawn up in which the papers are arranged in strict chronological order. The dating throughout has been corrected in accordance with old style. To do this it has been necessary to make assumptions in certain cases. Thus it is assumed that natives of states which had adopted the Gregorian Calendar will use new style. Englishmen abroad writing to their countrymen present a more difficult problem, but in the absence of evidence to the contrary it is assumed that they will use the style of their native land. In the case of Lyonel Wake, writing from Antwerp, it was found in one or two instances, that he was using new style, and so it has been assumed that that was his regular practice. Beaulieu, whether writing at home or abroad, uses old style, except in his early letters from Paris, as is shown by internal evidence on several occasions, but he begins the year on the 1st of January. Many of his letters are endorsed "N.S." but this has nothing whatever to do with the date. The confusion between new style and old style has led to the inclusion of six papers which belong to the year 1611.

The editor is indebted to Mr. S. C. Ratcliff, the secretary, for help on more than one occasion in deciphering difficult passages of the text, and he has always been most ready, when asked, to give his skilled assistance.

London, March, 1936.

CORRIGENDA.

- Page 4, line 7, *for* [1608] *read* [1607].
- „ 16, „ 25, *for* Beaulieu i, 12, *read* iv, 12.
- „ 16, „ 32, *for* Tite, *read* Tice.
- „ 63, „ 28, *delete* Trumbull.
- „ 81, „ 35, *for* nouvcaux, *read* nouveaux.
- „ 96, „ 32, *delete* inverted commas *after* estate.
- „ 121, „ 29, *for* Row, *read* Lowe.
- „ 233, „ 17, *for* beseiged, *read* besieged.
- „ 253, „ 13, *for* Maulevier, *read* Maulevrier.
- „ 341, „ 35, *for* Wirtemberg, *read* Wirteburch.

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MANUSCRIPTS
OF THE
MARQUESS OF DOWNSHIRE

PRESERVED AT
EASTHAMPSTEAD PARK, BERKSHIRE.

VOL. II.

PAPERS OF WILLIAM TRUMBULL THE ELDER.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to SIR HENRY WOTTON, at Venice.

[1605], July 20. Brussels.—I have your letter of the 8th, acknowledging my second letter of June 15. A former letter of yours came not to my hands, directed to Antwerp, which may have been sent to England with your other letters for that place. Nothing hath been effected between these two great armies, waiting one upon the other. But now these princes are reinforced from Italy and other places, they have raised two armies one with Van den Berg to make head to Ct. Maurice in Flanders, the other principal army with Spinola demandeth to prosecute the war in Friesland, whither Spinola is gone in hope not only to force Maurice to withdraw from Flanders, but to plant the seat of war in that country which is wholly under the States. They have already passed the Rhine where they conceived to find the greatest difficulty, and are making forts to secure the passage thereof at Kaiserswerth and Linghen.

Copy. 1½ p. XLIX., 58.

EDWARD, EARL OF HERTFORD to the SAME.

1605, July 23. [Brussels].—I was very glad to understand of your arrival in England. I thank you for your good offices signified to me at your return. These Princes often make honourable mention of you. These armies have done nothing since your departure.

Draft. 1½ p. XLIX., 59.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1605, Aug. 7. Antwerp.—I have sold your friend Mr. Cure's kerseys this week, although not so dear I would wish, to a good man of Bridges [Bruges] at 63 stivers the Fl. ell.

at 6 months' time. If they were now to sell they would not yield so much by 6 or 8 st. an ell. I would not have you send yours hither for there are so many kerseys in town that no one will offer any money for them. I accommodated Mr. Cure with 30*l.* sterling, which I have not mentioned in the note I gave him under my hand.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XLV., 1.

JOHN CHANDLER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1605, Sept. 2. [Antwerp].—This day I received the enclosed with another directed to his Lordship [Edmondess] which by his direction I addressed to him. There is a request framed in the behalf of us English here resident unto his Altesse for the enjoying of our exemptions in the matter of excise as in the past. It will be sent to you in a day or two. We appoint you our procurator to put his Lordship in mind of it. Mr. Wake and his bedfellow commend themselves.

Holograph. 1 p. XIX., 4.

JOHN CHANDLER to the SAME.

1605 [endorsement], Nov. 17. Antwerp.—Has Trumbull's of Nov. 5, o.s. and requests him to return four barrels of beer by the ship which brought it. Will receive the patterns of tapestry tomorrow. Has not asked Denys when he will go to Spain. Such a demand [from Chandler] would be unsavoury, when divers mens' credits at Antwerp are in question, Denys having received of late some disgrace. Trumbull should write to ask when he will go, as he may not wish this to be known publicly.

Holograph. 1 p. XIX., 5.

JOHN CHANDLER to the SAME.

1605, Nov. [endorsement].—When last at Brussels I perceived that you had paid or lent money to one pretending to be servant to William and Raffe Freeman, who is still here; is but a companion, and hath "prettily overreached you."

Holograph. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. XIX., 3.

LYONELL WAKE to the SAME.

1605, Dec. 7. Antwerp.—I enclose letter received this day from Calais, but I doubt (if they require any haste) that Mr. Middleton hath not been so diligent in sending them away as he was in writing of them, for that the cover he sent me is of very old date. We hear so many tales concerning these treasons in England that we cannot tell which to believe. Commendations to Mr. Beaulieu.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XLV., 22.

JOHN CHANDLER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1605, Dec. 11. Antwerp.—I wrote on the [*blank*] enclosed to Mr. Colford. Deliver enclosed to my L. Ambr. I perceive that *aquila non capit muscas*, or you would have been here before this to recover the odd money that Freeman's man [see p. 2] borrowed of you. I fear if you come not in time that the tennis court and the [*MS. torn*] wenchies will have intercepted it.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XIX., 7.

JOHN CHANDLER to the SAME.

1605, Dec. [*endorsement*].—In conformity with yours of Nov. 30, o.s. I have proceeded *viis et modis* with your warrener whom I did this day devalise *de haut en bas*, and found only a poor remainder of 3*l.* 12*s.* which shall be sent you in gold. The odd 9*l.* 8*s.* is consumed. I protest my Lord should not address himself unto such a commissary, for had I not supposed that my Lord conceived more of the indignity to be conycatched than of the value of the money, I would not have intermeddled in that conycatching commission. The bearer can inform you how that business was carried, which I am sorry hath not taken that effect that might give my Lord that satisfaction that I could wish.

Holograph. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. XIX., 6.

JOHN CHANDLER to the SAME.

1606, Jan. 4. Antwerp.—Refers to tapestries sent on approval to "my Lord of Sarisbury."

Holograph. 1 p. XIX., 1.

SAMUEL CALVERT to the SAME.

1606-7, Feb. 2 [*endorsement*]. Paris.—The King hath been prayed by our Ambr. to hearken to his Maty's. request for 2 millions due to his *devanciers mais il n'est gousté de ce costé là*, and will give no answer.

Holograph. 1 p. XIV., 2.

JOHN SEARLE to the SAME.

1605[-6], Feb. 10 Monday.—Affirms his innocence of any justification for "my Lord's austere and severe indignation," upon some of whose speeches he had "broken forth." His Lordship was so sharp and severe in his words that he dared not reply. The first occasion was at Dover. He endured as long as he could, but at last begged his Father to allow him to return home. Trumbull had spoken in his favour, but after that he was accused of lying or drunkenness. This he denies

but admits that sometimes he had taken "more than either becomes or is fitting for him." He asks Trumbull to intercede for his pardon or for a certificate that he has not parted from his Master in any ill fashion.

4 pp. Misc. II., 3.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1608], Feb. 23. [Paris].—We are resolved your treaty is broken. This K. hath sent a large proportion of money to the States, and it is whispered that he will discover something this year against the Spaniard.

[Postscript].—"Mr. Mathew continues in his form, and we cannot judge of his sincerity."

Holograph. 1 p. Trumbull, XIV., 3.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to the SAME.

1606[–7], Mar. 8. o.s. Madrid.—Your letter of Feb. 14 hath made me doubt that our last dispatch have miscarried, for you seem to doubt that these papers of Olney's are not the right, for in [*torn*] letter I wrote you the contents of the papers fearing they had miscarried. They were enclosed to Vanderstraten, a Dutchman living in Brussels.

To the Conde de Villa Longa's son the King hath given 5,000 ducats rent, and restored unto him all the goods that were his own. The Conde is still in prison, much admired for his wise behaviour in such extreme misery.

400,000 ducats are disbursed for marine expenses. Sir Anthony Sherley is now this day made General of all the K. of Spain's ships in the Mediterranean. He hath promised to draw many ships out of England, to serve this K. there. He is also made of the Council in Naples, and honoured with the Order of St. James, and as himself now told me, that Order is accompanied with an [*torn*]. The same Order is bestowed on Sir James Lindsey and two young Irishmen.

Holograph. 1 p. Trumbull, XXI., 3a.

J. BEAULIEU to the SAME at London.

1606, Apr. 23. o.s. Brussels.—Good bedfellow,* Since your departure my L. hath written to you twice, and I once, but never a word from you. Hither came a man a few days since to know whether any such one was gone from hence upon such a day. He asked because the horse which you hired at Gand for Calais, had not been delivered there. But we know you came safe to Dunkirk. My L. of Devonshire is reported dead. Rumours go about the E. of Tyrone and his discontentment in England. Since your going my L. hath written twice to my L. of Salisbury, and now maketh a private letter to him,

(*) A large number of the writer's letters to Trumbull begin thus.

and another to Mr. Traunte for you to deliver. We hope you now have the Marquis of St. Germain in England "with all his magnificence, but you shall not have ours until after his return . . . for fear of eclipsing our glory."

[*Postscript*].—If Gasper is not coming shortly, pay him 12s. for gloves. I hope you will not be away more than two months, as I purpose on your return to journey to Spa. My L. has only now received Sir E. Hoby's letter, sent by Mr. Chandler, and delayed by him.

Holograph. 1 p. iv., 1.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL, London.

1606, May 14. O.S. Brussels.—I have yours of 25th and 30th April, the last by Mr. Maçon, Sir H. Carey's man, who left Mr. Cornouallis on board the ship near Boulogne (where they were forced to land). The latter had letters from you for my L. but we have no news of him, though Maçon hath been here 5 or 6 days, being come in the Marquis de St. Germain's company. The Marquis arrived here on Thursday the 8th. By his short stay in England we suspected that he was not content with his usage there, but he gives a good account thereof. "And yet for all that, and for the solemn promises which he made both to the King and to Sir Carey's friends, to be an earnest mediator for his ransome, he hath showed very little care . . . to acquit himself of his promise . . . using nothing but shifts and evasions, and the same somewhat gross. He goes to Antwerp to-morrow only to see the town. I know not what he hath treated with you," for your letters to me make as little mention thereof as of all other public matters, which you congest all in my L.'s packet, *privativement à tous autres*. But without your letters my L. acknowledgeth he had been ignorant of most of your occurrences. "You feed me with my Lady's business; with the same coin will I pay you again. She desireth you to overlook your former notes and memorials that you may forget nothing. Then to take care of the performance of these Articles following—first to desire Gaspar to remember the Countess of Barlamont's hat, that she may have it as soon as possibly can be, and that it may be white. Then to speak to W. Browne to desire Mrs. Colwort, the tirewoman to make my lady a tire of the newest fashion, with hair and pearls, in flowers and leaves fashion, bestowing therein an ounce of great "ragge" pearls and an ounce of small ones. To buy her 2 dozens of pendants of glass cherries and strawberries; 2 dozen yards of this enclosed necklacing, and 2 or 3 half-dozens of some newer fashions; 2 dozen of the enclosed ribbon, keeping the breath and colour, and to take care if her saddle cannot be provided ready to be sent with the provisions, that it may be afterwards safely conveyed to Flushing. She is very much stomached at you, and saith you are a very niggard for

having propounded in your letters to my L. whether it were not best to have one of fustian in nape provided for her which she doth very highly scorn and laugheth as much as the touch of her spite doth give her leave, at your lowly simplicity. Little Betikin desireth you to remember the bodies of her gown. Both my Valentine and she thank you for your remembrance of them, which they requite every day at the table's end toward you, your wife and your little patch (for so hath Mr. Sanford christened him) not only in wine, but sometimes also in cream and milk at Madame de Chassay's house. For all other matters concerning tailors, steward, musicians, etc. I hope my L. . . . hath satisfied you of his desires therein. He was loth to let go those papers which you desired concerning Waterford, for the reasons which he specified to you the last week, though afore and until the sealing almost of his letters, he was half resolved to have sent them." It is no small honour to his Majesty to be visited by the K. of Denmark, but his Exchequer needed not that honour. "Now shall drunkards be in request, but alas! if there were no stouter spades among them than you, I am afraid the Danes would soon make another conquest of England." Spinola was looked for here all last week, but fell sick by the way. He may be at Namur to-morrow, and here this week. He purposeth upon his coming to put presently into the field with two great armies, but of the particular designs nothing known yet. The 3,000 Spaniards from Italy are now in Luxembourg, and a son of the Viceroy of Naples is arrived here who shall command them. War is likely to begin again in Brunswick by reason of some accident fallen out during the treaty between the Duke and the town, which being so, we are not to expect any forces from there, no more are we from Italy, if the difference between the Pope and Venice proceeds. The Pope appointed 27 days for their recanting upon those things which they maintained. The time being expired, it is supposed they are excommunicated. We received yesterday from Sir H. Wotton their proclamation forbidding the clergy on pain of death to receive any Bull, but to bring all such to the Council of Ten. They are said to have banished all Jesuits, and to call the Bull contrary to the word of God. This breaking is grown from a law lately made that the Clergy should neither build Churches or Hospitals, receive legacies or enlarge their purchases without leave. The Pope alloweth this but to depend of his authority, not theirs. There is an old grudge between the two states, the Pope having moved for certain towns of theirs which he holds to be dependance of the Duchy of Ferrara. The Venetians are preparing by sea and land, but they that know the Italian nature fear they will sooner bleed at the nose. The Jesuits here have held a Provincial Assembly and sent one of their Order in commission to Rome. Count Maurice is fortifying Burick

beneath Rhinberg, to prevent their seizing that place for the blocking of Berk. His inaction is held for weakness. Some 4,000 French or more are said to be embarking to serve that side. Sir Tho. Studder being sued hard by the Colonel in the camp, for the mutiny, to avoid justice was forced to come into sanctuary here. Yesterday Sir Griffin Markham came in from the camp." My L. holdeth it for a wrong done unto him by Richard the Tailor for seeking to draw Francis away from his house, and . . . directeth you to enquire of the said Richard's lodging, and presently either by my L. Mayor's means or the Recorder's, if he be in London, or by Sir Tho. Smith's or Sir W. Waad's if in Middlesex, or any other, to cause him to be . . . laid prisoner until he hath made restitution unto you of the sd. Francis' clothes, if at the first he refuse to do it. And so will my L. proceed against him here, if he do offer to come over to fetch her away, as you writ his meaning is, but he doth not think he will be such a fool." I desire your return within two months that I may go to Spa, or the season will be too late. I wonder you have no news yet of your standish from Paris by Sir Tho. Parry's folks. If you had spoken to Monsr. de St. Sauveur about it, you should have heard of it, for it was recommended to him by W. Allin. I will write to my cousin de la Mothe to enquire of Alin by whom he sent it. Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. Mompesson, of whom I had a letter yesternight, Mrs. Walsh here, all commend themselves. Congratulate Mr. Houblon for the good speeding of his work with his wife, but a thousand curses upon that idle Cotgrave for not writing.

Holograph; seal. 5 pp. IV., 2.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1606, May 21. Brussels.—On the 14th yours by Mr. Cornwallis arrived. Let me know when you will be here. Spinola arrived last night at 10, bringing 400,000 crowns in specie and bills for so much again.

Holograph; seal. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. IV., 3.

J. BEAULIEU to the SAME.

1606, May 28, Brussels.—Since Spinola arrived he hath cashiered about half the leaders and officers of the English regiment, to remedy (as the pretence is) the continual complaints and disorders due to their envy and dissention. First the Colonel, his son, Sir G. Markham, Sir Tho. Studder, Sir Edward Parrham and Capt. Oram, whereof the companies shall be reformed into the rest of the Regiment. The colonel is said to retain the command, if he will swallow it. Sir Tho. Studder is put among them as the cause of the late mutiny, but hath underhand assurance that he shall have his pensions

of 40 crowns a month for his captainship, and 65 for his office of Sergeant Major. Mark what the rest are that they have cashiered, and what the others that are left to stand. The best affected to the State are put all on the first side, and on the other there remains none, saving one or two, that have any dependance or expectation of any fortune but upon the favour of the Spaniards and Jesuits. This maketh a terrible noise amongst them that are interested in it, and will be taken in England, as it deserveth, so much savouring of ill will and partiality against the State. These are the first workings of Sir W. Stanley's, Mr. Owen's and Baldwin's revenge. Spinola is not altogether well of his ague. His designs are either in Brabant against Bergen op Zoom or in Flanders against Sluce, but rather the first than the second, and that de Sores shall go with competent forces to Friesland to defend their conquests there. The Jesuits are about to publish a book to clear themselves of the late conspiracy and to show the injustice of Garnett's execution. My la. desires you to tell Mrs. Carye to send her "4lb. of gunpowder, I would say sweet powder, such as she useth to furnish her withal." My L. encloses a letter for the French Ambassador de La Boderie. Kissing Mrs. Deborah's hands, Mrs. Beauvoir, Mrs. Carey's and their husbands.

Holograph. 1½ pp. IV., 4.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1606, June 4. Brussels.—Gaspar brought last week your letters of 21 May and the provisions. My L. sendeth by this bearer the advertisements of the failing of the enterprise upon Sluys unto my L. of Salisbury. My lady would remind you of her necklacing, and the 12 pairs each of cherries and strawberries for ear-rings.

Holograph. ½ p. IV., 5.

J. BEAULIEU to the SAME.

1606, June 14. Brussels.—I received yours of the 29th May written by Mr. Chandler who sent it with the rest from Gand, and came here yesterday. My L. saith that his business is not in such a case as to require your stay in England. I am glad you have received your standish from Allin. There was a fault committed in the buying of the C. of P.'s cloth, because there was in both pieces a yard less than he desired and was requisite for a suit and a cloak, as he pretended to make of it. He chafed somewhat at it, but when he saw that it was a gift, his chafing turned into thanks. B.C. took his kindly.

"You have had the report of the enterprise upon Sluys, and we would be glad to know here how it goeth there amongst you for the number of them that died at the retreat, for here they do every day extenuate it, and now scarce make it amount to a hundred. When du Terrail went about the same, he had

at his parting from the Marquis Spinola a piece of paper thrust by him into his pocket containing an assurance of 50,000 crowns for his labour after the execution, if he could bring it to pass, and received the like at Bruges from them of Flanders for a great sum upon the same condition. These great lures had made him desperate at the undertaking and mad at the missing, notwithstanding the wch. those of Bruges bestowed at his return a chain of 500 cr. upon him with a great applause. . . . But the severity used on Monday last upon a Sergeant Major of the regiment of Count Bossu, a young captain of a good House in this town, and an Irishman, 'alferes' of the Colonel's company, three gallant men . . . wch. had their heads cut off, for the matter of that enterprise, hath made him as hateful among the soldiers who do threaten him of a bullet." Spinola hath much ado to take up his money at Antwerp, whereby his putting into the field hath been deferred. It will be, as he pretends, next week, but his designs are not yet certainly known, though it is likely they shall be either against Sluys or Bergen op Zoom, more likely the first than the second. The Count of Sores departed yesterday into Friesland; his army will be of 10,000 or 12,000 men. Count Maurice is about Breda; his forces are not thought very great, but it giveth great alarm here. The Count Arundel with Sir G. Markham and the rest of his company are come from the camp, being altogether cashiered both of regiment and companies. This honest lad Mr. Walsh will tell you the rest. My commendations to Mr. Moore and Mr. Calvert. Mr. Montpesson who is come hither with the Colonel and is here prisoner remembreth his salutation to you.

Our Valentine Mrs. Wolley directeth you to buy her an ordinary "Wascott" of fustian of 3 or 4 sh. and Betikin to remember her two bodies of whalebones, and to buy her as much buskin [?] of some pretty mingled colour as will make her a petticoat— $7\frac{1}{2}$ yds.

[Postscript].—I have now yours of the 4th wherein you make no mention of your return. Spinola departs next Wednesday, and the resolution is turned from Flanders towards Maestricht. Yesterday the patent was given to Studder to command the regiment, both in the K.'s disgrace and in spite of my L. Ambr. and the L. Arundel. The latter meaneth to capitulate with the King for the remission of his fault committed at his coming away, afore he will venture to go over. June 15.

Holograph. $2\frac{1}{4}$ pp. IV., 6.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1606, June 28. Brussels.—I have your letters of 12th and 18th, in which you make no mention of the receipt of mine by Mr. Walsh. The protraction of your returning is sorrowful to me. If I do not this summer go to Spa, "I must look for

the assault of some cruel fit. My lord might give you leave to come away, leaving the prosecuting of his business to Sir John Wood or other friend. Monsr. du Terrail to slide away from hence, hath taken the pretext of going in pilgrimage to Notre Dame de Loretto. Studder half mad of his new disgrace hath sold both horses and waggons which he had prepared for the field. Yesterday Bucquoy left here with many flat-bottomed boats, carried on carts, and the rest of the provisions, towards Louvain, where some 10,000 or 12,000 men have been stayed that were going out of Flanders to the Marquis, and amongst them the Irish and Scottish regiments, both very gallant and full of lusty men, but that of 1,100 or 1,200 and this only of 400, whereof Colonel Simple is commander.

Holograph. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. iv., 7.

“THE HOUSEHOLD LETTER.”*

1606, June, [*endorsement*].—Few lines and many blots, my pen being ill cut and the ink vile, will make a dirty letter. I learn from your last that my Oxford friends are behaving most decorously, and the peaceful passage of the planet Saturn very tame and quiet, through having sent my books before the Festival and after the ship had departed. But I have an excuse in full payment, since my greatest friend has departed and ascended to heaven, as his mother writes, and this is my excuse for having been neglectful of my unimportant business. And as God has thought well to afflict me with the loss of so influential a friend, yet he is now in heaven while we revolve in the world's mud.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Spanish.*

[*On same sheet*].

A decade of my Oxford Valentine.

Jane Ball's comparisons,

The prototypon whereof was this first.

1. I would to God you had as many pence in your purse as I am not with child.

2. Even as they have of late beheaded at Brussels three brave Captains for having failed at the enterprise of Sclose, so do not we fail, my self, my gossip and my daughter to salute you and the other piece and the little patch.

3. Even as the L. Arundel and the young Count and Sir Gri[ffin] Mar[kham] are come to Brussels all besmeared and cashiered, even so it is at this present the speech of all men that the Sergeant-Major is restored and made colonel of the regiment. Oh the jars and wars of Stutter and Studder, oh the hollow holiness of the disloyal Loyalists.

4. Even as our holy Fathers who with Jeremie say they have power to build and to destroy, though[t] to have blown up the Parliament House, even so have they laid the first

* This letter is noted as from Sandford to Trumbull.

foundation of their Church with great solemnity, the Duke having laid the first stone with his name and arms thereupon after a play continued by the boys of the Jesuits' school two days.

5. Even as my dog Halet hath this year caught 4 young warts [moles], even so the Hollanders as they say have taken forts and castles and done great spoil in Galizia and other sea-coasts of Spain.

6. Even as Sir Will Stone and Bald Owin do look upon my L. and the rest of the English Court like a dog under a door, even so my gossip Woll[ey]: and your *camerado en sus abracimientos* look like May Day called the feast of Phillip and Jacob.

7. Even as at the game called *cada sendas sus mocas*, I stand by like one out of work, even so you may do well to bring your playfellow with you.

8. Even as Hen. Walsh is by the Admiralty here turned home with a flea in his ear, even so the Venetians do worm the Pope's nose; the last Pasquil is

*Scommunica ingiusta fa giusta guerra
chi fara cascar il Papa co'l cul in terra.*

This unjust excommunication makes just wars
which will go near to turn the Pope on his arse.

9. Even as Gaspar Carew hath brought over a dicker of hand schoon and leather legs, even so have you forgotten to buy my man a cloak and fustian for a doublet.

10. Even as you make no haste to return out of England, even so Abraham hath bid Brussels farewell and is gone to Paris.

Explicit my old figure of even an asse.
Muro bianco carta di matto.

xxxvi., 35.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1606, July 6. Brussels.—I have written to you within these few days by Captn. Orme, but now have yours of 25th June. This will accompany Mr. Mason, going back with Sir Henry Carey, his Master, to England. The latter since his release hath been this sennight in my L.'s house, "not so stately but a little more sweetly than in the Castle of Antwerp." He is very thankful both to you and to me. I am sorry you troubled yourself to send me those patterns of Webbe's cloth. I hope to make good use of it, though it is not exactly what I wanted. Thank Mr. Peter for providing what I wanted.

My L. writeth by Sir H. Carey to my L. of Salisbury. He would have you come away, making first my L. of Salisbury acquainted with the state of his business. You mistook him in thinking you should do nothing for him without the advice

of Sir J. Wood or Mr. Levinus. Tender my excuses to Mrs. Trumbull and let not her indignation fall on me.

"The Queen's delivery hath brought both joy and sorrow together, the first for her safety, the second for the loss of her child, but both had been greater if it had been a boy. It seemeth the impostume of your Spanish merchants' discontentments and grievances beginneth to grow very sore, since you take such remedies in hand to cure them. I do the more conceive of the truth thereof, because my L. of Salisbury in his last dispatch would have the matter to be mentioned to the President Rich[ardot]. I do not doubt but they will take the best counsel in Spain to give his Maty. satisfaction, and justice to his subjects. But if they should deny it, the course proposed for a redress would, in my opinion, bring soon both our peace and amity to the wracke . . . Spinola is this week gone over the Rhine, and Bucquoy over the Meuse to follow him. . . . You may have heard by Capn. Orme the sudden news which my L. had upon his very parting from us, of poor D. Gifford's banishment . . . by a peremptory commandment of the Archduke to depart within 16 or 20 days out of all his dominions, never to return, without letting him know either his accusation or accusers. He holdeth Owen and Baldwin the only workers of this his calamity, who have had so much power against him that both the Nuncio's and the President's credits could do nothing for him." The Archduke hath sent my L. Arondell a patent of 1,000*l.* the year to be, if he will accept it, *circa la persona*. But he meaneth to deliver it back and return shortly to England. We have now within this sennight a new English lady, my la. Lovell, a widow, daughter to Sir John Roper, coming now out of France: she hath a gentlewoman or two with her, and other maids, which do not little increase the number and fame of the Englishwomen in this country. Mr. Wake and his wife with their little ones are here since two or three days for some fortnight or three weeks. The poor woman is now become a Catholic. I send here a certain knavish book to Monsr. Tournal. Do not come away, seeing you have so long attended, without trying first the uttermost of what may be done in my business. Enquire of Mr. Levinus what opinion is there conceived of Sothaicke, for he hath received almost 20*l.* of me to enable him to proceed in the service wherein he is employed, but forbear to mention his name in your letter to me. Sir H. Carey hath promised to solicit my L. Fenton for Colonel Patton. We have news out of Germany that peace is concluded with the Botchai* and like to follow with the Turk. There is beginning of great broils in Poland between the King and the Nobility.

Holograph ; seal. 3 pp. IV., 8.

* Stephen Botsckay (or Bostkay), a Hungarian nobleman, who died 28 Dec., 1606.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1606, July 16. Brussels.—I have now yours of the 2nd giving “particulars of the E. of Northumberland’s censuring, both for the matters laid to his charge, and the penalties imposed on him, which, in our Catholic opinion, is as rigorous as they seek to make the cause slight and strained against him.” There is no news from the Marquis since our last letters. The rains of the last 3 or 4 weeks may have hindered his proceedings. His designs may be to cross the Issel into the Veluwe where Count Maurice is now reported to be lying with all his forces, which are not now so despised here as at the beginning. The Marquis had 14,000 or 15,000 men when he crossed the Rhine. The Count of Sores, who is about Linghen and Oldenzeel, had then beside some 5,000 or 6,000 ready at all times to join Spinola. Bucquoy is yet this side the Rhine with 9,000 or 10,000 creeping down, as we hear, to Grave and Nimeghen. Yesterday came hither in haste from him to the Count Pompeio Justiniano. But I cannot learn the reason, but the said Count missed the taking of a post or *ad venue*, as they call it in those parts, and may have sent Pompeio hither for advice. The latter stayed only 3 or 4 hours. Now for a “private tale, which was last week by accident made here publicly slanderous in the Count of Barlament’s house between the Countess and a Spanish Cavalier called Don Juan de Silva,” who kept too familiar acquaintance with that lady and was by the Archduke forbidden the frequenting of the house. The Count then caused his steward in his absence to take in and keep secretly in his house some 5 or 6 lusty youths, to watch the lovers. Don Juan, let in about 10, was leaving about 12, and was set upon and wounded. But by 2 maids rushing in among those executioners he got to the gate, and is now in his house desperately wounded. But the Archduke, whose command he broke, and the Infanta are much offended. The lady coming forth of her chamber to save her friend was used by her own men not like a Countess or their mistress, but like a whore. Next morning she was carried by the steward in her coach to her husband, 10 leagues away, and is said to be now in a tower, whence she is not likely to come in haste. Don Juan was going as Ambr. to Denmark, but this is ended and he is now reported to be prisoner in the Castle at Antwerp.

After further pressure on Trumbull to return soon, and reference to commissions for Lady Edmondes, follows a post-script signed Sanford “I give you by authority Apostolical absolution ecclesiastical for all sins venial, mental or actual according to the distinction scholastical of pen, paper and ink, for not having written what you do speak or think.”

Holograph ; seal. 3 pp. IV., 9.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1606, July 21. Brussels.—After expressing hope of Trumbull's speedy return he proceeds.—“ Since my last of the [blank] which Mr. Philpot carried, I have received yours of the 9th, wherein chiefly you mention the discovery of the new treason hatched by Colonel Francisco, whereof we had heard 2 days before by my L. of Salisbury's letters with the depositions of Captain Newse. This was reported to the Archdukes and they seem much offended by the scandal which such dealing casts on them. I should not have thought Francisco to be so villainously minded. What is thought of the Spanish Ambr. in whose house these plotters worked their web, and were taken? By the President's commotions in his last speech with my lo: it seemeth that both the Ambrs. stand there in fear of the people's rising against them.

Owen, hearing the informations against him were being sent hither, is preparing to slide away, so that at last my L. hath hunted that crow out of his old nest of 40 years standing. There are two or three more.

Spinola was to have passed over the Ysell between Zutphen and Deventer, Bucquoy over the Waal beneath Nimwegen whereby they might draw all that country to contribution, stop the passage by land from Holland to Friesland, and thence invade the heart of Holland. Both have missed their purpose, and the former has taken Lochem and is besieging Dotechem* both near the Yssel, hoping to enter into the Veluwe. Count Bye is dead in the camp, and Bucquoy sues for his regiment. The Archduke has “granted to them of Antwerp (privately to all others) the opening of the licenses,” for 150,000*fl.* excepting some merchandise such as wine. “They know now here what trick du Terrail hath played them, having directed his devotion to Paris, where he is now, instead of Notre Dame de Loretto, and the Archduke doth wildly chafe at it. News has just now come that Spinola hath been well beaten by Maurice with the loss of 2,000 men and himself almost taken, being a great while in the Hollander's hands, but rescued by Count Henry Van den Berg. Impart this to Houblon and Walsh.

[*In Sandford's hand*].—“ This is allowed for us to play the wags.

Interpone tuis interdum gaudia curis.

“ Three to three is fair play, we are three fair that play, my gossip, my schoone daughter and myself most fair and well befitting my sex with a goodly thrum on my chin which they want. To my fringe oppose your motley and then we shall be equal, the patch hath never a patch to demonstrate his sex unless he produce his letter patents which is native cognissance; let him do it for them that dare not. Well, to be short *Summa*

* Doetinchem.

summarum because my lady began to take her chamber, and your chamber fellow is troubled with a tough swelling in the bottom of his belly and Pell is hide-bound *etc.*, quoth Mr. Martimus. Instead of an abrupt we make an absurd end not knowing what we have written, for if any had known, that any man else had known that it should be known that my gossips do not know that I have written what myself know not we would have let you know how it fareth with W. From the tare squabb upon your own carpet in your chamber

The Protonotary of the Nursery J[ohn] S[anford]
E[lizabeth] D[evick] P[hyllis] W[olley].

Servidor de vuestra merced

Will. Devick."

"Do you see what a trick this knavish crew hath played both you and me in my absence, filling up the place of my serious discourses with the superfluities of their idle fumes. And all by the working of a cup of claret that your cos. Phil brought now after supper hither into our chamber to gossip withal. So you see that the gentleman of the house is fain to set here in a corner, and a saucy intruding Priest doth occupy and fill up the whole middle of the place. And so instead of that which I had to say more, you may combe your head with this curry comb, wherein though the style be somewhat sharp and rugged, you shall perhaps find good advertisement when you have deciphered it.

[*Slip affixed possibly by the binder*]. "Bring me 2 pairs of fine worsted stocking, the one of sea-green, the other of some grayish mingled c[olour].

Part holograph ; seal. 3 pp. IV., 10.

J. BEAULIEU to [WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1606, July 22. [Brussels].—In my letter of yesterday by Michael de Coster I forgot to tell you that my L. borrowed 6*l.* sterling at Lisle of Mr. Castelian, Mr. Houblon's friend, and he desires to be repaid in England. You should therefore pay Mr. Houblon for Castelian. You are also to speak again to Mr. Parker and to my L. of Salisbury's man to get his money again which he lent them.

[*Postscript*].—The news in the postscript of my last of Spinola's overthrow is not known to the Archduke and should not be repeated.

Holograph ; seal. ½ p. IV., 11.

Attached by the binder [?] are a few lines in different hand telling the recipient to procure a pair of tawny silk stockings, which did not come with the black ones, and to buy some points for him.

WILLIAM DEVICK to the SAME.

1606, Aug. 6. Brussels.—I did always very duly inform you of all things that have passed here since your departure. . . I

am now forced . . . to pray you to give address of these enclosed to Captain Roger Orme from Sir Griffin Markham . . . and to solicit my cousin Beauvoys to make over unto me all such moneys as he can receive for me. . . . One of the sleeves of my last new suit of satin which Mrs. Beauvoys sent me was marred by a mischance at the table, and here we can get none to match the same; pray her to speak to the tailor to buy as much of the same piece, if he can, as will make a new sleeve and give it the same cut and lace. . . . I intreat you to make as much haste hither as you can.

1 p. Misc. III., 10.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1606, Aug. 6. Brussels.—I refer you for news to my letter to Mr. Walsh. You will desire him not to publish it and to conceal my name. My Valentine directs you to enquire for her friends at the *Dagger* in Cheapside. She and Betekyn and the poor Doctor who was this afternoon brought to bed of two stones, desire commendations to you. Herewith is a letter from Captn. Reade and a packet from Spa, also a greater one to Monsr. Tournal with two old pamphlets. I hope this shall be the last to you for this year to London. It is indifferent to me how long you stay for my journey to Spa is choaked.

[*Postscript*]. If this reaches you before your departure you are to take order for my lord's pictures and my lady's saddle.

Holograph; seal. 1 p. Beaulieu I., 12.

JOHN CHANDLER to the SAME.

1606, Sept. 20. Antwerp.—The two enclosed came this day in a letter of Mr. Dickenson's of Aug. 25, o.s. Winwood and Dickenson are gone to Embden, and left the letters to be conveyed hither by some one who used not the diligence required.

Mr. Monger willed me to tell you of Mr. Tite's death, of which I know not whether you will be glad or sorry. I hope he brought that business to the terms desired by you.

Our good patriots hope to hear the rendition of the town of Rhinsberg to the Marquis.

I would know how you left your dearest Deb.

Holograph. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. XIX., 8.

JOHN CHANDLER to the SAME.

1606, Oct. 14. Antwerp.—In answer to yours of 25th o.s. I have ordered Mr. Colford to pay you the sum mentioned therein.

[*Postscript*].—His bill of exchange of 200*l.* is accepted.

I should have written you that I caused Mr. Cooper to pay Mr. Cowley the 5*l.* sterling remitted to me by Mr. Sandford, which Cooper hath passed to me in account. Pray advertise Mr. Sandford thereof.

Holograph. 1 p. XIX., 9.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1606, Nov. 6. n.s. Madrid.—I have been 11 weeks at Lisbon. Since my return I had yours of Sept. 20. I found Mr. Hawksworth, the Steward, the cook and two others newly buried. Many more are sick, some without hope. At Lisbon I was a spectator of the loss of two East Indian carracks within the haven by mere folly. Above 400 were drowned. Since my coming one more is arrived, and two are expected. The West Indian fleet is arrived, but it will prove here but a bavin to warm their hands and no durable fire to comfort the whole body. The Hollanders have shewn themselves beasts to spend so much time and charge and make so many bravados in the seas, and in the end suffer both East and West Indian fleets to come in without any kind of peril.

Their wants here are extreme, yet they are grown careless of continuing the peace with us. The Churchmen are content to preach against the K. for holding peace with heretics. The Duke of Lerma (the greatest favourite that ever was) would fain make the world believe he will enter a monastery, taking the habit of St. Gerome.

The King is now here expected from his progress. Our poor complaining countrymen hope his arrival will be advantageous to their causes. I think the general resolution is only to dally and win time.

I would know what is heard of my cousin Samuel [? Calvert].

[*Postscript*].—Sir Anthony Sherley is returned from Barbary. He calls himself Ambr. of the Emperor, affirming he was employed in that nature to the K. of Morocco. The enclosed is for Henry Honey.

Holograph. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. XXI., 4.

JOHN CHANDLER to the SAME.

1606, Nov. 19[–29], Antwerp.—I have yours of 3rd o.s. and have sent to our factor at Lillo the hamper with buck venison and charged him to address the same to Sir William Browne and to pay the freight thence to Flushing.

By Monger's last I have order to pay you 5*l.* sterling which he received at London of Mr. Tyler, which by my next to Colford I will order to be paid you there.

I have nothing from Dickenson since their going to Embden, and know not whether the Agent be returned. Who is chosen for the King's Attorney?

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XIX., 10.

SAMUEL CALVERT to the SAME.

1606, Dec. 5, [*endorsement*]. Paris—Touching the overture for a truce between your Princes and the States it is held impossible, since their neighbours will hardly suffer it. Aersens knew little of it, nor would believe it till the arrival of Buzenval.

"Your great sums, already paid or granted at home, are of more assurance than those masses of money that are said the next year to come out of Spain, for we understand yet to this day there is so little part of the *flote* arrived, that it is not accounted worthy the speaking of, besides the present and future fear to want wherewith to satisfy ordinary domestical charges. . . . make the world doubt how there will be means found to hold out another year. It is said he that governs all in the Spanish Court, hath desire (out of some late discontentment) to render himself religious. The Pope offers his admission at pleasure, but the King by three several couriers sent to his Holiness, shows his will to the contrary. The Constable of Castille some say is banished . . . from Court for having now a second time drawn his sword at the Principal Secretary's door near the Privy Chamber, and if his disgrace continue, it will be collected the great Duke that offers to be a monk, out of spleen to his enemy and the will the K. hath to accord to what he will rather than to leave him, is the cause."

Holograph; seal. 1 p. XIV., 6.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL at Brussels.

1606, Dec. 8. N.S. Paris.—I have no time before my return to you to entertain with public discourses. For these I refer you to a letter which I shall shortly write to my Lo. Ambr. In the mean time I will put into the carrier's hand a trunk filled with such commodities and knocks as you all desired me to provide for you. I could not buy Don Antonio Perel's works for the Ambr. as there was only one copy in the town, which would not be sold under 7 or 8 crowns, and so much I would not give for 5 or 6 small books. You shall want also for yourself *Les Contes de la Royne de Navarre* and *les Serées* of Bouchet, which are a printing. Mr. Calvert partook your letter containing the memorial of the fleet. Gaspar is gone to England. If you can procure him anything of Captn. Yaxley's debt, you shall do a charitable work. Thank Monsieur Berruyer for his remembrance.

Holograph; seal. 1 p. IV., 13.

LYONELL WAKE to the SAME.

1606, Dec. 15. Antwerp.—I have yours of 3rd. I have sought the town over for such stuff as might please my Lady. Understanding there is no haste I have asked an Italian to cause search to be made in Milan, and that it might be here delivered 3 weeks before Easter, which he promises. Let me know the price and length, so that no more will be made than my Lady needs.

I am sending by bearer a little barrel of oysters. Open it and if they are good present them to my Lord [Edmondes] in my name.

Holograph. 1 p. XLV., 2.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1606[-7], Mar. 23.—I hear there are 32 good vessels already attending on the coast of Spain to interrupt the return of that which must be the soul of your soldiers, and if they be happy in their course, your condition this summer will be miserable for want of money. Aersens is not yet returned. Mrs. Allen commends her unto you and would have news of one Gascard, her brother, a feather maker in Brussels.

Holograph ; seal. 1½ pp. XIV., 5.

SAMUEL CALVERT to the SAME.

1607[-8], Jan. 6 [*endorsement*].—We wonder that the M. Sp[ino]la comes hither ; here is preparation to entertain them. The advancement of Sir Thomas Smith, and the employment of Sir A. A[sh]ley is confirmed, and some say a kinsman of mine may step into the Council Chamber upon the remove of Mr. Levinus to the Signet. My Master took not knowledge from me of the motion for Mr. Cooke. Mr. Dickenson was intreated for him . . . and the fellow hath also sent to enquire how you are yet supplied. If you like him, none will hinder his preferment.

Holograph ; seal. 1 p. XIV., 7.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to ———

1607, Jan. 18. Brussels.—Having met Sieur Baltin, *Greffier du franc*, at the house of the Advocate Thymon, our common friend, I spoke about our English merchants and said it was a fit time to advance our mutual design. He confirmed what I had heard before your departure, that those of Bruges were anxious to procure the leave of their Highnesses to treat upon this with the English merchants. I found Baltin well disposed to this, and begged him to give you these lines to tell you of the opportunity, and that the English of the Company are willing to meet them in this matter.

Draft. French. 1 p. Min. III., 2.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1607, Jan. 19.. Paris.—I had thought my cousin Cottington had been in London. I hear he is pensioner to the King of Spain, and that he hath quitted his employment near the Ambassador. Spinola will shortly pass this way to go to his Master. The Emperor purposeth to marry the Duke of Savoy's daughter. The K. of Spain gives it out that he will make the dowry worth two millions. C. Henry and Chastillon are still here. Their instances to this K. to support the States can prevail little, for he answers he hath done more than he shall be thanked for, the Pope having lately checked him for assisting them. If the necessity of his estate cause

him to afford help, he is wished to make overtures that Mass may be publicly entertained in some of those Low Country towns. The Jesuits hope to be received into Rochelle. Within these 10 days there will be a second Convocation, to which some of the banished Scots Ministers are prayed. The Court is full of the best Protestants, and Plessis begins again to show himself.

[*Postscript*].—The miracle you spake of is dispersed here, but held (as it is) for a fable to bring our country into more hate, specially amongst simple people.

Two days since by proclamation all the Lansquenets are disarmed of all arms but a truncheon. This happened by some disorder at a mask where many of them brake windows and the shops of the bourgeois.

Holograph; seal. 1 p. XIV., 8.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to SIR HENRY WOTTON.

1606[–7], Jan. 23.—It is generally found strange that Don Francesco de Castro doth so long feed on the Venetians' purse, having no hope to draw any better answer from them than he hath done, and the proceedings of his Master otherwise giving them such cause of suspicion. The world doth plainly see that the multitude of physicians which have occurred for the cure of that disease have rather done hurt than good, and that the Pope's mind hath been more elevated by the opinion of the promises which have been made him than his conscience doth warrant him of the goodness of his cause. And yet men think that when it shall come to the point of unsheathing in good earnest that he will then better bethink himself. The Duke Joyeuse will then be a powerful instrument with him both by his credit at Rome, and for the authority which he carrieth from the French King. The bruit of that war hath already drawn sundry Italian commanders from hence thither, and more intend to follow.

We are here in great expectation to understand whether the death of the Boscaj which we understand to have been practised by poison will make any innovation in the peace concluded with his party.

Draft. 1 p. XLIX., 60.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1606[–7], Jan. 17[–27]. Madrid.—You will have heard of the fall of the Conde de Villa Longa who did more absolutely govern this state than any subject did any. One Ramirez de Prada, a great commander in money matters was apprehended some few days before him, and all his lands and goods confiscated. The Conde was touched with fear at the apprehension of Ramirez for he immediately began to hide and

convey away his wealth. Since he was apprehended his lands (confiscated) are found to be 100,000 *cr.* a year, his plate, money and jewels at least a million and half. Twelve friars are imprisoned for aiding him to hide in their convents a great part of his treasure. In the Ambr. of Urban's house was much found. They have printed excommunications against all such as either keep or reveal not goods they know to be his, by which means much is daily discovered. A cross of diamonds was brought in, said to be worth 30,000 ducats. The friars had more wit but are like to feel of it. The Conde is like to be hanged. I am sorry, for no stranger (in my time) hath received more favours from him than myself, and always had audience when many great Dukes and Earls could not obtain it. The Secretary of the Council of Portugal is also apprehended and found to be of great wealth.

Andreas de Prada, the other Secretary of the Council of State is now like to grow great, into whose hands with Don Juan de Idiaquez all business is committed.

We now hope that all English business shall draw to final end. We have this day received many orders.

Holograph. 1½ pp. XXI., 2.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1606[-7], Feb. 9. o.s. Madrid.—I have yours of Jan. 17. At Syvyle are prepared 10 galleons, which they give out are for the Straits to disturb the trade of the Hollanders, but those that know think they will be sent to the Indies to meet certain English ships said to have lately gone thither. Three carracks left Lisbon 20 days since for the East Indies. Six more are preparing to go next month.

An English ship (said to be sent to sea by my lo. of Salisbury and the Lord Chief Justice), bound for Virginia was lately taken by the Spaniard, and brought into Seyvyle, but the ship that took her by weather was put into Bayonne, wherein, being searched, was found certain Englishmen imprisoned under hold, who being set at liberty, and the Spaniards imprisoned, crave justice. My lo. having notice thereof procured many letters from the French Ambr. here to those of power in France in favour of the English, and hath also advertised my lo. of Salisbury of it.

We lately received answers from the K. here to our English causes that have been in question since our coming. The papers gave my lo. much contentment for the time, but since his lo. hath found that they are but papers and only words.

The Spaniards would gladly have peace with the Hollanders, but are angry with those that say they seek it.

Great masses of money have lately been brought into the treasury here, and doubtless much remains, yet 600,000 ducats was not long since made over from thence into your parts,

which make me wonder that you still complain so much of want there.

We say here that the war of Venice is certain, and that this King intends to interest himself very far in the business.

The contents of the papers mentioned in your letter and forgotten by means of my sickness were only the fancy of Henry Olney's idle brain, whose letters indeed they were to Father Creswell, the Jesuit, wherein appears the desire to hold correspondency with Owen. I long since enclosed the papers to you. From henceforth I will not correspond with Olney; yet would be loth he should know that his letters did miscarry. This is enclosed to François Vanderstraten for fear of evil dealing.

Holograph. 3 pp. XXI., 3.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1607[–8], Feb. 15. [The Hague].—Yours by the Steward of R. came some five days after Spinola's arrival and yours of the 2nd I received last week. Your great Marquis *sans doute fait le grand*, separating himself from the rest of his associates when there is question of the conduction of any Ambrs. to his door after their visits, leaving all and retiring at the third step. His equipage is honourable, but not to be compared to that ordinary of C. Maurice. He lodgeth next door to Sir Richard Spencer and Messrs. Richardot and Mancididor in house with him, the Friar [Neyen] and the Audiencer [Verreyken] in another near. "The poor village is so pestered that there is little room to pass by one another, and the wind or wagging of one feather is enough to drive whole troops of ignorant people out of their quarters, which commonly is before Spinola's door, where they stand gazing eternally. The Marquis hath once supped with his Excellency, and he since only dined once with the Marquis. They see themselves otherwise but rarely, the one following his sports and the other his business." The great treaty is so far advanced that the first Article is accorded. There are appointed to equal your Commrs. Count William of Nassau for Friesland, Bretherogh [Brederode] first of the Nobility here for Overissel, Barneveldt for Holland, Malrey [Maldere] for Zeeland, and one for each Province, of no reputation except Count William who is here held a wise man. The place of meeting is in a chamber provided of purpose betwixt those where the States General and their Council ordinarily assemble. The most difficult points are three, *viz.* for the sovereignty, which is already granted (provided that the peace ensue). 2. For the commerce of the E. Indies. 3. For exchange of towns. The second is now in debate. Holland and Zeeland infinitely urge it, the rest of the Provinces more negligently as not so much concerning them. "This point may prove of dangerous consequence for if the K. of Spain will not grant

it and peace goes not forward, which happening, those Provinces that have been so harassed by the war will fall out with them that could but would not relieve them, dreaming more on their own private profits. All parties desire the peace greedily, but every one with great advantages."

Holograph ; seal. 3 pp. XIV., 9.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1607[–8], Mar. 2. [The Hague].—The States' reply to the Emperor was that they did not acquaint him with their purpose to treat, knowing that he had been advertised thereof both by the King of Sp. and the Archdukes. As to challenging their country liable to the Emperor, they said that heretofore they had sometimes acknowledged themselves so, but for a long time have derived no assistance from him even in their greatest necessities, which other Princes had afforded them. Notwithstanding all this they profess not to carry themselves in the whole progress of the treaty, as shall be to his contentment.

"To-day we speak as if it would be certainly concluded tomorrow, but the next day they blot again, and every hour as it were resolve to do something, and yet nothing is done. The point of commerce is remitted to the last place." All is confusion and our poor Ambrs. so harassed that they have scarce time to breathe.

Last night I had my cousin Cottington's letter through you.

Holograph ; seal. 1½ pp. XIV., 10.

JOHN MORE to the SAME.

[1607], Mar. 5. London.—Mr. Gearing,* M.A., Fellow of Queen's College and Tutor to Mr. Deverax [*sic.*], through over much study fell into a melancholy, and on Christmas Day was drowned in the river between St. Clement's Bridge and the bridge in Christchurch Walks, where his body was found in his gown and all his wearing clothes.

A libel was cast in the Lord Mayor's pew at Paul's Cross on Sunday sennight to feign her late Maty. to be in hell, tormented by many devils, which caused his Maty. to waver in opinion, with other fictions not fit to be inserted.

Both Houses are occupied with the Union, wherein something may be done for the enlargement of commerce, to content the King, but the point of naturalization sounds so harsh to the ears as the heart will hardly consent.

On Friday the King referred Christopher Piggott's cause to Parliament, who absolved him without disgrace, and he is gone to the country to recover himself of an ague which he pretends to have gotten in the Tower.

The last Treaty at Emden was but in confirmation of the Hague Treaty. I have lately procured for the Co. of Emden

* William Geering in *Alumni Oxon.*

by my L. of Salisbury's means letters from his Maty., which himself will deliver at Ratisbon in the Diet next month, and two to the King of Spain and the Archduke for liberty of commerce. The 32 ships are already put forth from Zeeland for Spain victualled for 5 months. I will tell you in the ear that the 200,000*cr.* from France came very opportunely. Salute Mr. Sanford and Mr. Beaulieu.

1½ *pp.* xxxii., 1.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1607-8, Mar. 15. [The Hague].—Our treaty sleeps in the main till the fat Friar hath been in Spain for the allowance of the two points of trade to the Indies and of Religion. We expect him in two months, and meantime we accomodate lesser matters. "The wonder at Spinola is worn out, for our people are grown wiser. The correspondence between the generals is dainty, and they will be both acknowledged great. They live here idle enough, and our soldiers know not how or when they shall spend their time to better purpose. Remember me to my cousin Searle and my old Father Jasper if he be there.

Holograph ; seals. 1 *p.* xiv., 11.

SAMUEL CALVERT to the SAME.

1607-8, Mar. 20. The Hague.—The Friar is yet here. When he returns, (because the King of Spain is unwilling to assent to the States' demands) there is no hope but to shut up the present proceeding with a surcease of arms, which form may prove prejudicious to these poor Provinces.

"The immodesty of the States' demands is only to save themselves, for they have to deal with wickedness, and the trust is little to be given to the Spaniards. . . Let the Marquis gloze his heart full, there is none doubts his double dealing."

[*Postscript*].—Yours of the 10th is come. This night the Cordelier takes his leave.

Holograph ; seals. 1 *p.* xiv., 13.

Doctor THOMAS LODGE to the SAME.

1607, Apr. 13.* London.—"My best son, I have received in your last letters not only a confirmation of your virtue and love towards me, but also a manifest demonstration both of the one and the other in your expedition, which is of that nature in respect of expectation that it redoubleth the benefit. Should I spend all the colours of Rhetoric in compliment, I could not express my thankfulness, you only may exemplify them by your kind acceptance and give them their end they

* Endorsed 1608.

aim at, by the means of the goodness that showeth in you. The good we have received thereby is the beginning of our greater sorrow for thereby we understand of the desperate sickness (if not death) of my Lady Cooke, my wife's daughter, which hath so dejected my poor wife that Seneca's verse may be truly said of her—*Curæ leves loquuntur, ingentes stupent* for so astonished is she at this news as she is wholly altered from her former contentments. And although the farthell of one misfortune that hangeth before us were enough to make us scape, yet now this sack of sorrow that ladeth us backward is ready quite to overturn us. And upon this only occasion have I been silent so long. It remaineth now that as ever hitherto so now likewise you will stand our friend so much as to send away these enclosed for Mr. Gent in haste for till we get an answer a certainty of our dangerous estate, my wife will be still a woman that is the subject of passion. I pray you likewise if my Lord have any stuff to come over out of England this May, advertise me by the next whether I may write truly enough to have my books sent over, for if I may, I will send your letters by the next post to have them delivered to your assignee with such other things as concern me. Trust me I should be ashamed to press you so far but that I assure myself of your entire affection towards me and mine, for which I will recompense with my prayers that which I would otherwise perform in action and offer of kindness and rest yours now and ever to be commanded by you who have ever without any desert of mine devoted me unto you by your humanity.

[*Below, holograph*]. "What a churl was my memory that had almost (through forgetfulness) made me close up my letter without acknowledgment of those kind salutations you presented me in your last letters. I pray you as in all things, so sted me in this to redouble my thanks to each one according to their worthiness and good will that have remembered me by you, and let both male and female know that although they outstrip me in fortune, they shall not nor cannot conquer me in affection with which resolution and my wife's humble and hearty commendations" *etc.*

Part holograph ; seal. 1 p. Misc. II., 12.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL, at London.

1607, May 6. Brussels.—I have yours of 22nd April and the copy of the Archduke's offers to the States. Also that of the 26th written by Don Carlo d' Aquaviva. We already had the copy with the States' answer. I was persuaded you had them, Mr. Moore being with you. You want one part and shall have the offer and the acceptance in French. Within these 2 or 3 days came a C[ourier] out of Spain with the news of the loss of many Spanish galleons (it is said 10) partly sunk, partly

taken by the Hollanders' war ships that lie on that coast. There is, we hear, great labouring under hand both by the Spaniards and Churchmen to pull down the foundation laid by the Archduke for the peace of Holland, by making the K. of Spain more sensible of the great dishonour which he shall receive by that renunciation. But here they are confident of that King's resolution, for they have begun the reformation of many companies of horse and are to do like of the foot, to lessen their charges.

But it is thought that for want of money they are much troubled how to proceed safely therein. The fear is that the States may cast themselves into the protection of France. The Cordelier is still in Holland; we know not why, the suspension of armies being published of both sides, except it be about the clearing of the harder points of the Chief Treaty, which is to come. They are here, in great alarm about the going into Holland of President Jannin and de Buzenval, whom they believe to be sent thither to seek to divert the States from their inclination to peace. There is an expectation of some formal treaty to be had with the States' Deputies that are looked for in England, speaking of an overture that should have been made to call home my lo. Ambr. to be assistant to the Treaty, whereof I can conceive no necessary cause afore the States have concluded their peace with these Princes and Spain. That which you formerly wrote to my l. of Salisbury's motion unto you, to have him, if conveniently it might be done, to take some occasion to repair to England, made him hope, by some words of yours, that some good was intended to him. But seeing by your last that the cause of that motion was for that other respect, he is much less desirous of that journey, though I persuade myself it could not but be available for his own good. He will be glad to receive my l. of Salisbury's answer to his letter. The Count of Fuentes still keeps his army on foot in Italy, and makes new levies, to what purpose we know not, but some say the K. of Sp. will move a quarrel to the D. of Florence for the town of Siena. I would be glad to hear how the matter of Thomaso doth stand, and what hope his wife hath to prevail in her suit for him. Also how it fares with our old dumb friend Mr. St. Sauveur and Mr. Cotgrave. If Mr. Calvert be with you I hope to hear by your next, having had above 3 weeks for his journey. My commendations to him and Mrs. Moore as also to Abraham Blangi. Remind him of a little seal he has of mine, to make it up for me. If you receive it, pay for the gold and making. Sir Christopher St. Laurens having been here a fortnight left for England yesterday with as little satisfaction concerning his business as he did take the first journey. Remember you promise to be back here in two months, that at least within four we may see the effect of your promise.

[*Postscript*].—Commend me to Mr. Beauvoir and Mrs. Beauvoir and impart my news to him. My Lo. doth not well conceive what a kind of treaty there should be, which you speak of, with the Hollanders, and would know whether it is some private treaty between the K. and them, or else some general treaty from this K. and the K. of France with them in the making of their peace, for in this there were a great deal more honour. He doth not think that Zwarte means to send his tapestries to England because he hath not yet sent them hither to him.

John Searle telleth me that he hath sold for 3*l.* Mr. Carey's wares, which according to her assignment I mean to use for this rembourment of money which I laid out for her. Let her know this.

Holograph; seal. 3 pp iv., 15.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1607, May 20 [*endorsement*].—By the last ordinary I wrote you two letters; this is by the extraordinary. The K. some four days since followed the Duke to Lerma not to return till the end of October, taking all the Council with him, the Constable and the Conde of Chinchon excepted. Secry. Arostica (a man well known amongst your soldiers) is made Secy. of State. Secy. Prada is gone with the King. Our new President of Castile bestirs himself bravely. He hath taken order that every man and woman of what quality soever living here must give reason for his residency or be punished. Daily gentlemen of quality are imprisoned by this means. There is murmuring at the cessation of business by reason of the K. and Council going away.

Mr. Caley comes not at us. I daily understand how he negociates by these ministers themselves.

The friar remains here behind the K. They report the K. will have peace though he suffer much in his honour and estate.

Don Balthasar de Zuniga once Ambr. in France, is gone to be resident Ambr. with the Emperor. Don Pedro de Toledo departs shortly for France, and from thence to the Emperor as Extraordinary. They would fain make the world believe that his business in France is to offer a marriage, but I think to expostulate the late league the French have made with the Hollanders.

Holograph. 1 p. xxi, 11.

J. BEAULIEU to the SAME at the White Hart, Ospringe.

1607, July 29. Brussels.—Expresses sympathy with Trumbull who had broken his leg "in such a time and such a place." We had expected your coming a whole fortnight. For my

* St. Lawrence.

part though my health is endangered by the hindrance to my journey to the Spa, this consideration hath nothing so much wounded my heart as your affliction. Our apprehensions were lest the heat of the dog-days should breed an ague with it and the unskilfulness of the country surgeons should not set your leg aright. I wonder how you could write those letters which you did since your hurt. Mr. Craggs is much beholding to you for the pains you have taken in his suit. I delivered to John Searle the box with the gold that was for him, and therein found the little seal which Abraham made for me. There was also a little bundle of black and white lace which I had written for at request of a friend. I did not know the price. I received a piece of cloth in Waller's trunk. I had desired Peter the tailor to make me another pair of sleeves for my satin doublet,* but have not found it in the things that came to-day. I have not heard from Mr. Cotgrave.

Mr. Devick's sudden departure from here was to carry the news of the coming of the Ratification from Spain, which 2 or 3 days after was sent into Holland by Monsr. *l'Audiencier* who hath been well received and is there yet. The States are reasonably well satisfied, only exceptions are taken to some formalities which are promised to be amended. The most part hold that the Treaty of Peace will go forward, and that the States will recall their ships which are on the coast of Spain. Don Diego d' Ibarra by the courier who brought the ratification was commanded to return to Spain, but is still here hoping that his recall will be countermanded. 3 pp. *On back*, "Mrs. Wheatenhall at the Sign of the *Sun* in Canterbury for the horse litter. There hath been 4 nobles offered. Mr. John Fynnell.

Holograph; seal. 3pp. IV, 16.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1607, July [*endorsement*]. [London?—I understand your hurt was neither so great nor so dangerous as at first we feared. I hope you may be here soon, but may be prevented of seeing you by my master's [Winwood] hasty return. Mr. Levinus informed my lo. of your mischance. My Master's dispatch goes on *pede lento*. Sir Richard Spencer is at last appointed his fellow Commissioner for the treaty. Their diets will be some 10*l.* a day. My lo. of Salisbury is gone for four days to take the air, though the K. be on his progress another way. "He hath not spared to say he only bears the burden of businesses and cares, and therefore as convenient for him as others *vacquer à ses affaires particulières*, for his thanks . . . are not more than if he took less pains. Some little neglect there is of a business so greatly importing to the good or ill of Christendom. Yet I hope in due time his Maty. will send his ministers away."

* See page 16.

The States went away on Monday. Two of their followers were knighted. "Never any Ambass. better treated." We hear nothing of the Turk's message. His meat and drink must be paid, for he hath no money.

George Calvert's commendations I present to you with a number of that house that I cannot insert here.

Holograph; seal. 1 p. XIV, 14.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1607, July. [*Endorsement*]. [London].—Wishes to borrow 4 or 5*l.* for four months. He cannot speak to his cousin Ewens, nor to George Calvert after his recent payment for his house. "I have lived these ten days without one farthing in my purse I have presumptions that at the Hague I will gain something more than before.

Holograph; seal. 1 p. XIV, 15.

J[OHN] S[ANFORD] to the SAME [in London].

1607, Aug. 5. Brussels.—"If tongues by good words and prayers were as good bone setters as by ill language some times the tongue breaketh many bones, though itself have never a one, as the saying is, *Litis lingua parens os terit, ossa carens*. You may [we]ll perceive that the sighs that come piping hot from the kind hearts of Mrs. Woolley and Bettekin, the good words from the mouths of so many your well-wishers. My Lord's imprecations against the horse who would have accounted him well sacrificed if he had broken his neck upon the place; all these together would have set the bone, if not make you a new leg. We had an old butler at Magdalen Hall in Oxon who when he had heard that any scholar had broken a leg or an arm at football, when others cried alas for pity, he was wont to say "God be thanked," meaning for that he had not broken his neck when he broke his arm. When I heard tell at my Lord's table that one of Madame Chassey's coach horses upon Monday last by flinging struck one of the warders of Gaunt Gate in the head and killed him, as he came to part an affray between the coachman and a carter who strove for precedence of the passage upon the bridge, I said with myself "God be thanked," when I thought of you; not as well apayed [*sic*] that your hurt is so ill but for that it was not worse. I think there is some malign influence from the sign Pegasus in heaven upon horses this year. The most of our war horses about Brussels are dead, whether by witchcraft, as some think, or out of sulleyness for that the peace is like to go forward and then they shall turn post-horses, Saint Guido of Anderley [Anderlecht] knows best who hath them in protection. One of the Financiers had both his coach-horses killed about Whitsuntide with lightning, the coachman escaping. Colonel Patton again hath lately lost one of his coach-horses. The

Duke of Aumale is brought to one. The Marquis hath lost 35. The Duke I know not how many, but they say almost all the horses which the King sent him. One of my Lord's old coach horses shrewdly hurt with a nail in his foot. Otherwise they are all well. You make a good interpretation of your hurt, that it is from God a loving admonition to move you to be mindful of him, which is the use of all his chastisements, where they are always tokens of his curse or anger. Hippolytus (to speak still out of the Quirie*) lived chastely by containing himself from the incestuous desires of his mother-in-law Phaedra, and yet his misfortune was to be slain and dismembered by his own coach-horses. Fie! I am almost turned beast with talking of horses, wherefore to shut up the stable door I vehemently suspect this Spanish proud-humility in yielding to this peace. I doubt it will prove Epeus his horse with war in the belly of it; but I hope States have some wise Capys or other among them that will *terebrare cavas uteri et tentare latebras*. We long to see you here, desirous in the mean time to hear from you how it fareth with you. When God shall make you able to travel, be careful of yourself in your return. The peace hath already filled this country with murdering thieves; they begin to cut throats hard at Brussels' gates. Many between this and Louvain and Sichem have this harvest been found slain and hid in the standing corn."

Signed:—"J. S." 1½ pp.

On same page in another hand.

"Good Father lest you should judge me unmindful of my duty I thought good to remember my kindest commendations to you and to let you know how long we judge the time of your absence and how much we all desire your good return. I finden [*sic*.] that Master Sanford amongst all his news has forgotten one which is very fit you should have notice of, that is the great displeasure of Madame Barbançon that I think a pair of embroidered stockings will hardly make the peace between you.

Philliss Wolley."

Holograph.

[*At side in Beaulieu's hand*].—This gentlewoman mistaking the letter hath dedicated these lines to Mr. Devick her father, for a testimony of her dutiful remembrance. Her affection is not less towards you, but time did not give her leave to express it. Both she and her sister do most heartily commend them unto you.

J. B[EAULIEU] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL at the White Hart in Ospringe.

1607, Aug. 5. "Take this postscript at this time for a whole letter which neither time nor matter giveth me leave to

* Ecurie,

make up. I did write unto you the last week such news as we had here, since which time there is nothing fallen out for the chiefest matter of the Peace, the Audiencer being still in Holland, urging the revocation of the States' fleet from the coast of Spain, which they will not agree to until they have received the Ratification with that reformation and fullness that they will have, which is promised them within a month. The K. of Spain hath put out 60 ships to repel them from thence. The Pope's new Nuncio is arrived here, being very "jolly and gallant," and only 30 years of age."

Holograph. xxxvi., 36.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL at Ospringe, or in his absence to MATHEW DE QUESTER at London.

1607, Aug. 26. Brussels.—This will be a comfort to you in the solitariness of the place where you lie. The order has come from Spain for the 600,000 *cr.* mentioned in my last, but to be paid only in 6 months by 100,000 *cr.* a month. Most of it is for the mutineers of Diest to whom is due 400,000, and with the rest a month's wages to the army. The Cordelier is shortly expected back from Spain, by whom our peace-makers hope to receive the ratification, but the late sending back of Secretary Birague in those parts argues some doubt in their hopes. It is bruited here that the fleet is to return from Spain, 6 ships being left behind. The Archduke hath bestowed hangings worth 600*l.* upon Ibarra, who hath sent away his stuff to Spain. Their Altesses go Friday next in devotion to Sichein, and thence to Bains for a month or 6 weeks, if the weather holds fair. On Sunday last the French Ambr. most royally requited my lord's feast. Yesterday, the Archduke presented my L. with a courser of Naples for a stallion to be sent to England and with a fat buck. The French Ambr. had the like buck, but otherwise there is bad quarter held with him here for the ill offices pretended to be done by President Janin in Holland against the peace. My L. purposes to send the horse to the E. of Southampton. He is nothing well pleased with the motion which the Count of Broet made therein to the Archduke upon some speech which he once had with him about such a horse, fearing it might have been taken for a kind of begging, and proposes send to the Count for a requital his new horse which Sir Henry Carey sent him. Capt'n. Gray and Mr. Flood desire to be commended.

Holograph; seal. 1 p. iv., 17.

J. BEAULIEU to the SAME, at Ospringe or to
MATTHEW DE QUESTER.

1607, Sept. 9. Brussels.—I hold your Surgeon's counsel for the better—not to venture sooner abroad than you shall find your leg well strengthened. I send my Lord's passport

for your return without troubling the Archduke. I have received your 40*l.* with interest amounting to 30*s.* contained in my Lord's bill of exchange, out of which I have paid 8*l.* 10*s.* to James Chidley and 12*l.* 10*s.* to Mr. Cragg, for which I have his quittance for 13*l.* The rest I keep. Little B.C. desires the account for his pewter. He seemeth well satisfied of the choice, saving that the great dishes are over-big and too flat for this country, and he would have you to bring 2 dozens more of the lesser trenchers.

The Cordelier hath brought the ratifications reformed in some parts, but not so complete as the States require by the form set down by them but not yet brought to the Court of Spain when the Cordelier came away. It is suppressed till the coming of the next courier. The payment of the mutineers is deferred upon 38 new Articles (as they say very absurd) which they have put up since the making up of their 'decountes', for which they demand satisfaction or will open their gates to all those that will join them. They hope to bring the mutineers to reason. The Archduke hath borrowed 350,000 *fl.* of some Antwerp merchants, and was about to pawn the Infanta's jewels to Zamet, the Paris banker, for 400,000 *cr.*, but it broke off on a small difference. The enterprise of Calais is thought very ridiculous, being imputed to the mutineers of Diest, which are so far seated from that town, although I hear that upon some extraordinary presumption and diffidence they have put out from thence all the Walons and Hollanders that were in, and sent a Spaniard prisoner to Paris, who has been hanged there for that fact. All this Berruyer tells me grew upon the intercepting of certain bills of exchange, whereof payment was appointed after the taking of Calais. Don Diego d'Ibarra took his leave of my lo. yesterday and departs on Friday, which may serve for a good argument of his Maty's direct meaning in the matter of the Peace. Here is Mr. Thomas Sackville, my lord Treasurer's son, who is on a new travel. He dined with my l. this day and to-morrow will be taken to the Archduke and Infanta.

My lady is in some pangs of child bearing. Colonel Patton, Sir G. Markham and Mr. Thetcher desire to be commended. I would know what hath been done in Mr. Sanford's suit. Neither you nor Sir Daniell Dun mention it in letters to him. The Doctor is insolently proud to see himself become a beggar to the King, and saith that since Sir Daniel Dun doth meddle in it, it will be done.

Holograph; seal. 3 pp. iv., 18.

[JOHN] SANFORD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL, in London.

1607, Sept. 16. Brussels.—My news will rather [sig]nify than certify. "The Duke on Monday last went to solace himself at the town of Benche [Binche] by Monts, where

(having for that purpose received toils out of Lorraine) he meaneth to hunt hart and stag upon my Lord's pied nag, the Infanta upon the grey gelding (both which were presented from my Lord) as Sir Baptista Higges and his Lady went to hunt dolphins upon sea with horses that carry their bridles behind as the Italians call ships. Don Diego d' Ibarra parted for Spain upon Saturday last. The Marquis Spinola hath the plague in his house, the K. of Spain the *callentura* in his coffers, and the Catholic army here the devil in their purses, for how can they choose seeing they have never a cross to keep him out? Ct. Brouay hath buried his daughter. Tower Albert is built over by Court gate. Mr. Radish lieth at your cousin Monpesson's and is in hand to buy your man Robin's lark nets. We are all now for the hawk and the partridges where we try the variety of fortune. Sometimes 3 in a day, sometimes none in 3 days. I doubt hawking will go out with the death of all the partridges before you come home. My Lady of late fell sick of a surfeit, which was somewhat feared, but is now well recovered. Mr. Green hath married Sir Griffin Marcom's [Markham] hostess. I remain a bachelor, Mrs. Wolley a widow, your cousin Bess a maid, Mr. Beaulieu a young cockerell, Gaspar an old cook." I salute Mr. Beauvoir and his wife.

Holograph. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. XXXVI., 37.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL, at London.

1607, Sept. 16. Brussels.—This is to welcome you to your own house. You may be able to return hither with Devick. Ibarra has gone, whereby you may judge of his Maty's intent in the matter of our Peace, which has not proceeded since I last wrote, the right ratification being not yet come, though the time agreed by the Audiencer expires this day. The Archduke and Infanta are gone to Bains.* After their going my l. bestowed on them his two geldings upon a motion made by the Count of Broet to buy them for their Altesses, but though he had a Naples stallion given him from the Archduke, I do not think he meaneth to make a free gift of them.

From Spain we hear that the "Imposition of the Meales" has been granted to the King, and that he now labours to get 6 millions in advance upon the same, which will be hard for this country, exhausted of money as it is. He hath a great fleet at sea, divided with two parts, each of 30 or 40 galleys and ships, whereof one hovers about the Isle of St. Vincent as though it had designs upon Barbary, and the other meant to destroy the Hollanders' shipping wherever they find it. Besides the King entertains a land army in Milan, which is doubted to have ill purposes against Geneua [*sic*]. My lady is recovered of her late sickness due to a surfeit.

Holograph; seal. 1 p. IV., 19.

* Binch.

J. BEAULIEU to [MR. QUESTER ? for WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1607, Sept. 23. Brussels.—Sir, I conceive you are now upon the ways coming hither. I have yours of the 9th. Mr. Wake has the payment for your bills, and expects your acquittance for the merchants. Yesterday news came from Spain that the Queen had a second son, and that the Indies' fleet was in. Nothing more of the ratification, though Birague, Spinola's secretary, is expected soon. The Diest mutineers have fixed the 15th n.s. of next month as the day beyond which they will not wait for their money. Practising for another mutiny is discovered at Herentals, Tillemont and other places in those parts. Fuentes' army in Milan is dissolved, the Neapolitans being sent home, and the Spaniards put in garrisons in the frontier towns of Milan and Savoy. Every night a great comet is seen in the west, and sinister events are prognosticated. Impart this news to my bedfellow [Trumbull]. I direct this to be delivered to him in your absence. The Doctor, your "lasie" daughters and myself kiss your hands.

Holograph. 1½ pp. iv., 20.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to the SECRETARY OF THE EMBASSY,
BRUSSELS.

1607, Dec. 12. o.s. Madrid.—Not having heard from Mr. Trumbull for so long I write that you may convey the enclosed, especially that to Mr. Gresley written from a brother of his here in my lord's house, both sons unto Sir Tho. Gresley of Derbyshire. The great old Councillor Don Christovall de Mora is now here, made a Grandee of Spain and returns Viceroy of Portugal. The two Princes of Savoy are expected here shortly. This K. hath now sent unto his Maty. in England 21 hawks that came lately from the Indies. Great shows of desire to content my Lo. are lately made, but in effect nothing, and he believes nothing they profess.

Holograph. 1 p. xxi., 7.

1608, Jan. 12. Prague.—Les Haydoucs ayans esté de nouveau recherchés de prendre lieu et jour pour traiter de leur accommodement, ont fait une response fort impertinente ; à scavoir que si l'on veut establir un bien asseuré repos en Hongroïe, il fault commencer par l'observation de l'accord fait avec le feu Botzhai, et de la paix avec les Turcs, et par le bannissement de ceux que l'on tient pour les plus affectionnés au service de l'Empereur. Ainsy les loups demandoyent que l'on chassast les chiens de la bergerie pour vivre en paix avec les brebis. Et la reduction d'iceux Haydoucs est quasi desesperée par la voye de douceur, si ce n'est qui l'on en trouve quelque moyen en la Diete de Presbourg. Mais la tenue en est aussy incertaine qu' auparauant, et les dernieres de Ratisbone du 5me disent que les Ambassadeurs de l'Electeur

Palatin et de quelques autres Princes, tant ecclesiastiques que seculiers, n'y estans encores comparus pour lors, il y avoit peu d'apparence que la proposition de l' Imperiale se feist le lendemain des Roix, qui fut lundy, comme l'on avoit proposé, les commissaires dud. Sr. Empereur qui y assistent, et l'Archeduc Ferdinand estans d' opinion que le meilleur sera de patienter encores quelque temps.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. Misc. II., 1.

SECRET INSTRUCTIONS for the ARCHDUKES' COMMISSIONERS.
(Printed in *Negotiations du President Jeannin*, Collection Petitot Serie II, Vol. XI pp. 510 et seqq.

1608, Jan. 16. [N.S.] Bruxelles.—“Vous sçavez que la ville de la Haye en Holande est destineé et choisie pour l' Assemblée, qui soit à l' honneur et gloire de Dieu, et ainsy deburez vous vous acheminer pour y estre au temps prefigé et vous y conduire et besongner en conformité de vos instructions, et selon que sçaez estre l' intention du Roy nostre Sr. et frere et la nostre.

“Et comme vous y trouerez les Deputez des Roys de France, d' Angleterre et Dennemarc, si vous apperceuez que leur intention soit d' entreuenir et estre presens au traité, vous deburez doucement et honnestement l' excuser et les en exclurre et avec termes si courtois qu' ilz ne puissent s'en alterer ny offenser, et moins s' appercevoir qu' on ayt d' eux aucune desfiance. Au contraire vous pourrez dire aux Deputez des Estats des Prouinces Unies que ne trouerez ny mauvais ny estrange qu' ilz communiquent leurs affaires avec eux, et s'y aydent de leur prudents conseils et aduis, et qu' estez serieusement enchargez de faire le mesme, pource que nous tenons les d. Srs. Roys pour nos bons confederez, desireux du repos public, et affectionnez au bien de nos affaires.

“Et de fait comme vous estes asseurez que lesd. Estats leur communiqueront tout ce qui se passera et traictera, et que rien ne leur sera caché, aussy faudra il que vous monstriez la mesme confiance avec eux et particulièrement avec le President Janin, avec lequel deburez vous domestiquer le plus qu' il vous sera possible, luy faisant entendre que nous auons si bonne opinion de luy que croyons fermement qu'outre le commandement qu'il en a de son Roy, il y apportera du sien et de son industrie ce qu'il pourra pour entreuenants quelques difficultés au traité, les moderer, et induire les parties à ce qui sera le plus iuste et plus equitable, et userez le mesme avec les Deputes Anglois bien qu'en termes plus generaux, nous confians que vous vous conduirez en ce regard discrettement à leur communiquer ce que scaurez ne leur estre caché ; de l'autre costé nous reseruant tousiours ce que jugerez debvoir estre secret,

LA RELIGION.

“ Or venant à la substance de ceste besongne souuenez vous que le point de la Religion, duquel le Roy nre. d. Seigr. et frere et nous auons particulier soing, plus que nul autre, sera le principal et qui debura estre le premier couché au traicté.

“ Et en ce regard vous pretendrez le libre et public exercise de nostre sainte Religion, et que les Catholiques y puissent viure en toute seureté, sans qu'on puisse les inquieter, surcharger ou rudoyer plus que les autres.

“ Et comme apparemment ceux de delà s'y rendront difficiles, vous leur representerez qu' ayans si liberallement accordé ce que le monde jugera nous estre si dommageable, ils n'auroient pas raison de nous refuser ce qui plustost leur reussira à utilité qu' à preiudice, et où nous ne sommes meus que du zele qu'auons à l'honneur de Dieu, ny pretendons que l'acquit et descharge de nos consciences et non aucun proffit particulier.

“ Qu' ilz sont prudens assez pour considerer que ce sera le bien de leur Estat pour ce que par là ilz retiendront une infinité de gens et de mesnages, s'ilz peuuent y viure et seruir Dieu en assurance que autrement s'en retireroient et viendront à nous, et par là s'accroistera nostre peuple, et le leur se diminuera et qu'en la grandeur et multitude du peuple consiste bonne partie de la felicité et prosperité d'un Estat.

“ Et où pour penser vous divertir, ilz diroient le mesme leur debuoir estre permis et accordé, en nos Pais, vous respondrez qu'il y a trop à dire de l'un à l'autre, que ce qu' ilz demandent est nouveau et nous ce qui estoit nostre, et dont l'on nous a priué ; que les Catholiques sont leurs freres, leurs parents, leurs amis, leurs patriots, et que ce seroit chose par trop cruelle de leur refuser ceste consolation.

“ Sur ce particulier ferez toutes les instances qui vous seront humainement possibles, et pour l'aduancer vous adresserez au President Janin, remontrant que ce point n'importe moins au Roy son maistre qu'à nous, et que comme Rome et tous les Princes Catholiques et led. Sr. Roy mesmes nous condamneroyent, si nous le faisons autrement. Aussi lesd. Princes et tous les Catholiques et le Pape mesme se plaindroient de luy, si le contraire aduenoit, pour ce qu'ilz sçauent que cela est en sa main, et que lesd. Estats ne le luy refuseront, s'ilz l'y voyent porté, et qu' il embrasse ce fait chaudement.

“ Et en tout cas, selon que le verrez disposez à moderer et limiter cest exercise, prenez temps pour nous en aduertir, auant y rien conclure, à fin que nous puissions nous resoudre, et vous mander nostre volonté, and n'oubliez la lettre de l'Evesque d'Anvers, pour vous en preualoir en ce que pourrez.

LA SOUVERAINETE.

“ Au fait de libres, puisque vous sçaez ce qu'auons consenti, vous ne serez scrupuleux à le clausuler à leur contentement,

et sans faire ny dire chose qui puisse les mettre en opinion que vouillions contreuenir à la declaration que leur en auons donnée et qu' entendons punctuellement accomplir.

TRAFFIC DES INDES ET D'ESPAGNE.

“ Leur consentant le traffic d'Espagne, que pourrez faire en la mesme forme qu'aux François et Anglois, Ils deburont absolument renoncer à celuy des Indes Orientales et Occidentales, et s'obliger à chastier ceux des leurs qui s'hardiroient d'entreprendre ce voyage, comme infracteurs de la paix et ennemis du repos public, soit qu' en personnes ou par les leurs ilz facent ce voyage, soit qu' ilz soyent associez à autres d'autre nation soubz quelque couleur ou pretexte que ce soit.

LE TRAFFIC ENTRE LES PROVINCES.

“ Le traictant du traffic d'Espagne se debura aussy traicter de celuy d'icy et ores qu' apparemment ilz le voudront de tout à leur auantage, si debront ilz en tous euenemens donner libre passage, et sans rien payer aux batteaux et nauires qui de droit fil, voudront venir à nous, de quelque part que ce soit, et à ceux qui de nous voudront aller ailleurs. Et en tout cas ilz ne pourront exiger que les anciens droits et gabelles qui se payoyent auant la guerre, sans pretendre ny droit de conuoy ny licenses, qui semblent se debuoir abolir d' une part et d'autre.

“ Vous souuiendra aussy, traictant de nostre Commerce, leur mettre en auant, qu'il faut aduiser et concerter sur un mesme pied, des priuileges qu'on donnera à la nation Angloise, pour les faire egaux d' une part et d'autre, pource qu'autrement l'une partie y seroit interessée et possible le deux à la longue.

LA RESTITUTION DES BIENS PARTICULIERS.

Le fait des biens des deux costés se debura traicter, et procurerez de penetrer comme ilz l'entendent, et s'ilz inclineront que la restitution s'en face aux particuliers de chacun party, pour en jouir dès le jour de la conclusion du traicté, sans rien pretendre aux fruiets et reuenus passez, ores qu'ilz ne soyent leuez ny perceus, et sans y comprendre les biens alienez par voye de justice, et pour payement des debtes du Proprietaire, ny semblablement ceux donnez en mercede, si vous voyez qu'eux s'y inclinent et que nostre parti ny soit interessé. Et se plaignans lesd. Proprietaires que lesd. biens auroient esté vendus à vil prix, s'ilz ne pourroyent les reprendre en payant aux achepteurs et le prix et les melioriations utiles ou necessaries.

DE CEUX DE L'EGLISE.

De là se viendra aux biens d'Eglise, où apparemment y aura plus de difficulté ; en quoy toutesfois vous deburez insister et y employer led. Jenin, comme au point de la Religion, et

pour le moins deburez vous obtenir restitution et plainiere jouissance aux Prelats et autres Ecclesiastiques d'icy des biens qu'ilz ont pardelà, et partie de ceux de delà, pour la nourriture et entretenement des Prestres et Religieux qui deburont y seruir les Catholiques et faire l'exercise de nostre Religion, comme nous le pretendons et esperons.

Après viendra ce qui nous touche en particulier et en premier lieu vous leur demanderez quelle recognoissance et recompence ilz veullent nous faire, au lieu des aydes et subsides que nous perdrons par cette renunciation, et si l'on ne peut rien obtenir, pour le moins nous deburont ilz laisser la jouissance de nos biens consistans en rentes, seigneuries particulieres et fonds de terre, n'estant raisonnable que soyons de pire condition que la moindre d'eux, ou des nos subiects, ausquels se consentira la jouissance de leurs biens pour l'aduenir.

DES BIENS ET DOMAINES DES ARCHIDUCS.

Aussy sont les Tonslieux, Domaine, et y a la mesme raison qu'au precedent, pour ce qu'ils ne concernent la souueraineté, comme nous voyons plusieurs particuliers les leuer, et y succeder comme à patrimoine de leurs deuanciers. Et toutesfois où ilz ne voudroient nous les permettre en leur pais et sous leur jurisdiction, il seroit raisonnable qu'en recompense ilz nous donnassent quelque somme par an, en quoy il n'y aura rien de souueraineté.

LES LIMITES.

Après se debura traicter des limites, pour la separation de ce que nous tenons d'avec ce que nous leur quittons. Et ne seroit pas peu si nous pouuons les auoir tels que la nature nous separast, comme du costé de Flandres la mer, et de Brabant et Gueldres le Rhyn et la Waall, et qu'ainssy nous laissassent nette la Flandre et accordassent Berghe sur le Zoome, Geertrudenbergue, Breda, Heusden, Grave et Nimegue, et nous à eux les forts du Rhyn et les villes de Lingue, Oldenzeel et Grolle.

Et ores que la partie ne semble du tout egale, si pourra l'on leur remonstrer que le beaucoup que leur quittons merite bien qu'ilz facent quelque chose pour nous. Et ores qu'ilz pourroient reparer pour Geertrudembergh et Heusden, qu'ilz pretendent, et est tousiours pretendu estre Hollande et non Brabant, si est la raison bien differente au regard de Bergh sur le Zoome et Breda, qui appartiennent à des Seigneurs particuliers ausquels elles se deburont rendre, s'il y a restitution de biens, d'une part et d'autre, et sommes contents que promettiez que n'y mettrons aucuns garnisons, ains en lairrons paisiblement jouir les Princes d'Oranges, et Marquis de Bergues, comme de leurs propres et particuliers patrimoines. Et de mesmes vous debura souvenir de Lillo, qui est d'un

particulier, et on en demolira et applanira la forteresse, comme vous consentirez. Le mesme des forts que tenons sur la riviere d'Anvers.

S'ilz reparent en ce de Nimegue, du moins insistez pour Graue, avec offre de n'y mettre garnison, s'ilz veulent faire le mesme de Nimegue.

Et en fin pour tant plus facilier ceste besongne, vous pourrez leur offrir que serons contents rendre Rhynbergh à l'Electeur de Colongne et par là nous priver du tout du passage du Rhyn que nous leur scaurez bien encarresser. Mais sur tout que la Flandres nous demeure entiere, qui est ce que nous importe le plus.

Aussy traiterez vous du faict de la Monnoye, pour l'esgaler et reduire au mesme pied que la nostre, pour ce qu'autrement le traffic ne peut aller comme il doibt, ny empescher qu'il y ait de la confusion.

L'ALLIANCE ETC.

“Tous ces points esclaireis, arrestez et conclus, conuiendra que doucement entriez en une autre matiere, et leur representez, par les plus doux termes que pourriez, et comme de vous mesmes que nostre corps uni ensemble estoit bastant pour se maintenir et defendre contre qui eust voulu l'offenser ; mais separé et desmembré comme il s'en va estre, il n'y a pas de doubte qu'il sera tellement affoibly que ny eux ne seront bastants sans nous, ny nous sans eux contre qui nous voudra assaillir. Ce que pour cela nous et eux deburions serieusement penser aux moyens de nostre incolumité, pour non estre exposez à la volonté et ambition de tels qui ne nous voudroyent pas de bien. Les requerrez qu'ilz veuillent penser à eux et à nous, et apres l'auoir bien consideré, vous mettre en auant ce qu'ilz jugeront utile pour la patrie commune.

PROTECTION.

“S'ils ne dient rien, vous leur declarerez ne vouloir pretendre ny parler de souueraineté, quoyque limitée et restraite, parce que l'ayans une fois laissée, et auallé ce morceau, nos pensements en sont du tout eslonguez. Mais s'ilz y pensent bien possible trouueront ilz conuenir nous prendre pour Protecteurs, puis qu'ilz n'en peuuent auoir tant à leur aduantage que nous. Et sur ce point pourrez communiquer avec les Deputez qu'entendrons seront là de la part du Comte Palatin, et possible avec la participacion de quelques autres Princes Electeurs ou autres de l' Empire, pour voir s'ilz voudront vous ayder en ceste pretention, sur laquelle vous insisterez et procurerez l' obtenir, s'il est possible, en quelque forme que ce soit endroit laquelle vous ne serez scrupuleux, pourueu que le nom se puisse obtenir.

“Et où ilz ne voudroyent entendre, pour le moins que l'on feist une amitié ferme, pour estre amis d' amis et ennemis

d'ennemis, non pour offendre autrui ains pour se defendre et ayder l'un l'autre, au cas de quelque invasion estrangere ; et que de vray nous courons grand danger, si par une estroicte liaison nous ne nous relions ensemble pour auoir soing les uns des autres ; mais touchez si dextrement ceste corde que les François et les Anglois en estant aduertis ne soupsonnent qu'ayons desseing et volonté de leur nuire. Bien pourrez vous doucement leur insinuer que nostre party sera tousiours plus asseuré que le leur et que l'appuy d'Espagne sera plus ferme et solide que celui qu'eux prendront ailleurs.

"Et s'ilz n'y veulent entendre, au moins que nous nous promettons de ne nous offenser l'un l'autre, ny donner assistance de gens, de munitions de guerre, d'argent, de conseil ou autrement à qui nous voudroit faire mal, avec promesse de chastier comme infracteurs de la foy publique ceux chacun de son party qui s'aduanceront d'ayder et seruir les ennemis de l'autre party. Et en cecy deburez vous insister du tout.

SORTIE DES ESTRANGERS.

"Le point de gens de guerre estrangers est assez clair et ores qu'apparemment les François et Anglois insisteront afin qu'ilz en demandent la sortie, si faudra il leur couper court et leur monstrier que sommes mieux fondez à les retenir qu'eux à se seruir des François, Anglois, Escossois et semblables.

"N'oubliez le memoire qui vous a esté mis en main de la part du Comte d'Embden, pour l'ayder et fauoriser en tout ce que pourrez.

"Comme aussy vous ferez es affaires que les Deputez du Duc de Cleues vous communiqueront, et sur tout que ne perdions rien du droit qui nous peut appartenir surau cunes places dud. Duc soit par voye de retraite, ou autrement.

"Semblablement receuez vous quelque memoriaux de la part de l'Electeur de Colongne pour le fauoriser et son Estat en ce qui se pourra ; et le mesme ferez vous endroit autres Princes Voisins, s'ilz vous en requierent.

"Et au surplus vous ne faudrez de nous donner part le plus souuent que pourrez du progres de nostre negotiation et de tout ce qui s'y passera, pour en cas de besoing vous y donner les ordres que trouuerons conuenir."

Copy. 7 pp. Misc. II., 128.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1607[-8], Jan. 10[-20]. Madrid.—I have yours of Nov. 24 and Dec. 2, the latter 10 days before the former. My lo. hopes to be recalled, having endured intolerable misery, yet of late they show will to give him contentment. An especial order is given from the King for immediate payment of all moneys due to his Maty's. subjects. Letters are written to the ports for good usage of them, and in many other things

they desire to please, but he can get no satisfaction for the affront of the Alcades in detaining with irons so many of his servants. Great protestations are made to my lo. that from hence no[?] kind of relief shall be given to Tyrone, and indeed the Irish pensioners in this Court, who are many, are of late much neglected.

Not many days since at the hearing of an English cause before the Council of War a letter of his Maty's. was read wherein was specified this title of "Defender of the Faith," at which the King's Fiscal of the Court rose up and in extreme choler said that the Lords were all excommunicate for hearing so patiently so great an abomination and that for his part he would rather give over his place than suffer his ears to hear that which was so derogatory to the honour of the Church of Rome. The Lords took him at his word and he hath lost his place and is sent to his country house.

On Sunday last all the Grandees, Prelates *etc.* swore allegiance to the young Prince, who is 3, the K., the Queen, the two Princesses and the Ambrs. being present. All those that took the oath (the Infanta being the first) kissed the K. and Queen's hands.

All here desire peace, but will admit no liberty of religion. Nothing will be had from them but delays and seeking advantages, so much power have the Clergy with this poor King.

The galleons are gone over to Barbary there to expect the event of a battle between the Kings of Morocco and Fez, and to bring him of Fez, his wife and children into this country if he be overthrown.

We have had little news from England for four months until your letter came.

Here is no preparation for sea forces. Only in Syvile certain galleons are preparing for the Indies. Don Luys Faxardo Conde de Elva and other sea commanders are sent for hither.

Holograph. 2 pp., XXI., 6.

SIR JOHN WOOD to the SAME.

1607[–8], Jan. 25, [Feb. 4]. London.—I have yours of Dec. 2, 16 and 23, and have not answered them, but being acquainted with my letters to my son Edmonds the business that herein I set down will partly excuse me, which cost me a great deal of time and some charge, undertaken in the coldest time that ever I travelled, maintained only by warm clothing, good fires, warm meat and good lodging, but especially with a willing mind.

I hear nothing of Sir Ed. Hoby's giving over of the house in the Blackfriars. If I do, I will deal therein for my son Edmonds, but I would know what hope there is of his return, but he may like to settle his wife and family with me at Albyn's, and keep but a lodging for himself in London.

I enclose the copy of his letter to my L. of Shrewsbury which I keep to myself according as he wished me. I would he would write again to my Lord of such news as are there, to renew his memory of him, at his coming hither, and to remember his service to his Lady. Remember him to procure a small greyhound for my Lady of Arundell, such as I told Mr. Devick that she desired, for these remembrances to her Ladyship's children may effect somewhat.

Yours of 16th was especially a convey of a letter of my daughter's and Mr. Beaulieu's to me. I am much pleased to see her own hand and Mr. Beaulieu's.

I will satisfy Sir Tho. Clerk that the bitch he sent and collar came to my daughter; but by reason of her great belly, her lying in and other disabilities she has not been able to thank him.

You have promised therein that you will communicate that to Sir Tho. Edmondes which I have written concerning Mr. Sanford, wherein I hope you will further his advancement. Otherwise I will endeavour any way possible for me to do for him.

Yours of Dec. 23 I had yesterday, whereby you solicit for the making over of moneys to Sir T. Edmondes. I had given orders for it the day before. You also write of the comfort that the Prince received by a trumpet from Holland that the States will prolong the truce and make a treaty, and that they were choosing Commissioners to be sent thither.

Sir John Fortescue, Chancellor of the Duchy, is dead. Sir Tho. Parry, who had the reversion, has the same. My little Nancy has the green sickness. Commend me to Mr. Sanford, Beaulieu, John Searle and the gentlewomen.

Holograph. 2 pp. Misc. VIII., 12.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1607[-8], Feb. 6. o.s. Madrid.—I have yours of Dec. 28 and Jan. 7, by which I understand that none of the many I had formerly sent were come to you. I showed my lo. your letter saying that in a very long time your lo. had received no letter from him. I have always sent our letters under cover of Leonardo Tassis, but fearing miscarriage I have sent these single to yourself and advised you that your lo[rd's] is enclosed to Tassis as before.

Here is arrived an Ambr. from the Persian with presents for the K. and Queen. His effect is to invite the K. to make some attempt against the Turk. He hath been three years on the way, and is nobly received.

Great show is made of late to give my lo. contentment in all businesses of his Maty's. subjects, and I hope before his return he will make an end of all suits now depending. He

hath obtained the liberty of those English taken two years since in the West Indies, and ever since prisoners in the galleys, which hath been so often denied him.

Holograph. 1 p. XXI., 5.

RICHARD JARVAIS to the SAME.

1608[–9], Feb. 3. Douay.—I am now about to depart instantly for England, proposing to return very shortly. If you come to England before my departure, you shall find, or hear of, me at the *Black Spread Eagle* in Gray's Inn Lane, right over against Gray's Inn Gate. When I am at Omer's I will send you your books. I have been 5 days on the way hither by reason of floods. You promised to be a means for my better preferment, and I hope you will to some of your friends in England for me, or procure my Lord's letters for me.

[*Postscript*]. Priests here are striving who shall go to England first. There have been alarms here more than six times in the day and night by reason of a quarrel between the burghers and students, who have cut the ears of two or three of the sergeants and burghers and some of them are in prison. Twenty-two highway robbers have lately been taken. Commends himself to "Senors" Sanford and Floyd and the rest.

Holograph. 1 p. Misc. II., 2.

SAMUEL CALVERT to the SAME.

1608, Feb. 20. Ash Wednesday. Antwerp.—I think we cannot yet go to Berghen [op. Zoom] since the Governor of Willemstat made so slow a return, having to anchor 18 hours on his way so that the States being not more timely advertised, they will be the longer in preparing.

The Marquis hath feasted the Ambrs. on Monday last.

I received yours by Mr. Wake. I presume you have seen Mr. Spencer at Brussels, though he be not so fit for such a Court. Neither Mr. Dickenson nor I could be spared.

Holograph. 1 p. XIV., 16.

J. BEAULIEU to the SAME at Brussels.

1608, March 13. N.S. Paris.—I wrote to you last week from Senlis where I found a "good company of my best friends assembled to the same occasion which brought me hither." . . I have found matters there so well disposed to the purpose of my journey as that I hope ere it be long to see the same brought to pass, and that about Easter. . . I shall take my way back towards you."

The Duke of Montpensier is much lamented—a virtuous and religious Prince. His only daughter and heir is betrothed to the Duke of Orleans, the K.'s second son, being the greatest and richest heir of this Kingdom, next to the K.'s daughter

by the succession of her father of her uncle the Cardinal Joyeuse, and the greater part of her mother's goods which are already by this contract made sure unto her, and this, it is said, upon condition of 400,000 *cr.* forfeit in case of refusal or unsaying of either side when the parties shall be grown in years. The K. hath been these 9 or 10 days at Chantilly, the Constable's house, a league near Senlis, hunting. He will be here in 2 days and will carry the Queen to Fontainebleau to be brought to bed there after Easter. After that a journey to Provence is spoken of, to what end I know not. It was said that the Prince of Condé did pretend to marry the Duke of Montpensier's widow, whose means are much abridged by the conditions of her daughter's betrothing, but now it is more likely he will match with the Countess of Chemelly's daughter, a very rich heir, though of not a very ancient or great House.

Your peace is held here as good as concluded—some say signed. The Indies' trade is the point of greatest difficulty. In the meantime President Janin, weary of those parts, maketh means to journey hither. The conditions established between the K. and the States are not such as my L. was informed, for first if this Peace be not concluded they shall have no place, and nothing shall be done, but if after the Peace, they come into wars again, the K. will assist them with 10,000 foot and as many horse as shall be required at his own cost: if with more it shall be at their charges. If the K. need their assistance they shall furnish him with 5,000 foot, either mariners or others, at their own cost; if with more the K. shall pay for them. [*At side*] I pray you let not your familiar friends hear these particulars from me. And in case of peace it is said the K. is not bound to any assistance, though many particular Captains of this country that serve the States have lately received assurance here that their places shall not fail them. And for the debts which are reported to be forgiven unto the States, it is very doubtfully spoken of, and it seemeth that there is no such thing.

The K. of Gr. Britain's backwardness in joining in this League is very much published here, and by many ill interpreted. The K.'s book lately set forth against Bellarmin is much commended here, and is translated into Latin and Greek. I have not yet seen my L. Ambr., nor written to my L.

[*Postscript*]. Tell Mr. Berruyer that I have delivered his letter but not seen his brother.

Holograph. Seal. 2½ pp. IV, 20a.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1607[-8], March 6, Madrid.—So much is your treaty of peace misliked here as many stick not publicly to rail at Lerma (who hath engrossed the government) saying that had not he been both base and traitorous, these propositions could not have

proceeded from a K. of Spain. If I should endeavour to make you understand that man's greatness, you would think I wrote monstrous lies.

Our great Persian Ambr. is gone to embark at Lisbon in the fleet that goes for the E. Indies, and to go home that way. This K. gave him for *ayuda de costa* 200,000 ducats in money.

All our English causes in this Court go well. The Conde de Miranda, President of Castile, one of the greatest councillors of state, hath retired. Great and strange protestations of integrity are daily given to my lo. For the affront done by the Alcades of this Court my lord hourly expecteth satisfaction according to the promise of the K. and Dukes, and doubtless they will give it him, my lo. pursuing it so hotly. He expecteth his revocation, the heat coming on, in which there will here be no "travayling." From our Ambr. in France we hear of a strange cold this winter at Paris.

Holograph. 1 p. XXI, 8.

JOHN CHANDLER to the SAME.

1607-8, March 17. Antwerp.—I have yours of the 9th and addressed the enclosed to the Hague. This day the ordinary post of the Hague brought the enclosed. He returns on Saturday next. The business there goeth but slowly. Yet there is hope that shortly the point of the navigation to the E. Indies will be cleared. I fear we shall hear too soon of the final conclusion of all the rest. Mr. Dickenson hath been too compendious with me in this last. If you have news from thence in more particular manner which you may impart, let us participate the same.

Holograph. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. XIX, 11.

LYONELL WAKE to the SAME.

1608-9, March 18. Antwerp.—I had yours of 13th on Saturday that my L. Ambr. wishes to have 900*l.* remitted to London. In regard of the great sums lately made over by Sr. Centurion there are few takers and many deliverers so that I have only delivered to Hugh Perry 100*l.* and have taken myself 250*l.* after 33*s.* 4*d.* usance and herein enclosed send you our bills of exchange. I will, if I can have bills to my contentment, deliver the rest to-morrow, but had rather stay 2 or 3 days to have my choice of good men than for haste to take such as I be not well assured of.

Holograph. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. XLV, 3.

J. BEAULIEU to the SAME.

1608, March 26, N.S. [*endorsement*] Paris.—By yours of the 14th by the ordinary I understood of your former sent by Jaques but not delivered because he had not found my lodging here, though it contained an important paper. By good luck I received it, after seeking him up and down the town.

I longed to hear what certainty you had there of the Treaty. I could only hear of the passing of the first article touching the sovereignty, and of the sticking on the point of the Indies. That you from the very headsprings have no more particular information shows the slowness and hardness of the proceeding. There has been a quarrel between the Duke of Mombazon and the Chevalier de Guise, which moved the K. to sharp choler against those of Guise, but being taken up, at the King's command, by the Duke of Bouillon (who is used in this Court as the common arbiter of great differences it is now pacified. The Duke of Montpensier's funeral is to be solemnised to-day with great pomp from his house to our Lady's Church, but his body will be carried to Champigny, a country house of his, for burial. De la Boderie hath written hither that in England it was either resolved or confidently spoken that my lo. Ambr. should be employed hither after his return from the Low Countries. But though Sir G. C[arew] has no great satisfaction at his usage here, yet I do not perceive him to speak yet with any desire or set resolution of his going back. I think he will not be unwilling to stay on here [*words omitted?*] the falling out of some good employment for him in England whereof he seemeth to have particular good hope. His Chaplain was to depart yesterday for England with W. Allin, having left two letters with me for conveyance, which I pray you to take care of. Next week I shall return to Senlis for the conclusion of our matter, but your commissions will force me to another journey in this town for 3 or 4 days. Let me know when Mr. Devick and you take your journeys.

Holograph. ; seal. 2½ pp iv, 21.

MATHEW DE QUESTER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1607[-8], March 11. o.s. London.—. . . “Yours of the 24th of February came unto my hands the 4th of this instant, being glad thereby to understand the receipt of mine by you of the 11th of the last month as also the delivery of all those I sent therewith. That for . . . the Earl of Salisbury was according to my duty presently delivered, and so were the rest . . . Here-with amongst the rest goeth a well-lined packet from the Baron Arundel of Wardour directed unto Sir Griffin Markham . . . I expect your coming hither which according to your letter will be shortly.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. II, 5.

J. BEAULIEU to the SAME.

1608, March 27. n.s. Paris.—Opinions conceived of the concluding of your Peace are daily confirmed by reports from Holland, specially in the point of the Indies' trade “which is said to be provisionally granted by the Commissioners under the good liking of the K. of Spain for the procuring of which

an express carrier hath been lately in all haste dispatched thither." It is reported that the States used for an instance of the necessity of maintaining the trade unto them this allegation—"that continually they did entertain 10,000 mariners, which made at least 6,000 families and had no other . . . means to maintain them but only by that trade. And to the French and English Ambrs. that do assist them in the Treaty, and which sometimes upon the peremptoriness of the States in that point would allege unto them the great and inflexible difficulties thereupon made by the Spaniards in their treaties, which it was not likely that they could overcome, it is said also that they would allege besides the disparity of the case which they pretended to be between the interests of the said Princes and their own in this exclusion, to have received such a benefit by the said trading as that in these 8 or 9 years that they had enjoyed it, they could make it appear unto them out of their registers that they had gotten thereby above 20,000,000 francs clearly and all their charges defrayed, of which great benefit they could not deprive themselves without too ruinous a prejudice to their State." This Parlement is now passing an Edict for the uniting of Navarre with France.

Yesterday I visited Madame de Coffignon who is lately come here, very weary with her journey. She is grateful to my l. and Mr. Devick. I am now going to Senlis.

Holograph. 1½ pp. IV, 22.

LYONELL WAKE to the SAME.

1608, March 28. Antwerp.—Yours of the 20th I received which came in good time for the sending away of the enclosed the which Mr. Chandler performed. These are to certify you that since my last I have delivered by exc. unto Thomas Truelove the sum of 250*l.* after 33*s.* 3*d.* by Mr. Roger Owfield; the bills I send you here enclosed bearing date the 24th present. I assure you moneys here are very plentiful for London and if that 250*l.* we are now to deliver should not have good bills at 33*s.* 5*d.* but because I will give my Lord satisfaction and clear the account, although for the present I have no need of the rest, I will take the other 300*l.* myself at 33*s.* 4*d.* from this day and send you here enclosed my bills of exch. or the same as also amount which is yet remaining in my hands, the which if my Lord please to have at Brussels, I pray you demand so much of Mr. Colford and will him to pass it to my account.

I have received certain books for you from England which you shall receive by this bearer.

1 p. *holograph.* XLV., 4.

JOHN BROWLOWE to the SAME.

1608, April 2. Antwerp.—In absence of Mr. Kendricke I have received yours of 28th ulto., perceiving thereby your

effectual dealing with the Treasr. General of the Finances for an answer in writing to the request which my L. Ambr. had made to the Archduke in behalf of our company, which he refuses, accounting it impertinent to commit anything to writing in that cause, yet not doubting but that we may depend upon his promise to Kendricke when at Brussels, for the suspending of proceedings against us for two months. For answer I will refer you to Kendricke's next which he will write you on Friday at furthest. On Friday departing for Bridge [Bruges] he commissioned me to find two of the best embroiderers in town, which I have done, though not so speedily by the absence of the best whom I expected daily here, but he has a year's work with my Lady Lovell at Brussels. Two others here demand three gilders a day. They will come to my Lady after the holidays. Mr. Wake tells me that three days ago all my L. Ambr.'s moneys are delivered. Monsr. de Vicke arrived here on Monday, by whom I will write either to Midho. [*sic* Middelberg] or Amsterdam to our factors to give him 10*l*.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. xi., 118.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1608, April 3. N.S. Senlis.—I received at Paris yours of 22nd March with the paper concerning the several propositions of the Treaty. I have found shops furnished with such kind of *damas d'or* as my l. desired. What I send could not be got under 35 sols, nor could I take less to have all the flower seen. I have done my best to inform myself quietly of the other matter.

Don Joan has left this Court for Italy, who being the Q.'s kinsman hath lived here since her coming with great credit with the K., but by private factions of his enemies hath fallen into the Q.'s disfavour. There is constant report here that the point of the Indies has been concluded upon the condition of a truce only, and granted for that particular trade which the Hollanders shall enjoy for 9 or 10 years, and then the matter shall fall in the same terms as now. I want my Valentine and her little sister B.

Holograph. 2 pp. iv, 23.

JOHN CHANDLER to the SAME.

1608, April 5. Antwerp.—The Cordelier departed hence this day to Brussels, and is to post to Spain to try whether the King will approve the projected agreements for the Hollanders' trade to the E. Indies which they are to enjoy for nine years by this project. The point now in hand concerneth the commerce between the United Provinces and the Archdukes' countries, wherein our neighbours of Zeeland stand peremptory in reserving power to search all ships coming up the river to this town and to impose a toll on all merchandise passing and

repassing by them, which if it be consented, will deprive this town of freedom in commerce.

Please impart any more particular relations from thence which you may.

Holograph ; seal. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. XIX., 12.

WILLIAM DE VICK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1608, April 7. London.—Although I have no matter to write of worthy your knowledge, this place me thinks affording very little out of the course of that weighty matter in handling which now is at a demur until the Friar return, yet me thinks I should not part from hence contentedly if I should omit to salute you with the rest of your good company as well of the nobility as the Clergy and yeomanry, nor be worthy of so great a kindness as you and Mr. Doctor Sanford's amplitude did me by those letters of favour which you gave me to Mr. Samuel Calvert, whose respect and care to give satisfaction to them, hath been so effectually performed towards me as I must acknowledge a greater obligation on my part to be due to him for it. Mr. Dickenson, Mr. Moore, Mr. Samuel [Calvert] and myself have performed all rights due to your remembrances both in good French, good Dutch and Spanish, and Mr. Beaulieu must know that his remembrance was likewise celebrated notwithstanding his absence. I have received very good satisfaction in the view of the towns of these countries subsisting by trade of merchandise, and number of artisans. Yet do I in my conceit prefer the barrenness of Scotland or the rudeness of Ireland for habitation before the fertilities of these countries to live out of the towns, for I do not find how they can be pleasant, winter or summer. I have stayed here 3 days beyond my time limited only for Mr. Moore's company who attends a dispatch, and am now enforced, for the delay that is used therein, to depart alone only with my Robin who swears this is the best inter-mixed country both for wet and dry that can be, for by water we sail in alehouses and by land find at every mile's end a good substantial beerhouse, and never pass 7 miles without baiting which Robin calls refreshing and says is very good to prevent the disease called the calenture whereof so many die in other countries for want of such commodity. I have now no more idle time . . . for Robin calls upon me to be travelling. Commend me to all, first according to my bounden duty and as due respect doth lead me for many both private and public considerations to the females whose right it is to be put before. . . ."

Holograph ; seal. 1 p. Misc. II., 9.

Monsieur DE BURE to the SAME.

1608, April 8. Herenthals.—"Me voullant excuser du manquement qui j'ay faict à macquiter de mon debuoir et

regreter avec vous l'absence de Monsieur de Beaulieu Je ne puis trouver chose plus propre que l'aduis que ma donné Monsieur Berny et de vostre prompt partement pour Angleterre et vous assure que Je ne vous tenoyz plus en Brusselles mais maintenant que le d. Sieur Berny ma osté de ce doute par les recommandations que par la sienne me fait de vostre part Je veux avec ce petit mot vous remercier humblement de la bonne souvenance que vous avez du pauvre de Bure qui s'ose dire ung de vos plus fideles serviteurs et vous supplie de le tenir pour tel. Et sy Monsieur de Beaulieu nostre bon ami sera de retour Je vous prie tres affectueusement luy presenter mes humbles recommandations comme aussy à Mess. Doctor Saint Fort [Sanford], de Vicq et au disciple de Pitagoras ausquels me recommande de coeur et a vous demeure votre tres humble *etc.*

Holograph. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. Misc. II., 11.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1608, April 9. [N.S.]. Senlis.—I have two letters of yours of the 2nd and 3rd. I sent you last week such a pattern of *damas d'or* as I could recover in Paris for my lo. Ambr. I am now busy about the ordering of matters for a wedding on Sunday next. I would to God that you all the authors and partakers of that kind household register, or at least a couple of you, might fly hither for 3 or 4 days to recreate and illustrate with their presence this good company and action, and take part with them of a joke or two of laughing.

Holograph. 1 p. *Endorsed*;—"Niente." IV., 24.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to the SAME.

1608, April 2. o.s. Madrid.—I have yours of March 8, but our courier departs this day. My lo. is to remain here another year, which news would have been bitter, if not conveyed by my lo. of Salisbury whose pen hath power to persuade anything. Much reason he hath to importune for his return. His body is strangely decayed in these three years, notwithstanding that in all things which may preserve health, he is as regular as any man. He still hath above 40 cases in divers tribunals of our complaining countrymen. The climate is intemperate. Nine or ten of his servants have died, and above 20 in the English College at Valladolid last summer. He has no recreation. Three days since William Man, one of his servants, was slain by a *Picaro* with his own sword, the quarrel being some few jesting words at the instant. The heat is beginning. Three of my lord's people who came out last year, are departed for England to preserve their lives a few days longer. We wonder at your cold weather, having forgotten what cold is. The Constable has married the daughter of the Conde de Prado. The Conde of Miranda, having lost his

place of Presidency of Castille, has retired. The Inquisitor General, who is also Patriarch of the Indies, shall succeed him. The Cardinal of Toledo shall be Inquisitor. The K. daily troubled with complaints of the length of suits in the Council Real, hath divided [it] into four tribunals, and the 16 judges, who used to sit together, are now to sit four in each tribunal. This is considered a great work. The K. and Q. have kept Easter at the Escorial, and most of the Council have been called thither to resolve (it is thought) about this treaty, of which my lo. hath written amply to yours. All begin to condemn the friar for a flatterer and liar, and the choice of Spinola for one of the Commissioners.

Expect my letters every post ordinary and extraordinary. Ours always departs on the fourth Saturday. His departure is set down in the almanac as duly as the change of the moon. Your English news is always precious.

Holograph. 2 pp. XXI., 9.

The SAME to the SAME.

Of like date.—I have written more largely to you by your name (this going under cover of Leonard Tassis with your lord's letter). I write by the ordinary way to accustom you to search in the post house, for I may write by many extraordinary when my lo. writeth not. I hold it the safest way. A packet of my lo. from Lisbon was lately lost, wherein were many provisions that he had procured from the King, amongst the rest one for the liberty of the prisoners taken in the Indies. My lo. complained. The postmaster's deputy was apprehended, and new papers were given us. Now it is written from Lisbon that a countryman of ours intercepted them, and offered for 50*l.* to free the prisoners, pretending to have wrought it by some favour there.

If letters for me from London come to you, give them your best passage. We are here sometimes six months without hearing from England, although we write every 14 days.

[Postscript].—Couriers are dispatched to Milan and Naples for levying men to be employed, it is said, in your parts.

Holograph. 1 p. XXI., 10.

LYONELL WAKE to the SAME.

1608, April 15. Antwerp.—I have yours of 1st but it came too late to my hands to perform the contents before Easter, but since I have effected the same and have delivered the just rest which maketh 57*l.* 6*s.* unto Mr. Hugh Perry and do send you the bill here enclosed desiring you to excuse me to my Lord for not sending it away 2 or 3 days sooner. I do intend God willing to come to Brussels within 3 or 4 days and then I will bring with me the napkin which was sent with the collar of drawn for which my wife giveth you many thanks.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XLV., 5.

JOHN HEBBORNE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1607, April 6[-16]. London.—“I am advertised that the Dutch woman is come over with some private letters from some of her ancient favourites to work some new device again to trouble me at Brussels. You shall hear of her with a legend of lies, and the better to serve her turn she hath brought over with her a famous courtesan, one Green’s wife a tailor here of London. I pray you listen after her and stop gambols with her, wherein you may, which I shall ever study to deserve, and advertise me what you shall understand thereof.”

Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. *End.* 1608. Misc., II., 7.

MATHEW DE QUESTER to the SAME.

1608, April 7[-17]. London.—“Yours of 23rd March came unto my hands the 4th of this present April with all the enclosed the which for the most part were forthwith delivered by my own hands. I am very glad to understand the distribution of all those letters I sent with that of mine of the 10th of March especially that unto Sir Griffin Markham. Upon yesterday arrived out of the country the Lord Baron of Arundel, and his man came unto me to inquire after the sending and delivery of that letter, and for his satisfaction I showed him your letter which made mention thereof. The packet for Mr. Wylde, as also the letters for Mr. Norton are all delivered. That for Mr. Reynolds I observed therein your *caveat* and left it with Mr. Kirkham, the Earl of Salisbury’s Secretary to be used as his Lordship should think good. I have heard nothing since.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc., II., 8.

MATHEW DE QUESTER to the SAME.

1608, April 8[-18]. London.—This morning after I had dispatched the post by whom I wrote and sent that which was come unto my hands yesterday, I received yours of the 30th March making mention of the receipt of mine without date accusing the coming unto my hands that of yours in date 11th March that mine without date ought to be of the 16th of the last month, and so hold it. That for the Earl of [torn ? Salisbury] I presently delivered with my own hands [torn] in the presence of Mr. Levinus, all [torn] Peter Beauvoir I put into his own hands [torn] house where he gave me these two enclosed. He made [? torn] a great excuse of his not writing yesternight. I expected him until midnight. I thank you for participating unto me the news concerning the Cordelier’s repair into Spain. Your coming here is expected with longing.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. Misc., II., 10.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.*

1608, April 18. [The Hague].—"Since the friar went away drunk, we have been so sober . . . as not to advance the public business any whit at all, for your Commissioners never visited the States these five weeks till yesterday when the article touching the limits was discoursed of, but yet we know not the resolution. At this instant of the posts going away, the Ambassadors of all Princes (except of yours) are prayed to find themselves in the assembly of the States General. . . . By late order from England there is a project formed here as well by the States as our Ambrs. for a league defensive, with as good or rather more royal conditions than that of the French, so that we now hope to cote [*sic*] them that hoped to gain the start of our state, in the hearts of this people, by the pretence of their better care of them. I wish you a safe journey home. *Holograph ; Seal.* 1 p., xiv., 18.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDS to the SAME, "my servant."

1608, April 27. Brussels.—"Since your departure from hence I have understood that Dabridgecourt who did insinuate himself to pass over in your company, is a very lewd and treacherous dissembler, in the professions which he made of not being corrupted in religion in his journey to Rome, for that he was there reconciled by one Father Anselme a Benedictine, and since his return hath been in the spiritual exercise amongst the Jesuits at Louvain. And it seems that he hath chosen to devote himself to that faction, for that since his being here he hath held correspondence with Parsons, and resorted often secretly to Baldwyn by whom the morning of his departure he was furnished with money for his journey. He was likewise at Mechlin with Sir William Stanley to take leave of him. His coming to my house to service on Easter Day was also by the special allowance of the Priests. The pretence thereof was to remove the suspicion which I had taken of his conversion at Rome, that he might incur no prejudice in his affairs in England, but I do believe that it was specially to serve the Jesuits' turn for the giving of advertisements unto them, for otherwise their custom is not to grant those dispensations for any man's particular respect unless their interests be also joined therewith. He is a fit instrument for their purpose, having, as you know, a very pragmatial and undertaking spirit, and he hath acquaintance to give him access unto many places. He is, as I understand, to receive from divers gentlemen the sum of 250*l.* for money given forth a good while since upon his return from Rome, which maketh him very careful to conceal his conversion, and I am told that for his better disguising thereof he intendeth often to frequent your company." My Lord of Salisbury should be told. He should not be abruptly dealt

* "In his absence to Monsieur de Beaulieu."

with, to avoid bringing my informants into hatred, and that, if he is well observed, good discoveries may be made upon him in respect that he holdeth himself so well secured by the little suspicion taken of him. When it is thought fit to lay hold on him, some occasion should be taken for it there that it may not appear to be done on information from hence.

I hope to see the Archduke within a few days, and then I will answer my Lo. of Salisbury's last letter. The Archduke at present has the gout.

[*Postscript*].—Dabridgecourt is expecting a letter from Parsons through Baldwyn. We should discover how they send their letters.

[*On another Sheet*].—I have written this letter in such terms as you may shew it to my lord of Salisbury for his satisfaction in the subject thereof. If any benefit be to be improved out of the forfeiture of this man's estate, by the money which is owing him upon his journey, I wish that you had it before another, if you like to move for a suit of this nature and that you think the said moneys may be recovered in his right. At your departure I forgot to tell you that you should receive from my Father 20*l.* in allowance of your last year's charges by reason of your sickness. I enclose letter to the French Ambr. and Sir Thomas Cornewalleys. Visit the former as soon as you can. Commend me also to Monr. Devick. Tell him that I have acknowledged thanks to Sir Ralph Winwood.

[*Postscript*].—I understand that Dab. borrowed 40*s.* of poor Mr. Sanforde.

3 *pp.* xxiv., 62, 63.

WILLIAM DE VICK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1608, April 20[–30]. London.—“I was sorry to find by a letter of yours which I found at my arrival at London that my Lord was so sensible of so small a matter as for the form of my passport out of which course I hold it to be a hard matter, nay almost impossible to make them alter anything and the amplest that could have been given me could have saved me but 2 crowns and would have cost the more in fees to have had it such. I was more glad to need none than I would have been to have it in the best form that could have been devised.

“I delivered my letter of favour to my Lord of Salisbury but what his Lordship thought of it I am not wise enough to judge; his Lordship was very short and not willing to hear a reply, as it seemed; notwithstanding I nothing doubt of his Lordsp. honourable favour in any cause wherein I may be offered wrong, and some occasions I have already to make trial thereof, but so long as they are not too heavy I will avoid to be troublesome.

“Mr. Moore is arrived here this morning, but I have not yet seen him. I know he will for a day or two absent himself from

the sight of some curious fellows that lies in wait for him, before before we can send you any news from him, I doubt not but you shall have it there or else we shall see you here.

"The great and strange accident of my Lord Treasurer's* death suddenly happening yesterday sitting at the Council table with the rest of the Lords doth stop all other discourse and hath put me into such an admiration that I cannot yet command my own thoughts from that to other things. He spake as well and temperately as ever he did, and as free he seemed from all pain and distemperature as any of the rest, and suddenly in the midst of the Lords went away in a manner unperceived on as though he had slumbered. I will leave the secret thereof to God, who calls both old and young how and when he pleaseth, and what difference so ever there is in life, yet in death there is none betwixt rich and poor; the one hath no privilege above the other.

"Commend me . . . to Mr. Beaulieu, to Mr. Doctor Sanford and to my good daughters and tell them that I wish unto them that that is fittest for them, and would best agree with their minds without offence to their bodies, and without which to live long is to offend both body and mind. And if my youngest daughter understand not, let my eldest expound the riddle. Tell her her brother and sister are in good health . . . I pray you make away my horse if you can in any fashion before your coming away. I care not whether I have anything or nothing for him, and if you can bring or send . . . the picture which I bespoke at Antwerp, you shall do me a pleasure.

"I pray you tell Bess de Vick that three lines of her own writing to any of her friends is better than a leaf of paper of another's. She knows what I mean."

Seal. 2 pp. Misc., II., 13.

PIERRE BEAUVOIR to the SAME.

1608, May 10. Brussels.—A long letter with many Biblical allusions, announcing his safe arrival in England.

3 pp. French. Misc. II., 15.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to the SAME.

1608, May 11. Brussels.—"We were by so many particulars assured the last week by Corff the post of your drowning, as namely that the boat wherein you went was seen to perish between Dover and the Downs in that your boat was not furnished of men to handle the sails, nor they able for want of skill to carry you for any other coast by reason of your leaving of Legend the Master behind you at Calais, as we cannot almost now believe the news of your escape and safe arrival to be other than a dream, but though I find it to be true that you have otherwise run a dangerous fortune in your

* Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset.

passage, yet I beshrew that paltry fellow with all my heart for having distempered us so much as he hath done with his fearful news. To merit the more of me for this ill tidings he would needs take the pains to come hither himself to assure me of the same. Let this . . . warn you to be careful . . . in the like occasions hereafter. You are beholding to many of your friends that have expressed much sorrow for you, as well those which are out of the house as the domestical. I am glad the poor present which I sent to my l. of Salisbury was so well liked. . . . I was before in some pain in respect of his short answering of Mr. Devicke . . . You shall do me a great pleasure if you can learn what inclination there is to favour me in any sort for the discovery whereof methinks the time doth now serve most aptly upon these great alterations which have fallen out. By that which I have heard this week from Mr. Levinus I have reason to fear that little remembrance is had of me, for that he hath advertised me that my l. of Salisbury intending to hold still the place of Secretary doth purpose in the execution thereof to use Sir Thomas Smyth for the affairs of Ireland and Sir Thomas Lake for attending the King . . . and for Mr. Levinus himself, that upon him there is to be imposed the task of foreign employments. He promiseth to further my revocation against the next spring," and there are hopes of my succeeding Sir George Carew in France. My hope was that I should have been thought as worthy as an other of the charge of foreign affairs. You may freely make so much known to Mr. Levinus to try what satisfaction he will give you thereupon. You may also procure 65* to sound my L. of Salisbury's affection towards me, but this must appear to come from himself. I am much troubled what to resolve about myself, and must receive counsel from you and the rest of my friends. I have written to my L. of Salisbury, beseeching him to think me worthy of a part of the distribution which he shall have occasion now to confer upon several subaltern agents. "I suppose my friends will counsel me rather to lay hold upon such a condition if there be a meaning to make those which shall be employed therein to rise by the same than to affect the Legation of France. I pray you therefore be instant . . . to procure that I may not be forgotten sith this is the apt time for the beating of the iron. Though I should be content . . . that you should make it known to Mr. Levynus that I think to have more reason than any other to pretend to the charge of foreign affairs, if there be any such division, both for the pains which I have taken in those services, and also for that my place of Secretary for the French tongue doth give me a kind of interest in the same. I pray you entreat my father-in-law that he will solicit my lord and lady of Shrewsbury for the dispatch of my business

* In Edmonds' cipher this stands for the lord chancellor.

during the time of their being at London. I have written to my L. of Northampton to congratulate with him for his promotion to the place of Privy Seal."

The EXTRACT above mentioned from LEVINUS MONCK.

1608, April 27.—Of the sudden death of the L. Treasurer Dorset you will be advertised from others as also of the alteration which it hath wrought here. My L. Northampton aiming for that post is already created L. Privy Seal, and the Treasurer's place reserved for Salisbury. He purposes to keep the Secretary's place still, but Sir Thomas Smyth, Master of the Requests, shall attend him most in business of Ireland, and Sir Tho. Lake is to follow the King with bills &c. I am like to be made the packhorse for foreign despatches.

Seal. 3 pp. xxiv., 64.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL at London.

1608, May 11. Brussels. —Refers to the report that Trumbull had been lost on his passage from Flanders to England. "My poor valentine Mrs. Wolley . . . had begun to dispose of some parts of your goods . . . to the best use of your wife, specially of certain four hogsheads of beer which she did purpose to have sold to my l. very dearly, so that though you had made no will, you should not have died without executors." All things rest here still in such a calm in the absence of our Cordelier, as there is no wind stirring abroad until his return. He is not likely to come out of Spain till the end of the month, so much they seem perplexed in those points which he went to propound to them. My L. Ambr. lately had audience with the Archduke about the imposition of Gravelines. The death of my l. of Salisbury in that place made him wish that he had limited his Ambassage within these three years, and had been now in England, being now or never that he is to expect some amendment to his fortunes. He hath cause to be grieved seeing what distribution the Earl proposeth to make of the affairs under him to Sir Tho. Smith, Sir Tho. Lake and Mr. Levinus. The latter writes that my lord's next employment will be in France after Sir G. Carew returns. Mr. Colford and his wife desire their remembrances to you, also Mr. Slane. The latter hath received by Mr. Colford's means certain packs of rash or kersey which he had prayed you to get for him. Monsieur de la Graffinier and his lady sent to condole for your death, and Monr. Berruyer from his Lord.

[*Postscript*].—The bookbinder of Berkstræct maintains to have repaid you the 15 *fl.* which you had lent him. I would know the truth of this.

Holograph. 6½ pp. iv., 25.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1608, May 17. [The Hague].—"I am not certain . . . how you dispose of yourself since you left Brussels." There is no advance in public business. We expect the Friar daily. If he bring not power to grant liberty for trade to the Indies, there will be a rupture, "for the demands in other things of less moment are so exorbitant on both sides that a principal advantage to one side must accommodate the different, if ever we mean to do anything. The Marquis is not idle, but does his business here, perhaps to better purpose . . . than if he were at home. The Treasurer Robiano and the Banquier Centuriony have both been here, and held several councils, to no good I doubt. The news of the trouble in Ireland arrived first at Spinola's lodging, who dispatched letters to all parts." Verreyken went hence on the 12th for Brussels, and yesterday arrived an Ambr. from Persia," probably to demand assistance in his wars. The truce is prorogued till June with much dispute about the time. "He that swayed most was like to spoil all by his obstinacy," thinking it fitter for one year than for a few months. His purpose was to save the States' charge, because there is no money to pay such troops as they now stand, "though his wisdom failed in that point, which were the only way to cause an universal mutiny amongst us, Zeeland showing the way (out of their pride suborned by his Excellency and all of them opposing against the peace) by reducing suddenly their 163 companies to 80; yet . . . they are resumed again, and it is hoped all troops shall stand and be paid till the end of the Truce, if the end of the Treaty, which is expected in two months, bring not forth some strange monster." Commend me to Mr. Devick and M. D.

"Leave this letter if you please with Mr. More at Mr. Serle's house in Sermon Lane near by Doctors Commons."

Holograph. 2 pp. xiv., 19.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to the SAME.

1608, May 18. Brussels.—I need not add to my last letter of the 4th than that I must follow the counsel of my friends for accepting of the employment of France. I hope that my pains will in the end purchase me some fortune. I shall be glad to have confirmation of the concluding of my business with my lord and lady of Shrewsbury wherein I refer myself to my father-in-law and you. There is no news from the Friar since his departure, but his return is daily expected. The Audiencer arrived here two days since with the news of the States consenting to prolong the truce till the end of December, at which many men "wonder, considering that it is directly to concur therein with the designs and proper ends of Spain, who desire nothing more than to win time for the recovering of their necessities. According to these proceedings I doubt that the

treaty is like to hang another year before we shall see an end thereof. The Ambrs. that were employed towards the Archduke Mathias are still treating to see if they can compound the differences between him and the Emperor, and for assistance therein the Archduke hath also sent the Count Octavio from hence thither." What you heard that so great number of the Irish Regiment should disband from hence to pass secretly into Ireland is not true, for contrariwise the Colonel seeketh to hinder the going away of many from hence that have sought to procure their passports. The Colonel has of late dismissed all the English that served amongst them. Of their employing often of some instruments from hence to their confederates in Ireland I make no doubt. The ports should be well looked into. Commend me to Mr. Calvert. Tell him the packet sent by him for my Lord shall be sent to Sir Charles Cornwalleys, "in the naming of whom I should tell you that I have deserved notwithstanding the allegations of 70, with whom you had so long conference, that some consideration should be as well had of my necessities as there have been of his sundry ways, since his employment, but I must confess that I am weary with pleading those reasons, seeing they take no better effect. Remember me to Lord Fenton concerning Colonel Patton, and if possible send me some good bloodhounds by Mathew for the Count of Broue.

Postscript.—The Duke of Lorraine is dead. Sir Edmond Bayneham is arrived here to increase the number of our good Apostles in this place.

2 pp. xxiv., 65.

J. BEAULIEU to the SAME at London.

1608, May 18. Brussels.—On Saturday I received your first letter with the Proclamation and arraignment. Whatever we receive now from you *id deputamus esse in lucro*, having held all your good offices lost with your person. I have delivered your errands to Mr. Trevilian and Mr. Chambers. Monsr. de Launay is this day going for Holland, by whom I have written to Mr. Calvert, recommending Mr. Trevilian's matter. Your Irish news is very strange, and the fact reputed as foolish and rash as it is wicked and cruel, for those traitors are not like to have their rebellion seconded by any great succour if they have no other means for it than by their Earl of Tyrone, who is now receiving the Pardons at Rome without any other great comfort from the Pope, though honourably received and brought in with his company in 7 or 8 *carozzes* of several Cardinals that met him, and lodged and defrayed at the Pope's charges, whereat nevertheless his friends here do not seem much comforted because the rest is not answerable to their wishes. Besides the good usage he received at Milan the Count of Fuentes gave him 6,000 *cr.* and an assignment of

300 *cr.* monthly upon the Kingdom of Naples. His son here hath dismissed all the English out of his regiment as suspected unto him. Sir Edmond Bainham is returned hither. You will have heard of the death of the Duke of Lorraine, who was only 3 or 4 days sick, much lamented by his subjects. His successor is wanting in many parts of his Father's good disposition. There is no news of the Cordelier since his arrival in Spain. The Audiencer is come to make relation to the Archduke of the state of the negociations and specially concerning the prolongation of the truce for 7 months longer. The States could not have better favoured the K. of Spain's affairs, but give out that they have done it out of an apprehension that the K. wd. send a peremptory refusal about the Indies, whereby they should be constrained by their honour to break off the whole business, which as it is shall remain on foot. The Audiencer's errand is also to know the Archduke's resolution about the commerce of these countries and the confiscations. If it be our best course to go to France, I would wish it might be at the soonest. The matters of Germany are in conference between the Emperor's commissioners and Mathias, who is some 6 leagues from Prague with his army. Caterina prayeth you to lay out some money for her provisions to Mathew.

Holograph; seal. 3 pp. iv., 26.

[JOHN] SANFORD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL, at London.

1606, May 21. The English Court in Brabant.—I am as laden with news as the bee which comes to the hive when the flowers blossom. Spinola arrived at this city on the 20th o.s. about 10 in the evening, sick in body from some touches of fever. They say that he has brought with him 400,000 escudos, ready money. That sum would make an abscess in my purse, but for the great affairs of these Princes and countries seems very little. The army is about the Rhine, doing nothing. The riots in the English regiment are pacified, but *el Alguazill mayor* has come to Brussels; some say he has fled for fear of justice. I think it is mainly to get the ear of the Marquis first and that H.H. should grant him favour and pardon. Colonel Griff Marc [Griffin Markham] likewise came some time back and has had audience at Court, but I know nothing about this. The English women are much admired here, especially Mrs. de la Silla, who is usually known as *la bella Ynglesa*, and is much sought after by all. Some days ago another very elegant lady arrived, who to escape from England and to evade her pursuers, suddenly crossed the Channel, and came here disguised as a man, but now has returned to woman. She has taken up her quarters with Donna Caterina of the Ardennes forest. The Bovendal is in this city and at the service of your Honour and friend and all who love you, except myself who am a man of poor means.

I have the book which you sent me by Henry Carew's servant for which the Marquis of St. Germain will not make a bill, as he had promised, for which I thank him. Since it bears your name on the title page, it will weigh with me that you are its titular master and I the proprietor, and so kissing your tail since all kiss your hands, I leave you to embrace my lady friend and your little son and commend you etc.

Spanish. 1 p. *Signed* Joannes de Bruxelles. XXXVI., 34.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to the SAME.

1608, May 25. Brussels.—“I have been very much comforted by that which you signified unto me in your letter of the 10th of the favourable mention which my L. Treasurer was pleased to make of me at such time as Sir Thomas Smyth was sworn Master of the Requests, for that I hope I may thereby assure myself that his L. hath a purpose to deal nobly with me, but how it is intended to dispose of me I very much long to hear, which I hope that my own letters to his L. and the conferences of the Earl of Sh. will procure me to understand. . . If, as you write, there is a purpose to change the resolution for sending me into France I do presume it is to confer on me that subaltern employment whereof I made mention in my former letters. . . The strange renewing of the truce by the States for so long time doth distract all men's resolutions for that we know not now when we shall see an end of the treaty.” There is no news when we may expect the Cordelier here, though there arrived lately a messenger from Spain. The King of Spain is in hand to send to Don Pedro de Toledo, the General of the Galleys of Naples, to negotiate with the French King for a marriage between their children, thereby to divert the French King from assisting the Hollanders, and having ended that commission, Don Pedro is to pass into Germany to employ himself for the compounding the differences between the Emperor and the Archduke Mathias. The Emperor offers investiture into the Kingdom of Hungary and the government of Austria, and to declare him successor of the Kingdom of Bohemia, but the Archduke insists to have also the title of King of Bohemia now, which were in effect to strip the Emperor of all authority. We are expecting to hear whether the broils of Ireland are like to grow to a further head. The Irish give out that Ocané [O'Cahan] and Neale Garvy [Niall Garv] are joined with Odohertie [O'Dogherty] and that a greater revolt is likely.

Sir Oliver Butler who is lately come over hither with his wife to go to Spa, informs me of a new good and beneficial purchase to be bought called Tobye, near Burntwood in Essex which he professeth to have desired to buy for himself, but has not the money. He will undertake the bargaining for me in his own name and has written to his father in law to obtain the first refusal.

Deliver this letter to my Father, "that he may consider of it and deal with Mr. Barham as he thinks fit. Desire my Father after reading the letter to seal it before delivery. This gentleman commends the manor for the goodness of the land, being well wooded and with a very good house and many immunities. It is held in dowry by the wife of Sir Oliver Butler's father, but he assures me there is very good means to procure her to sell her estate. By another Essex gentleman here the Manor of Turfes, also to be sold, is highly commended. Butler specially desires my Father to be careful in enquiring about Tobyes not to make it appear that he is dealing for himself or me.

Speak to Mr. Robin Holland to be careful of my money. I recommend my Father and you not to be more abused by any confident expressions of my Brother, but to draw my money from him as soon as you can. James Chambers hath made me an answer to your letter to inform you better of the state of the things which he claimeth, which he pretendeth to have been mistaken, but I have small opinion thereof. I am in a course of physic against melancholic humours.

[*Postscript*].—The Count of Broue daily solicits me to remember you for his bloodhounds.

Seal. 3 pp. xxiv., 66.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1608, May 27. N.S. Madrid.—Don Pedro presents to the Fr. K. many fair jennets. The death of this queen's mother is not much felt here.

I think the sweet taste of peace, the disuse of martial practice and the better trade will breed much alteration in that people.

The Conde de Lemos, who married the Duke's daughter, shall leave to be President of the Council of the Indies and go for Viceroy in Naples. The President of Hazienda shall have that office.

The enclosed is from the imprisoned gentleman.

Holograph. 1 p. xxi., 12.

J. BEAULIEU to the SAME at London.

1608, June 8. Brussels.—We have your letters of 25th May which have well satisfied my L., although the substance hath rather weakened than strengthened the hopes which he had lately conceived. I hope you shall afford me to go to the Spa this year. I entreat you, as much as the expedition of those things that depend of you, that you will for my sake hasten the same. The hope which you may give to Mrs. Deb. [Trumbull] of your return next spring for altogether into England shall make her more inclinable to my request. Sir Oliver Botler with his wife hath been here 3 weeks for the journey to Spa. Mr. Thetcher proposes to bear them company. Of the return of the Friar we hear not. Monsr. Wirhum, Richardot's secretary,

is here. The Archduke and Infanta are yet at Beins, and will make a longer stay than they gave out. Their pastime is to overlook their new buildings there and at Marimont. The subsisting of the new rebellion in Ireland hath rejoiced their partisans here, who hope that it shall maintain itself till time favour it with success. The Pope hath bestowed on Tyrone 100 *cr.* a month and an allowance of bread and wine for 10 persons. Germany is in the same state, Mathias insisting still for the proper investiture of the Kingdom of Bohemia, although it is thought he will content himself with assurance of the succession, having lost the occasion of his prevailing by the time which he has given the Empr. to assemble his forces, which increase every day about Prague. By the two letters enclosed you may discover the mystery of Mathias' action, and how long ago it hath been projected by the combination of his other brethren and kinsfolk out of their discontentment against the Emperor's government. Our old host of Antwerp, Monsr. Hoens has been apprehended, having been discovered by his servant to have been an adventurer with the Hollanders into the Indies—a crime of *lèze Majesté*. He will hardly escape death. His brother Corneille is fled, and many merchants of Antwerp are astonished at this accident. My L. desireth you to keep the copies [enclosed] having sent the same to my L. Treasurer, and that afore you return you will ask the L. Treasurer for his revocation at the fourth year's end, and if it may be, will engage him to that promise.

Holograph. 2½ pp. IV., 27.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to the SAME TRUMBULL.

1608, June 15. Brussels.—It will appear to you by my letters of last week how nearly my conceits concur with the judgment of my friends there, signified in yours of the 1st that I ought to procure my revocation hence against the spring, and that, if there be no hope of my doing myself good by the place mentioned in my former letters, my best course will be to lay hold on the employment of France, yet was it necessary for me to offer my service in that kind to my L. Treasurer that I might be remembered amongst others in case there should be any distribution of the Secretary's place. Unless something be done extraordinarily for my relief I cannot undergo the charge of continual attending at the Court, and therefore necessity will force me to betake myself to that course which will enable me to live, and so, as you find opportunity, you may declare my resolution to be inclinable. If possible draw a promise from my L. Treasurer before you depart that I may be called home at the end of my four years' time, that I may take order for the settling of my private estate and prevent the employment of France being disposed of to some other from me. I cannot believe that his L. hath as yet given Sir

George Carew any such assurance as you write of for his recall at the end of his time, or that he hath demanded it, neither do I think that his L. hath taken any certain resolution for the sending me in his place since his L. entered his new dignity. From his secretaries, who seem well affected to me, you might discover the truth of these things. Endeavour to keep me in good terms with Mr. Levinus for my business with my L. of Shrewsbury. I desire you and my father-in-law to be instant in this. Do what you may on behalf of poor Sir Griffin Markham, who pines away through discomfort. It is here expected that Mr. Poole is still in England and turned Protestant, and that he has a pension of 100 *l. per ann.* of the truth whereof I shall be glad to be informed. Also whether Sir Stephen Lesieur carries the title of Ambr. at Florence who as is said hath been there contemptibly used, and what successors are intended for Holland and this place and Venice. Sir H. Wotton is more happy than I can be, having been long since advertised to prepare himself for Spain, and I do not expect that you will be able to bring me any resolution concerning my like fortune. The Friar is not expected to return from Spain till an answer be sent thither of some things wherein they expect to be satisfied from the Commissioners in Holland, so we know not when there shall be an end of this lingering treaty. The Archduke is at Mariemont and not expected to return this month. I have herewith made answer to my L. Treasurer's last letter.

2 pp. XXIV., 67.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL, at London.

1608, June 15. Brussels.—Your last of the 1st hath somewhat abated the joy which your former to my L. had made me conceive of your present return. If I had thought that our Democritus “would have used his ordinary gibings upon my letter otherwise than unto yourself . . . I would not have so prostituted my passion to his humour, which I uttered so familiarly unto him as unto a friend whom I did hold touched with the same feeling that I was, and I am glad that he hath not hitherto answered the said letter, for the little desire I have to keep any more correspondence with him. It is now said the Cordelier shall not come out of Spain till they have an assurance upon certain points, which they expect from the Comrs. in Holland. The Emperor with the consent of the States hath granted to Mathias the cession of one of the provinces which he demanded instead of the present possession of Bohemia, namely Moravia, but he still insists for the rest. From Venice and Italy we learn that the K. of Spain, assisted by the Pope and other Princes, is preparing a fleet of galleys, for which Naples doth yield 20, Sicily 10, Genoa 12, the Pope 5, the D. of Florence 16, and the D. of Savoy 2, and Malta is

to join. It is thought to be against the Turk, yet the Venetians, to provide against the worst, have set up another fleet of 52 galleys, 3 galeasses and one great galleon. Monsr. Le Sueur had a contemptuous entertainment on his arrival in Florence.

My lady sends grateful messages. Our poor James, being with others of the household before our gates to defend in jest the wood which was laid for the bonfires of St. John's Day, was dangerously stabbed by a Spaniard. A letter is enclosed from a friend of mine for you to deliver to the Lady Cope. You may be able to bring the answer.

Holograph. 2 pp. IV., 28.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL, at London.

1608, June 29. Brussels.—I venture these lines presuming that your departure may be delayed a sennight. Mathew brought on Sunday the book and proclamation concerning the dearth. Mrs. Terel last night desired me to entreat you to solicit Sir L. Lewknor for the answer to a letter written to him 6 weeks ago on his own business.

The Emperor hath granted to Mathias Hungary and the Provinces of Austria and Moravia with assurance also of the succession of Bohemia after his death. The crown, sceptre and other royal apparel of Hungary having been sent, Mathias was crowned in the fore front of all his army, ranged in battle, under a pavilion set up for the purpose. He is now going back to Vienna, to meet, they say, the Turk's Ambassador.

Holograph. 1¼ pp. IV., 29.

1608, July 4. Brussels.—Passport for the Cavalier Bentivolio to England. [See p. 69 below].

Signed by Edmondes. Misc., II., 17.

NEWS LETTER.

1608, July 5. Prague.—L'Archiduc Mathias apres auoir obtenu ce qu'il desiroit, partit Lundy pour s'en retourner à Vienne et prendre possession des provinces qui luy ont esté ceddées. Son frere Maximilian est aussy party de ceste cour ce matin, prenant le chemin de Straubing où l'on diet qu'il s'abouchera avec le Duc Maximilian de Baviere pour traicter le mariage de sa soeur avec led. Mathias. Nous avons encores icy le fils aîné du Palatin de Neubourg qui travaille tousiours sur la pretension de l'administration des pays du Duc de Cleves. Et nous aurons en bref le Cardinal Melliny lequell, la paix estant faicte, ne peut negotier à ce que l'on diet autre chose que la nomination d'ung Roy des Romains.

½ p. Misc. II., 18.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL at London.

1608, July 6. Brussels.—My L. wants a blood hound for the Count of Brouet, as he caused John Searle to write unto you by Mrs. Lodge. I hope both that and this may come too late, for such a miserable cross will be the breaking of my journey to Spa. We expect the Archduke and Infanta this week from Marimont, but only to assist at the Procession of the Sacrament next Sunday. Divers companies have been reformed and discharged in the several Provinces, and many mariners at Antwerp and Dunkirk. Some conjecture an agreement of the Treaty, as the States are reported to have done the like in the ships of war they had at Lillo. But the Commissioners can conclude nothing before the return of a courier dispatched by Spinola about a month ago, when an end of the business is expected though the Cordelier come not.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p., iv., 30.

NEWS LETTER.

1608, July 12. Prague.—Le Cardinal Mellini arriva à Prague le Mercredi 9 et lors jour 12 eust audience de l'Empereur qui ne fust par longue. Le bruit est qu'il s'est resiouy de l'acommodement de ces remuemens et puis a exhorté sa Matie. à l'eslection d'ung Roy des Romains à l'imitation de ses predecesseurs pour ne laisser sortir l'empire de sa maison. L'on travaille à licentier les troupes estrangers que L'Empereur avoit pris à sa solde, partie des quelles, à scavoir huit cornettes de Cavallerie qui estoyent sous la charge du Sr. de Ramée, se sont mutinés ayant quieté leur quartier et rendus maitres d'une petite ville nomme Rotoletz à trois lieues de Prague. L'on a envoyé vers eulx pour scavoir ce qu'ils veullent dire et essayer de les apaiser.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. II., 19 (a).

NEWS LETTER.

[1608,] July 19. Prague. La cavallerie mutinée du Sr. de la Ramée s'est contentée d'une partie de ce qu'elle pretendoit luy estre deub. L'on cherche de l'argent pour la payer et les autres aussi. Celle de l'Archiduc Mathias se separe aussi peu à peu ; lequel s'entretient à Closternemburg attendant les preparations de son entree à Vienne. L'on croit que le Cardinal Mellini s'entretiendra icy le plus qu'il pourra encores que son sejour ne soit pas agreable à l'Empereur.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc., II., 19.

J. BEAULIEU to the SAME, at Brussels.

1608, July 22. Liege.—Requests Trumbull to find in their study and forward to Spa Dr. Andrew's directions for Lady Edmonds at Spa. It may be sent by the man who takes Spa

water to my lo. Mr. Thetcher has secured a house for them at Spa with 8 beds notwithstanding the coming of the D. of Mantua with about 100 gentlemen. I have seen de Launay. Mr. Sanford and our Valentines send commendations.

Holograph. 1 p. iv., 31.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to JEAN BEAULIEU.

1608, July 23. o.s. Madrid.—I have yours of June 25 enclosing one from Mr. Trumball. My lo. hath amply related to you what hath here passed concerning the league which his Maty. hath made with the States.

The galleys which came out of Italy and joined here with others are now in the port of Santa Maria between St. Lucar and Cadiz. They now give out that they are to take the port and town of Alaracha [Larache] in Barbary and another port near, by which means they will disturb the trade of the States, who are now here called rebels, into the Mediterranean. This makes us believe that their only end in the treaty was to gain time. It is said the Duke of Ossuna shall be General. He is now at Valladolid with the K., and the Marquis of Santa Cruz shall be by sea.

For the suppressing of libels published at one instant in all the cities of the Kingdoms, proclamation was made that upon pain of death those who were possessed of copies should deliver them to the hands of the Justice within so many hours, and 500 ducats reward is to be given to any one that should offend in detaining any. This hath had effect.

For his Maty.'s complaining subjects there are few cases unended, and the most part with contentment.

Sir Anthony Shirley is still with the King.

Sir William Stanley follows his business bravely, but with little contentment.

Mr. Sadler and his wife are on their way from St. Sebastian's hither.

The heat is extreme. Many of our countrymen are sick. Only three remain alive here out of 27 which came out of England with my lo. The rest either died or went home sick.

Holograph. 1½ pp. XXI., 13.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL, at Brussels.

1608, July 24. Spa.—I write by Monr. Magnet who is returning to Brussels. We were 12 hours on the rugged crooked way from Liege. We have a good lodging by the providence of Mr. Thetcher, considering the multitude who are here, but we expect better in a day or two when a certain lady shall depart. Much ado we had to bring my lady and her two gentlewomen in the coach hither, which failed them once in the villainous ways and had to be mended three leagues of this place. None of the English gentlemen here would step a foot out

of the town to meet my lady. Mr. Henry Montpesson having kept company to Sir Richard Lee hither is yet one of ours for these 2 or 3 days. The D. of Mantua is not yet arrived. This day we have rested, purposing to enter into physic tomorrow and the next day to begin carousing. I send a book of Spa to satisfy my lord's and your curiosity. The paper of which I wrote from Liege I have found. I told Monsr. Magnet of the care you had taken to provide his lady's gloves from England. Mr. Doctor and his two little Bobelines desire their commendations.

[*Postscript*].—My Lady had so much company this afternoon that she could not finish her letter.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. IV., 32.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL, at Brussels.

1608, Aug. 1. [The Hague].—The Friar neither writes nor comes, and no man knoweth when he shall do either. President Jannin will be here within two or three days. Abraham Williams is yet in England. The Marquis is melancholy, and never goes to the Council. "He threatens his return, but Richardot says they will not stir till they be beaten away, for they live well here. It is pity such snakes should lurk so long in the bosom of this State, whereof we plead ill consequence."

We are like to lose our sweet Jacques of a continual fever. I have written to Mr. Beaulieu for some Spa water.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. XIV., 20.

J. BEAULIEU to the SAME, at Brussels.

1608, Aug. 2. Spa.—The English gentlemen disbanding from here, I accompany Mr. Sheldon with these lines to give you notice that Mr. Doctor Blinco, taking his way by Mons, hath put it over to him to receive Mrs. Brome's jewel which I left in your hands. Take a note of his hand for the receipt thereof. Deliver it to Mr. Sheldon. Take care of the stallion which I did recommend to you for my lo. Burghley and if by some skilful judgment and my lord's allowance you find him fit for the purpose, make yourself sure of him as we did advise before my coming away. The company of our Bobelins increaseth here every day both in quality and quantity, the D. of Mantua being at last arrived. This place is more a Court than a village. The Duchess of Cleveland is reported to be coming. We weary ourselves out every morning with walking after our Spa water, and in the afternoon we want no exercise of visitations, which are as frequent and as formidable here as at Brussels. This breeds an inconvenience to the liberty which we should have here being thereby as much bridled in our actions as if we were in a Court. The Count of Broet and his lady are here, who before his coming sent my lady a very fair but

frail and cold present of a basketful of ice, which our cellar hath drunk up all. Count Jean Jacques, who is here from the Prince of Liege for the reception of the D. of Mantua, is very kind to my la. with a basketful of apricots which have somewhat better sped than the ice. We must commend the D. Mantua's courtesy who visited my la. the day after his arrival. Yesterday he offered her his coach as hers was broken (for this is an ordinary accident to the poor coach to be lamed and dismembered on these rugged ways, though she be gotten on her legs again). My la. takes the water and dischargeth it lustily; she is already come to 110 oz. and meaneth to rise still. Every day we are up at 4, have drunk our water at 6, and walk without intermission after it till 10 or 11. I hear the Cordelier was expected in Holland on the 10th, and President Janin with him. Don Pedro de Toledo was looked for in Brussels, and presently after at the Hague. The Danish Ambassadors are said to have gone thence.

[*Postscript*].—Sir Ri. Lee went away yesterday in poor case down the Meuse to Holland. Mr. Montpesson may go with him as far as Maestricht or Venlo, which he prayeth you to let know at his father's house.

Holograph. 2 pp. IV., 33.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL, at Brussels.

[1608], Aug. 3. Spa.—Mr. Sheldon's journey is protracted so yesterday's letter goes by this bearer. I have yours of 30th and those from France which you sent for me. One which Monsr. Hotman wrote to me I return to my lord, concerning the first negociation of Don Pedro de Toledo in France wherewith he hath also sent me a relation of some of the external ceremonies used in his reception. My lady desireth you to send her by this bearer a hat and a white feather which lie in a certain drawer of Madame de Longin, whereof my l. hath the key. It must be well packed in a box. The Cavalier Bentivolio going away yesterday for Holland and England was set upon two leagues hence by some Hollanders; his escort of 60 horse put to flight, and himself taken prisoner notwithstanding his passports. Mr. Wilford's accident was strange unto us, and I would know the true cause of that proceeding against him, for which I can conceive no sound ground.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. IV., 34.

J. BEAULIEU to the SAME, at Brussels.

1608, Aug. 7. Spa.—I use the return of Monsr. Spino to tell you of the receipt of your packet of the 1st by the Apothecary of Brussels who was 6 days upon the ways. I thank you for the confirmation of the good news from Ireland. A rumour came from Holland that Sir T. Lake was dead and thereupon

Sir R. Winwood revoked. I would be glad you should advise us from my lo. whether he do not hold it fit that my la., to requite the D. of Mantua's courtesy, should visit him.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. iv., 35.

NEWS LETTER.

1608,* August 11. Prague.—Plus on va en avant plus on remarque qu'il n'y a pas grande inclination à l'observation de la paix entre l'Empereur et les Tures, ny mesmes de l'accord avec les Hongrois, l'Empereur ne se pouuant resouldre à l'expedition de l'Ambassadeur Teuffel; mais aussi ayant declaré nagueres l'Archevesque de Strigone son lieutenant en Hongrie pour ce qui concerne la police et le gouvernement au lieu d'ung Palatin que l'on avoit promis ausd. Hongrois, suyvant les anciennes constitutions de Royaume. Le Roy de Pologne tasche d'estaindre ceulx que les malcontans ont entretenu depuis deux ans dans son pays à quoy l'on estime qu'il parviendra tant plus aysement que leurs chefs sont si escartés depuis leur derniere routte qu'il n'y a point d'apparence qu'ils se puissent reunir pour tenir l'assemblée qu'ils avoient inthimée à Lubline au 6 de ce mois.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc., II., 19 (c).

NEWS LETTER.

1608, *sic.* August 16. Prague.—Le legat n' a peu encores avoir une seconde audience de L'Empereur qui n'a point agreable son sejour non plus que ceulx qui demandent liberté de Religion. L'on parle d'ung second abouchement de l'Archiduc Mathias avec son frere et cousins de Gratz. Il paroît desia quelque division parmy ses principaulx Conseillers et Ministres.

Il y a à Prague ung *quidam* soydisant frere du Grand Seigneur. On n'en faict pas grand cas et ne scait on ce qu'il deviendra.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc., II., 19 (b).

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1608], Aug. 18. Spa.—Even now I received your last of the 8th It was hindered by the waters much grown of the late rains, whereby we have received a small prejudice in our diet. I have received the first fruits [of the waters] in the voiding of a little stone. My la. hath gotten such a stomach by this diet as she can scarce satisfy her hunger. The Duke of Mantua is gone to Aix to help to compose the difference between the D. of Cleves and them of that town, for which compounding the Prince of Liege and the Duke are chosen umpires. The latter was expected back here yesterday, but the Duchess of Cleveland has come to Maestricht and he is going to see her. The Duke of Cleves claimed to come when-

* Dated in error 1607.

soever and with whatsoever company through Aix. This being denied, he has now cut some of their waters and passages and burnt some mills.

We had an alarm at night two days ago of some seven companies of horse of the States having passed Maestricht, drawing hitherwards, whereof the Ct. of Bruay having advertised my la. by reiterate messages as she was going to bed, it caused most of our folks to sit up all night, although the *sauvegarde* which this place hath from all sides maketh the inhabitants hold themselves secure in any such occasions. But we hear no more of the said horse. The Ct. of Bruay and his lady have used much courtesy to my la. We are all glad of Mr. Green's enlargement. But my la. Lovell's holy and strange resolution hath amazed us who expected her here, but the devotion of the soul hath made her neglect the health of her body. Such resolutions were not to be wondered at in one that had cast herself so absolutely with the Jesuits' disposition if she had not children to care for, but these orators' persuasions are able to dissolve the very bond and affections of nature. And what they have wrought in the mother, they will be able to work in the daughters. I pray you see the two dozen rings delivered to Mr. Spino. I could not get his cyphers better made, the workmen being taken up. The two that go single are for one named Episcopin belonging to du Terrail. The plate which Francis desireth she will find either in the trunk where all the rest of the work is, or in the barred trunk by my lord's bed's feet or in the cabinet in the red bedchamber.

Holograph. 3 pp. iv., 36.

J. BEAULIEU to the SAME, at Brussels.

1608, Aug. 18. Spa.—Having but now taken my water I am forced to use a Secretary, to take the benefit of this messenger going away, dispatched from the Count of Bruay. The D. of Mantua stayed only 2 days after his return from Aix, to take order with his household (whereof he hath sent the better part back to Italy) and departed yesterday with the rest towards your quarters, purposing to see Antwerp and other towns, but not Brussels because of discontent which he hath against the Archduke for some want of respect towards him. But means may be used by those Princes to have him come to Brussels. He is beforehand to meet the Duke of Nevers and his own son either at Namur or Dinnan. He is said to be going to Holland and England. He hath been very courteous to my lady. The Count of Bruay proposes to return to-morrow.

[*Postscript in Beaulieu's hand*].—To-morrow another French gentleman of note, Monsr. de la Guesle, kinsman to the Attorney-General of France goes from here to Bruxelles, who also visited my la. here and been very courteous to her.

1 p.; the first of Beaulieu's letters not entirely holograph. iv., 37.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL, at Brussels.

1608, Aug. 22. Spa.—My la. purposes to begin her journey hence on Wednesday sennight, by way of Namur. Our poor cottage which at our coming we found furnished with at least 5 or 600 jolly Bobelins of all nations, is now become so void as that all the number will scarce amount for the present to 40. The rain has interrupted the course of the diet. We have scarce had four fine mornings together. Some of those that have left have been robbed by thieves of all they had about them. I thank you for your care of the stallion for Lord Burghley. I am sure that Mr. Sanford hath duly discharged all commendations from hence in his Poema to you. Mrs. Bet desireth you to give the enclosed to her dear servant Captain Bruce.

Holograph. 1 p. iv., 38.

THOMAS BUCKNER to the SAME.

1608, Aug. 17[–27]. London.—“I have received your letter and according to the contents thereof have sent you 3 pairs excellent silk hose as can be made of silk and 3 especial good colours. The sizes such as you require and the prices not dear at 40s. the pair but I am content to let you have them at 38s. There is much silk in them and that of the best, one of them is a mixed colour as good as ever you saw. Now if it should chance, (which I think not) that any of them should be misliked, I pray you return me them again by the first. If they do all serve which I think rather, then you shall say when you hear of the proof of the hose that I have well discharged the trust to me therein committed. I do confess that I had much rather that Mr. Beauvoir had been at home to have performed the business, but he not being, I was loth to disappoint you. . . I have also spoken to Mr. Quester the postmaster who is well content to see them sent to you with speed and also as reasonable as you shall require, seeing that the postage shall not come to above 3s. for all but less. Now to yourself and my other loving friend Mr. Beaulieu I commend me very kindly. . . I would have returned your commendations from my good neighbour Mr. Croshaw.”

Holograph ; seal. Misc. II., 20.

SAMUEL CALVERT to the SAME.

1608, Aug. 27. The Hague.—Since the treaty brake off for the peace we have spent some time in accomodating both parts to a long truce, propounded by Jannin to Spinola “the day after his dismission out of the States’ Assembly, who do but attend what he will accord unto, for they demand as much upon this intended truce, as if the peace had succeeded. He helps himself by shifts and delays, and hath now taken day for answer, till Monday next, when we hope to come to some end or other. It will become to him to go as far as he

dare in accomodating himself to the States' demands, which are exorbitant, because he shall else return disgraceful to the world, who never will believe he will leave this employment without effecting something to purpose, though some are of opinion he was never sent hither to do anything but to win time for their own ends."

Holograph. 1 p. XIV., 21.

JOHN SEARLE, PHILLIS[?] WOLLEY, ELIZABETH DEVICK, WALTER WRAY, MATHEW MALTON, "the family at Spa to the HOUSEHOLD AT BRUSSELS."

1608, August [endorsement].—"We salute you from the famous village of Spa immured about with rocky cliffs and mountains more strongly than your town of Brussels. And albeit we will not presume to paragon our little hamlet with your walled and fenced city, yet have we here a Court, a Duke-Prince, Earls, Countesses, Ladies, Cavaliers and gentlemen as well as you. Only we have very lately lost Cavallero Bentivoglio who was yesterday taken prisoner about a league and half from hence by the Hollanders and the convoy of 50 or 60 horse enforced to render themselves, and one taken to answer for the rest, only the trumpet hurt. Upon Sunday last while a certain company of horse put themselves in order to have given the Duke of Mantua a salve of shot before his lodging in a little orchard, one of the company, I know not by what mischance, was shot through and slain. The Duke did my Lady the honour to visit her upon Sunday at her lodging. He seems to be a Prince very courteous and gracious and is well attended. Count Brouey and his Lady are come hither. He made my Lady a present (fit enough for the season of the year, though not for the quality of the place) of a goodly piece of ice whereas our teeth did already chatter in our heads with the coldness of the water. This icicle being committed to our master cook's custody, who looks big in his office and pouts and sweats and frets about his fire, he laid it according to the worth of it in an odd corner of his cellar, where it finding itself so far neglected as not to have a little litter of straw to lie upon, it out of sullenness thawed itself into its mother water and was never inquired after.

"We are now already advanced a whole week in our exercise of drinking and are come all of us to drink 100 ounces a morning, but with different success; some have their egestions and expenses answerable to their receipts, some hard bound, some hide bound as it were with leanness. Myself was for 5 or 6 days out of conceit of the water, finding my body greatly stopped; notwithstanding I haunted the spring which is said to be laxative, which caused me giddiness of the head and smarting in my eyes, with other inconveniences. I did partly impute it to the distemper of my body after the heat of the

weather and toil of the journey, partly to a pretty absurdity committed between your bedfellow and myself. For our physician having next day after our arrival ordered me a preparation to purge phlegm and melancholy and him another against choler, I was so greedy of the matter that I first drank off his potion and he drank mine, which made me as choleric as Diana's eldest dog, and him as melancholic as the cat in Susan's trunk, but since nature is a little rectified in her course, I find better effects of the water, though not as yet upon the stone. My lay brother Bobelin Beaulieu jets up and down like a little monagram [*sic*] made all of monosyllables and interjections *ça ça va etc.*, and for haste sometimes forgets his staff, sometimes his glass, sometimes himself. He drinks hard, walks fast, draws oft, voids nought. Our whole morning exercise is nothing else but drinking *quaeque illud consequentur* and according to the differences of our sexes, some are cullenders, some lembecks [alembics], some stream it out again, some distill it, but what residue of metals and minerals it leaves in the body, *ick weets niet*. I am monstrously afraid of an iron mill in my belly. My lay-brother doubteth he shall have such a vein of vitriol and coperas and other ink ingredients that he shall never make an end of writing my Lord's dispatches before twelve of the clock at night, nor of sealing before twelve at noon. Our gentlewomen thrive well in spitting and spawing by their Spa sipping, but I am half in doubt that if they stay long here they will grow wild. We can never keep them out of the wood, for when we look behind us to see and ask how they fare, we find that we have lost them as Orpheus lost his wife Eurydice by turning back to look on her. One day coming from Fount-Geronster through a dangerous thick part of the forest Cavallero Phippe lay in ambush behind a bush of dwarf oak—yet not so covertly but that her plume appeared. I considering the danger wherein I was, having nobody with me but Roger Crack-Bottle carrying my Spa lance whiles I went untrussing my points for fear of some sally out of the rearward of my body, I valiantly set my heels behind my toes and ran by her and would not see her. I thank God my daughter is like to do wondrous well here; she is able already with one week's practice to piss point-blank through the eye of a pack needle, like the fellow in Quintilian that could throw millet seeds through a needle's eye. It was a laudable pool that Francis and little Billings pissed at the Channoiness' door of Anderley, which, running down the hill 17 geometrical paces long, threatened to carry the quondam house of Erasmus of Rotterdam into the Duke of Aumale's pond. Rabelais likewise tells us that the dogs of Paris coming upon occasion to piss all at one place, they caused a new brook which yet is called *Le ruisseau des Gobelins* and is sovereignly good to dye scarlet in. But this is nothing to our *pisseresses* of Spa. The good Bobelin gossips of Liege who come hither more out of wantounes than for physic, have their tripes and

chitterlings so inwardly lined and wainscotted with soot and sea coal that where they piss and puddle together they make (by the access of the sinople and red ochre which are the ingredients of these springs) a water that will die strange changeable colours in grain and without stain more orient and radiant than the lining of Mr. Floyd's cloak. We are all become wonderful early risers; we are commonly at the Sauvenir which is a lengthy English mile from the town by four of the clock in the morning. Look about you, Francis, for if this gear holds, one pair of eyes will be too little and too few to purvey sleep to be able to hold out. Only the coach complains of the great diligence which in the service hath broken its axletree and wisheth it may come safe again to Brussels. The horses be sound and full of life, hoping that their two comrades and Tom horse be merry and in good health as they were at the making hereof. Walter drinks water in time convenient, in quantity competent, as he finds it expedient. With a little he resteth content fearing therewith to grow impotent. Peter Green finding it too thin nourishment for a strong body drinks after 3 ounces a day, persuades what he can that the waters are hurtful and wishes with all his heart to be gone. Roger is very sedulous, industrious and mischievous in his office, sometimes out of pure diligence he is down upon all four and will break you two glasses at a time, one for practise, the other for example as the page in *Floresta* did his china dishes, but I cannot blame him, for such a bad footman and such blind ways never met together before. Mathew commends him to his sweetheart and bids her never sigh for the matter for he will be careful not to hurt himself by drinking water. For want of matter I thought to have had the matter out of John Searle his boil, but it hath been lanced this morning and will not run. It is so big that some say that it is a carbuncle, others an impostume; it enforces him to keep home, he being not well able to stir abroad. Thus for want of matter I break off the matter, being well assured that there is no great matter in this discourse of Spa water. *Grammatofamilias*. J. S. Quaib is safely arrived at Spa.

3½ pp., with 5 signatures. Misc., II., 21.

ARTHUR INGRAM to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1608 [endorsement], Sept. 8. Sedan.—After compliments . . . “At my departure from you I forgot to ask you whether my Father had taken order with you for the payment of my money or no. If he have, I pray you, if it please you, send me word and withal a bill of exchange for 30*l*. for I am to receive 30*l*. at Michaelmas, and have not as yet heard out of England the which I marvel much at. If you have no bill of exchange, I pray you send me word that I may write into England. . . .”

Holograph; Seal. ½ p. Misc., II., 24.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1608, Sept., 30. N.S. The Hague.—Since my Master writes by Richardot to your lord, I write to you by his secretary. The Marquis and his colleagues are bound by the States to depart by Oct. 1, n.s., if they showed not absolute power from the K. of Spain to declare these men a free sovereign State by the end of September, which time was granted at the instance of the French and our Ambrs. They leave this day, his Excellency bestowing a dinner upon the Marquis, and embark at Delfshaven for Antwerp, so discontented as purposing never to return, so ill-respected hath been the States' treatment of of them. They will send once more to Spain, and if any good can be done, will let us know. Sir Ri. Spencer will perhaps go home, though he would be glad to see some end of the business, if within a month there were any hope. My Master [Winwood] is to stay.

Holograph, 1 p., seal. XIV., 22.

1608, Oct. 6.—Declaration made by Captain ROGER TIRWHITT of certain speeches which were delivered unto him by Sir Thomas Studder concerning Captain Edmond Bruz.

"That Sir T. Studder told him on Friday last, which was the third of this instant, that as the said Studder was standing at the backdoor his house, the day before, it fortuneed that the aforesaid Captain Bruz passed by him, and looked him in the face but did not salute him, whereupon Sir T. Studder gave him a blurt with his mouth. At that Captain Bruz turned back, and Sir T. Studder asked him whether he had no better manners, whereunto Captain Bruz answered that he was as good a man as Studder and had no cap for any men but those whom he liked. And then that Studder replied that my Lord Ambassador was angry with Sir Edmond Bainham because he would not put off his hat to him, and that there was almost as much difference between himself and Captn. Bruz as between my Lord Ambr. and Sir Edmond Bainham, and hereupon lifting up his leg, let a fart at him and bid him carry that in his teeth to his companions."

1 p., signed by Tirwhitt and subscribed before Trumbull and Thomas Floyde. Misc., II., 29.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to the SAME.

1608, Oct. 17. N.S. Madrid.—I have yours of Sept. 15 and Oct. 8, the last enclosing a letter to my lo. from Mr. Pitt, bringing letter of exchange. I perceive that poor Mr. Wylford runs great danger among the wolves.

Mr. Caley is as far from receiving his money as at the first day. Sir Anthony Sherley goes down the wind, and seldom goes out of his house. I have from an English merchant a pound made unto me to recover of him 200*l*. He hath promised

to pay me, but I know what his promises are, and have a mandate to arrest him.

The messenger which we suppose carried the Marquis some final instructions went hence almost a fortnight since. It now appears that if the States would have granted liberty of religion, this K. would have quitted his sovereignty to them as having projected that to save his honour, and indeed they gave out that to work so great good to the Church, they would have been liberal of their patrimony.

The K. and Q. are at the Escorial, but Lerma is here, and hath of late entered publicly into the Council, which I have not seen before. Not long since one with a shaven crown and habit of a friar gave him a letter saying that it came from the Monastery of Belin in Portugal near Lisbon. The Duke, opening it at leisure, finds that it told him the curse of God was on him, proving it by the maxim *vox populi vox Dei*, and taxed him for having founded his fortune on the indiscretion of a young K. The friar was not found.

Sir Edward Baynam appears not in these parts. My lo. hath told the great ones here of his condition, and hath received promises to give him much contentment in their fashions towards him.

Holograph. 1 p. XXI., 14.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1608, Oct. 17. The Hague.—Your Commissioners on that side are those of whom we must receive our doom. Richardot saith the Archduke will accord to the States' demands about the truce, and our Ambrs. and the French, taking alarm, have pressed the States to accept this for 10 years. To-morrow the Provinces' Deputies return with approbation or disallowance. Sir R. Spencer goes home, Winwood awaits the King's pleasure. Amsterdam, Ancusen, Utrecht and all Zeeland will neither peace nor truce, but it is hoped the three former will conceive reason, and the States propose to leave out Zeeland.

A letter has been sent to the States General and Holland that their State was on fire and would soon consume to ashes if it were not quenched by the blood of Barnevelt and Artzen. The former requested leave to resign, but next day three of Holland and one of the other upper towns fetched him from his house. An acknowledgement of his work was made by the then President, and he was prayed to resume his charge. Yesterday his Excellency went towards Buren to meet his brother, the Prince of Orange.

Holograph ; seal. 2½ pp. XIV, 23.

1608, Nov. 1. Prague.—“L'archiduc Mathias fait son entrée dans Prezbourg en grande pompe, si grand nombre de Hongrois à pied et à cheval luy estant venuz audevant que

la ceremonie de la reception et de l' accompagnement dura depuis une heure apres midy jusques à la nuit. Il leur debuoit faire sa proposition le 24me, sur laquelle on discourt diversement selon la passion de ceulx qui en parlent. Mais il me semble que tout ce qui est passé entre led. Sr. Archiduc et les Hongrois ayant esté bien concerté devant qu' ilz en soyent venus à l' effect, le semblable sera de ceste action qui est le couronnement de toutes les autres. Icy tout est coy et la prolongation de la Diete qui se debuoit tenir à la St. Martin ne produit encores aucun remuement."

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc., II, 31.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to ———.

1608, Nov. 2. N.S. Madrid.—The K. is enlarging his palace and to defray the charge hath imposed a quart viz. the eighth part of a real, to be paid more than ordinary by every one that enters to a comedy; every pound of fresh fish that comes to this court must yield an ounce towards the charge and every pound of snow 2 marvadiz.

It is said that in the spring the K. will go to Valencia and Aragon for the Prince to receive the oath as he hath in Castille.

We are much troubled for provision of war. Our galleons have gone to the Groyne. We are preparing two millions for you, but it is muttered that Spinola will serve no more.

This messenger goes to England with a despatch for Don Pedro. Mr. Calley is now come to entreat my Lord's favour in his business. For your sake I persuaded my lo. to forgive his folly in using the Jesuits. He has been here 6 months and received no kind of answer. My lo. will doubtless procure him half his debt at least.

Sir Anthony Sherley hath order for 15,000 ducats *ayuda de costa*, to get rid of him, it is pretended.

Mr. Calley has just come to me desiring me to write nothing of his business. I well understand the reason, yet would be glad he should think I had accomplished his desire.

A servant of my lord's has died in England and two others are like to follow him.

[*Postscript*].—Pray write to Mr. Stafford that if he send you the answer of this letter, you will convey it.

Holograph. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. XXI, 15.

RICHARD JARVAIS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1608, Nov. 6. Mountes.—“ . . . I pray you if any letters do come out of England for me, send them enclosed in another letter to the *Dolphin* in Douay with this superscription viz. : *A Monsieur, Monsieur Jean de Beaumont au Dophin dedan le grand marché en Douay*, and then enclose that in another letter with this superscription *A Madam, Madam l' hostes du Dophin* [etc.] and withall I pray you write two or three words

in French to the hostess to keep the letters till Monsieur Beaumont do come thither for them, and that whatsoever she shall pay for the carriage, it shall be rendered her again. The messengers of Douay you shall find at Bruxelles at the Sign of the *Golden Ring* near the corn market, not far from Mr. Colfort's house. Subscribe not your own name but some feigned name, withal. Thus in more than extraordinary haste I commit you," etc.

[*At foot in other hand*] Fran. de Meruille.

1 p. Misc. II, 32.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1608, Nov. 7-[17]. o.s. Madrid.—The great ones here confess great obligation to his Majesty for having dealt with the States to procure a truce, but affirm they have no hope it shall succeed. We say that a million is made over to you, and another shall follow. We have yours of Oct. 15. My lo. hath written so largely to England as I am not able to write to you as I would.

Holograph. 1 p. XXI, 16.

RICHARD JARVAIS to the SAME.

1608, Nov. 21. St. Omers.—Repeats the request made in his letter of Nov. 6. "New books are in printing in Douay, when they come forth, I will send you them. Priests go for England again. The Catholics here speak out in a bragging manner that they are assured they shall have the Cath. Religion publicly used within 2 years in England. I know not what they mean. A greater collection out of England is here expected shortly."

1 p. *trace of seal.* Misc., II, 33.

SAMUEL CALVERT to the SAME.

[c. Nov. 1606. Paris]. Letters are rare from England and the Hague by reason of Aersen's stay there. The King is away. The only discourse is of the war in Italy where they say they will fight this spring. Many are gone there as volunteers, among whom Captain Yorke and C. Pinner went from London. The States of Venice on their arrival gave them chains of gold and a promise of honourable employment, if there were use of them, which Mr. Windebank hath written hither since he went.

XIV., 12.

Argument d'une TRAGICOMEDIE PROPHETIQUE des Affaires des Pays Bas représentée l'année passée en Syrie devant le Bascha de Trypoly.

1608 [*endorsement*].—

AU PREMIER ACTE.

"Lipsius vint sur l'eschaffaut aussi mal vestu comme il nous disoit que les anciens Romains souloyent estre et sembloit que faute d'haleine luy fust racourcir ses periodes encores plus

que de coustume ; ses mots estoient briefs et gros à l'Espagnole, ou comme pets de vieille qui a mangé des naveaux. Il racompte q'après sa mort on le porte tout doucement en Paradis dedans une robbe fourréé mais pource que les Espagnols n'y vont point, il ayme mieux leur tenir compagnie en enfer que demeurer sans eux au ciel ; que maintenant il est revenu au monde tant pour la presse qui est là bas au quartier des Espagnols que pour augmenter ses livres de polices, pour les maximes d'estat que pratiqueront les grands personnages d'une *Republique* qu'on dit nouvellement estre imprimée en Hollande, qu'il desire aussi d'entendre pourquoy les logis estants prins en enfer pour un grand nombre de soldats qui y doibuent bien tost arriver, tout l'ordre estoit contre-mandé tellement que les vivandiers de làbas ne savoyent que faire de leurs provisions.

“ Comme il parloit, vouty venir le duc d'Albe avec sa grande barbe et les yeux sanglants, qui avoit les mains liées avec grosses chaines, et tiroit bourreaux à son dos qui luy faisoient rougir les espauls à coups de scourges toutes empourprées de son sang. L'un estoit le feu Roy d'Espagne, l'autre Don Antonio de Portugal, et le Comte d'Egmont pour le troisieme. L'un luy demandoit la Holande, l'autre la Portugal, and le Comte d'Egmont vouloit avoir raison de sa teste. Le pauvre homme ne les payoit qu'en souspirs, et demandoit surseance de fouet tant que leur avoit fait une harangue à sa deffence. Ils feirent alte et luy permirent de playder pour luy. ‘ Je commenceray,’ dit il, ‘ par celuy que j'ay offencé le premier ; c'est vous Monsr. d'Egmont que je fais un jour rougir jusques aux espauls, non pour mal que je vous voulusse mais pour eterniser vre. nom par les somptueuses funerailles qui vous ont esté depuis faites au Pays Bas par tant de sang repandu, tant de feux, tant de ruynes, et tant d'or que les Indes y ont envoyé ; aussy vouloyje advertir à vos amis, qu'ilz ne se flassent plus en vous, que le branslement de vre. teste les feist penser à asseurer les leurs. Ilz se sont servis de mon advis jusques à maintenant, mais vre. exemple et vre. advis commencent à estre trop vieux ; les oiseaux pourroient bien revenir à la pipée, et y laisser encores leurs plumes. Quant à vous mon mre. et Prince grand Roy d'Espagne que lors qu' estiez au monde, vous trouviez par une longue liste de Tiltres Seigr. de plus d'une demy feuille de papier ; cessez de m'imputer la rebellion des Pays Bas, ce a esté l'evenement (et non le conseil en mes affaires) qu'a peu reprendre ; je scavoie que vous aspiriez à une domination monarchique sur tout le monde, que les Indes vous faisoient monter le cocur par dessus la teste, et la France dessous l'enfance de ses Roys vous promettoient quasy les fleurs de lis en vos armes. Au reste vous estiez homme de paix et qui neantmoins aymiez bien la guerre pourveu que ne veissiez pas ; il estoit donc besoin que nos Lieutenants vous feissent redoubter par vos exploits et monstrassent que vos bras estoient pesants sur vos rebelles, et puis les fondements de vre. empire estant jettez sur l'eglise

(vous estant le Roy Catholique) et esperant un jour la Gascoigne à mesme tiltre que tenes la Navarre, Je vous pensois faire grand service d'exterminer de vos Estats ceux de la religion contraire qui s'emparent des coeurs du commun d'autant plus librement qui les Seigrs. favorisoient ce changement ; il est vray que mes desseins n'ont pas reussy ; en suisje, Sire, à condamner ? est ce la premiere fois ou le derniere que vous et vos gens ont failly à vos entreprises ? La France seroit elle pas vre. ou pour le moins à vre. fille si la faction espagnolle et le duc de Feria fussent venus au bout de leurs intentions ? L'Angleterre ne feroit elle pas la reverence à Madrid, si vostre flotte n'eust eu la route ? et tout le monde ne seroit il pas soubz vostre sceptre, si vos esperances ne vous eussent si souvent trompées ? Mais quoy n'a ce pas esté grand honneur que je vous ay fait de monstrier vos richesses ; et vous faire despendre pour ceste petite poignée de pais plus d'or qu'il n'eust fallu à l'achepter en propre ? Appaisez vous, Sire ; la fantasie me dit, que toute la periode de toutes les guerres est venue, et que le Roy Vre. fils par quelque grande felicité sera temoing au monde que la fortune est meilleure que le bon heur. Pour vous, Sire Don An^o. je confesse vous avoir osté votre Portugal et m'estre esiouy d'une telle occasion pour me remettre aux bonnes graces de mon maistre ; mais vous ne debuez vous plaindre : n'a ce pas esté le plus grand heur qui nous advint jamais ? ceste fuitte vous a faict voyager et veoir les plus beaux pais de l'Europe ; cette fuitte vous a monsté que vous aviez des vrayz amys, et peut estre que ne les eussiez recognues si vous fussiez demeuré en vostre Estat. Cette fuitte a planté pour tousiours vre. nom aux cabinets des grands où vos pierreries et perles se voyent honorablement placeés, et encores vre. memoire n'est pas hayé comme celle de beaucoup de Roys qui ont esté redoubtez en leurs vies : tout le monde parle de vous en pitié, et personne ne vous enuye l'honneur d'avoir un sepulcre aussi honorable comme le feu Roy de France vre. bon amy.' Le duc d'Albe ayant fini sa harangue, on commence le recharger de nouveaux coups, et l'emmenner derriere la tapisserie. Ce fut la fin du premier Acte. La musique s'ensuyuit, qui ne fut pas trop plaisante, car on y introduisoit deux pescheurs d'Hollande qui estans bien saouls chantoient des chansons de ville, farcies d'iniures contre l'Archeduc et de menaces contre les Indes.

AU SECOND ACTE.

“Spinola se plaint que le Roy de France a plus d'argent que luy, et prie le Roy d'Espagne de luy estre favorable aupres du duc de Lerma pour le faire rembourser de ses deniers. Le bon Roy prie le Duc qui luy remonstre que Spinola doit avoir un peu de patience, puis qu'il a tant gaigné à la guerre, car c'est par la guerre, dit il, que Dieu a voulu favoriser Spinola de la mort de son frere, c'est la guerre qui les a mis en reputa-

tion ; et bien quel mal s'il y a mis du sien ? un tel bruit qu'il a acquis, scauroit il estre achepté pour argent ? quoy qu'il luy couste, n'en a il pas eu bon marché ? ne seroit ce pas trop d'avoir le bruit, et la richesse ? A peine l'avez vous vous memes, Sire, et feu vre. pere se fut quelques fois trouvé en paine si les Jesuites n'eussent mandié pour luy. Nous payerons Spinola des impots qui se leveront sur le trafic d'Anuers, si nous revenons à avoir la paix ; cependant contentons le des esperances et luy monstons que le gouvernement de Milan ne luy peut faillir, que le comte de Fuentes vient vieil, et que nous le ferons tryompher quasi aux yeux de son pais, et s'il ne se contente encores le pourrions nous favoriser d'une preseeance devant la maison de Doria. Les Indes d'autre costé croyent qu' on leur a tant donné de coups qu'elles commencent à rendre l' ame et ne peuvent plus rendre si grand rançon que de coustume en Espagne. Là surviennent les lettres du Comte de Fuentes qui mande que les Grisons luy font blanchir la barbe de peur, et qu'un peu de repos au Pays Bays feroit grand bien aux affaires d'Italie ; que Venise est pour se remuer, et si la guerre se fait avec le Pape, que la duché de Milan n'y pourra suffire aux frais de la guerre. A l'autre costé de l'eschaffaut les soldats des Pays Bas crioient comme ces diables deschainés qu'en despit de Spinola et des Indes ils ne seruiroyent pas sans argent. L'Archeduc prenoit son breuiaire pour les conjurer, mais il trouuoit qu'ilz estoient tous Catholiques et ne s'enfuyèrent pas pour la Croix.

TROISIÈME ACTE.

“ Le duc de Lerma, le Roy d'Espagne, l'Infante, l'Archeduc et Richardot consultoyent ensemble des affaires d'Estat et deliberoient de prendre les faux visages, à cause que le teint des Espagnols est trop descrié, et concéder à la partie adverse tout ce qu'elle demande autant plus librement comme ilz ont moins intention de tenir leur promesse. C'estoit un plaisir de voir le Roy d'Espagne demander à son confesseur s'il pouuoit en saine conscience laisser en paix les heretiques, et plus grand plaisir du confesseur qui respondoit qu' il luy estoit loysible de les laisser en paix, ne leur pouvant faire la guerre, principalement se reseruant une sainte intention mentale de les tromper quand il pourroit. Richardot qui est le plus fin, mais de la troupe, leur remonstroit qu'il n'y auoit point de moyen de gagner Holande, que par une sainte amitié avec toutes les conditions que les Estats sauroient demander. ‘ Car, ’ dit il, ‘ ces Messieurs sont plus forts contre le fer qu'ilz ne sont contre l'or ; vous dependez à la guerre plus de trois millions par an ; si vous debitez ceste somme entre les principaux de vos villes rebelles, vous les verrez bien tost ne se chausser qu'a vre. point et disposer le peuple a vre. service, aussy aisément comme ilz les ont retiré. Pour le moins nous

leur osteront le Comte Maurice, ce bon limier qui garde si soigneusement leurs vaches, car la paix faicte, le peuple deviendra glorieux et ne se souciera plus de Capitaine. Luy n' aura que sa voix en chapitre comme simple bourgeois. Et encores plus, nous leur rendront [*sic*] suspect par tous les moyens que nous pourrons. Outre cela nous luy promettrons bonnes places, grandes pensions, estats honorables, beaux gouvernements et autres choses qui peuvent flechir un coeur genereux. Et luy, qui ne se verra plus environné de noblesse et de soldats, aymera mieux, je vous asseure, vivre en honneur en quelque belle court que demeurer oysif parmy un tas de pescheurs et de marchands. Cependant le peuple gousterà la douceur de la paix qu'il n'a pas senty depuis quarante ans et s'endormant en un nouvel aise sera plus froid à reprendre les armes contre nous, et les Princes estrangers qui les soustiennent, voyants qu'il auront une fois traicté avec vous seront aussi plus lents à leur ayder, se doubtans qu' apres grands depens d'hommes et d'argent, ces Messieurs ne les payassent d'un second accord.' La conclusion fut que le Roy d'Espagne eust à prier Dieu en repos, et qu'il falloir faire la paix puis qu'il la pouvoit tousiours rompre contre ses rebelles.

AU QUATRIESME ACTE.

“ Messieurs d'Holande venoyent au conseil pour sauoir ce qu'ilz feroient cest esté et renvoyer l'argent du Roy de France sans luy dire que si on leur parloit d'accord ilz seroyent gens pour y entendre, on leur apportoit parolles de paix et premierement de trefue de la part de l'Espagnol. Et mettoit on tant de miel sur la cigue qu'ilz l'aualoient tout doucement : on leur presentoit les moins de Republique, d' Estat libre, de franc gouvernement, et le tout en papier ou en parolle, c'est à dire en vent, en fin on leur donnoit tout ce qu'ilz desiroient et encores plus, au commencement ilz faisoient des restifs, mais peu apres s'appriuysoient à si belles promesses. ' Nre. force,' se disoyent ilz, ' consiste plus en nos voisins qu'en nous mesmes. Les François et les Anglois sont les arcabouts, qui soustiennent nre. querelle, si quelque changement d'affaires les empesche de nous aider, toutes nos digues ne nous sauroient preserver d'une tempeste Espagnolle, et puis ce n'est pas de mesme de nous comme de nos adversaires. Nre. Estat n'est qu' une poignée de pais ; nous nous sentons de la moindre perte que saurions faire ; l'Espagnol trouvera tousiours ressource d' hommes et d'argent. Que voulons nous davantage puis qu' on nous offre ce pourquoy nous combattons depuis quarante ans ? Quelle juste cause de guerre pourra jamais pretendre l'Espagnol si une fois de sa franche volonté il nous recognoist Estats libres.' Apres il demandoit advis au Comte Maurice, lequel n'estoit pas fort esloigné de la paix, soit qu' il aymast la tranquillité de son pais, ou qu' il se contentast de la gloire qu'

il auoit acquise, sans tenter plus longtems l'inconstance de la fortune, ou qu' il craignist les seditions populaires qu'en fin ne font jamais mal sinon à ceux de qui ilz ont receu le bien. La surseance d'armes fut conclue et ce fut à chacun de son costé à regarder qu'il ne fust trompé.

AU CINQUIESME ACTE.

“L'effect de toutes ces choses venoit à se mener et monstrier la bonne foy des parties, car les Holandois enorgueillis pour ce traité et commencement à estre libres et saouls à la Suisse mesprisoyent tous leurs voisins. Le Roy d'Espagne n'estoit digne que d'estre un matelot de leurs vaisseaux, et le Roy de France chirurgien à Amsterdam, les doublons d'Espagne faisoient plus de miracles que jamais n' auoit fait là nostre Dame de Lipsius et autant que l' Archeduc estoit moins craint, autant commence il à estre moins hay. Cependant la souris s'endormoit et le chat venoit courrir sus, car l'Espagnol tenant armé de longue main et feignant en vouloir à la Picardie venoit fendre sur la Holande et recevoir les fructs de ses intelligences dont la neufve Republique se deffendoit au moins mal qu' elle pouuoit et se voyant trop faible pour soustenir si grande charge sans estançon, appelle les Anglois en aide ; les François cependant s'emparent de l' Artois et de la Flandre, et les Anglois descendoient à Flissingues avec bonnes robarques et gaignent tout le pais tant que le Roy de la Grande Bretagne et celuy de France se recontrerent en Brabant et partagerent la proye en telle sorte que l'un fut successeur de la Republique et l' autre de l'Archeduc.”

5¼ pp. Misc., II., 39.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, March 1. Antwerp.—I received even now a letter from you by one Potter, who has been well treated by you at Brussels. The enclosed from Mr. Chandler I was prayed to send you. He is gone to Berghen with Dickenson for a day or to see Ct. Maurice and others. The other paper is a bill of Sir Tho. Studder, bought by one at the Hague. If able, no doubt he will pay. On Thursday we take coach for Bergen-op-Zoom where the whole body of all the States' Provinces threaten to meet us, and take accompt of our proceedings, for Burgh Maisters dare beard Ambassadors. The Princess of Orange, his Excellency, Ct. Henry and all *s'y trouveront*, so that I think “I must lodge in the streets. Our Ambr. must be on the stage once more, and a whole army of soldiers to act against them, but let their play be never so good, we shall blunt their weapons . . . so far our hopes are founded.” I fear our *Messieurs d'Hollande* will prove too *opiniatres* upon the limits and contributions, which they ought not to do, since your Commrs. offer so freely to quit their part if they mean sincerely.

We propose to be 15 days *au plus* at Berghen, but our stay at Anvers may be longer than was intended. I hope to see you at Brussels. The paper containing the reception of Don Pedro is a half-hour's pastime.

Holograph. 2 pp. XIV., 17.

SAMUEL CALVERT to the SAME.

1609, March 17, Friday, Antwerp.—The first meeting will be on Monday in the Town House. Count William we expect on Saturday. Monsr. de More is, I hope, half-way to Calais by this time, whose return must be speedy, or he will come too late, because within 15 days there may be either a conclusion or a rupture of the treaty. I find the truce not to be so much desired in England, and war they will not hear of. The worst will fall upon the United Provinces, who are apt to mutiny for very discontentment, there being no issue of this tedious treaty one way nor other, whereby every man fears either to buy or sell, and the Soliciteurs that furnish the captains with money shut their purses till they understand what companies shall stand. Richardot sets his brains to amuse the States here. I sent you a letter lately from my Chamberfellow by Mr. Perry.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. XIV., 26.

SAMUEL CALVERT to the SAME.

1609, March 23. Antwerp.—I wrote you lately that we hoped to be gone shortly by making a speedy end. There was great appearance of it yesterday, all that the States could desire being granted, trades to the Indies, limits, villages to follow the towns in Brabant and Flanders. Yet they now ask new exorbitant demands. The States are a proud and thankless people, and disrespectful of their friends. Some of them go or send to Berghen to prorogue the *surceance* yet a while, till whose return there will be no assembly here.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. XIV., 27.

R. TAVERNER to the SAME[?].

1609–10, March 30. Calais.—“Sometimes having received courtesies above my present means to return proportionately I have so long deferred the performing what I might have lessened the debt with that I have not only passed the means I had to express my desire of thankfulness, but purchased to myself as ill conditions as the sin itself I most shunned could have laid upon me. This danger because I will not run the hazard of again I use to prefer a certain acknowledgment before a hoped requital. And this must be my apology to you. If for so liberal a letter as your love late bestowed upon me, I return you only my bare thanks till my store be increased I may do some act of thankfulness. Till yesterday we had not any passage from England hither this 10 days nor by this have I any letters. There is come one of the King's ships to carry over the young Duke of Brunswick who is not yet come,

but expected from Paris every hour by his Governor, one Ostrot an Alman but an English knight, and Sir William Anstrowder and other of the King's servants but all Scots. He is expected against the tilting with great devotion, and is likely to receive a wonderful great entertainment. . . . My last letters speak of the Parliament only this that it hath been much haunted with two words Contribution and Retribution. The Contribution 600,000*l.* present money to pay the King's debts and for the repairing of the Navy and the aid which the King hath promised the Marquis of Brandenburg, and 200,000*l.* increase of revenue for the maintenance of the King's children, the present being but sufficient for the King and Queen only. The Retribution was understood by the House to be the office of Wards and the trouble of purveyors for the provision of the Household. And by my Lord Treasurer it was so thrown amongst them that though they believed he intended to quit the office and receive 5,000*l.* pension for it, and so were almost brought to these great conditions out of a hearty desire generally they felt to deliver their posterity of this burden, the greatest our gentry groaneth under, yet now they find him nothing inclined unto, nor can challenge any such offer of him though it was by himself so intimated that the whole House took it granted. But upon the assurance they were not to hope for it, the King's suit was utterly dashed, and what they have done since I hear not yet. But there is not one word spoken of the Union or of duels—the two chief things expected in this Parliament. For these parts I believe you receive too much of the air there to make you undervalue the French. We here think as meanly of the Spanish, and say the K. of France will set war afoot wheresoever he may find the Spaniard an enemy. The news of Cleve I am glad of, for I feared nothing but the pulling down that side so much too soon would be the spoiling of a towards war. Spain's ratifying the marriage of Savoy with France I understand not how it can agree with what I heard that there is an offer made by the K. of Spain to Savoy of a daughter for the same son, and for dowry Millaine freed of all Spaniards and pensions and if the Prince of Spain die, the kingdom. The preparation of France is indeed very great, for the K. hath parted with his money already and it is distributed with the commissions for officers, for both places above 30,000 foot and 6,000 horse and 100 cannon, but they are all against the 15th of April which is much about the time of the Q. coronation and the Dolphin's, when the K. hath put on a resolution to have all the Princes of the Blood and all the Peers of France swear allegiance to the Dolphin and disclaim all pretensions to the Crown which whosoever will make difficulty of he hath assurance to constrain or correct at his pleasure having so great an army under so assured leaders. And the Prince of Condé is so much behold-ing to men now to make this better reason than I ever yet

heard he gave for himself of his coming out of France, that he foresaw the purpose and having no means to resist it ran from it. But I weary you with my ill intelligence. When we hear next from Paris, I promise amendment in my style. Yet take this more, that the League with France, England and the Low Countries is ratified, and there wanteth nothing but the Ambassadors of the States Mr. Bredrode and Malleree, to arrive at Paris for a full declaration. But the wind hath fought for you thus long, there having not one passage come out of the Low Countries from any part hither this month, and the Ambassadors having been ready almost so long. When this is done, look to yourselves. And of our Parliament this little more. They have so false brothers among them that nothing is delivered that may be subject to a hard interpretation with the King which, if they be honest men must often fall out, but the King knoweth it presently, and it hath brought so base a fear amongst them, no man dareth speak freely. But they have it now in speech to deliver their voices by lot, as in Venice. I take my leave sorry I have not paper enough left to tell you how sorry I am for poor Kingsman and how much I hate Blunt and love you."

Holograph. 3 pp. Misc. II, 58.

THE PRINCES WHO SENT THEIR DEPUTIES TO HALLE.

1609-10, March. [*endorsement*].—

"Pour Mr. L' Electeur Palatin, Mr. le duc des Deux ponts, Le Comte [Albert von] Solms et autres de son conseil privé.

Mr. de Brandebourg l' Electeur.

Mr. le Palatin Philip Louis, duc de Neubourg, Mr. le Marquis Joachin Erneste de Brandebourg, communément nommé d'Anspach.

Mr. le duc de Wirtemberg, Le Landtgrave de Hessen Maurice.

Mr. le Marquis de Bade.

Mr. le prince Christian d'Anhald pour luy et toute sa maison.

Messieurs les deux princes aînés de Neubourg, Wolffgangue Guillaume et Auguste.

Mr. Jehan George de Brandebourg, frere de l'Electeur, administrateur de l' Eveché de Strasbourg.

Pour le Marquis Christian de Brandebourg frere de celui d' Ansbach son Ambassadeur et Chancelier.

Pour les Comtes Protestants du cercle de Suabe le Comte Dolingen l'aisné [? Oettingen].

Pour les Comtes Protestants du Rhin et de la vetera [*sic*] Mr. le Comte Jehan de Nassau et le Comte Hanau. Les Comtes Hoenloe Levenstein et tous les autres de Franconie.

Les Deputez des trois principales villes d' Allemaigne à scavoir Strasbourg, Nurenbourg et Ulme avecq les Deputez de toutes les autres villes protestantes, des trois cercles de Suabe, du Rhin et de la Franconie.

Misc. II, 54.

ADVERTISEMENT.

1609, April 4. Prague.—“La Diete de ce Royaume est rompue sans resolution. L’Empereur en la derniere responce qu’ il a donnée à ceux qui se disent *sub utraque* s’estant rapporté à ce qu’ il auoit dit dans ses precedentes touchant l’ Article de La Religion, et les ayant encores priés de passer outre aux autres contenus en sa proposition. Mais ils n’ en ont rien voulu faire, et en leur derniere replique ils ont protesté de n’ en estre pas cause de se deffendre les uns les autres, si on les veut aucunement molester, et de se vouloir rassembler le 4^{me} de May dans la Maison du Conseil de la neuve ville de Prague pour adviser, ce disent ils, aux moyens de conserver l’ Empereur, leurs personnes, biens et franchises contre ceux qui leur voudroient nuire, ne sçachans que penser de ce qu’ ils voyent la plus grand’ part de leurs voisins en armes. Cependant les principaux d’ entre eux sont demeurés icy pour vaguer à l’ expedition des Ambassadeurs qu’ ils envoient vers le Roy de Hongrie, en Slesie et vers les Electeurs et Princes Protestants d’ Allemagne, pour les informer (ainsy qu’ ils publient) de ce qui se passe, et les prier d’ interceder, afin qu’ ils puissent obtenir ce qu’ ils desirent de l’Empereur. Nous verrons quel expedient il prendra en ceci, et aussy sur l’ accident de la mort du Duc de Cleves, laquelle on craint icy debuoir empescher ou traverser nostre traité, plusieurs estimans que l’ un et l’ autre part se vouldra accomoder d’ une piece qui est tant à leur bienseance.”

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. Misc. II, 6.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, April 6. [Antwerp].—I could not come to Brussels with my Chamberfellow, for I could not be missed an hour. We are glad to see an end, but sorry to go so soon from this beautiful town. This day the Marquis invited all the Commissioners on all sides to dinner, having showed the Castle to our and the French Ambrs. To-morrow we embark for Holland and thence, ere long, to England.

[Postscript]. Mr. Dickenson understandeth by my Master that *digués* and *rediguez* are to be Englished ditched and double ditched, so that those words are generally ill written, for instead of the g. there should be q. In this sense *biens*, although improperly, must be understood for lands and houses. The explanation which I delivered to Mr. Wake was different. I thank you for procuring an answer from Sir Tho. Studder, whose letter I have received, which I will return if Captain Prowd find not satisfaction by the bill. To Mr. Floud and Mr. Serle I pray you remember me.

Holograph. 2 pp. ; seal. XIV, 28.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to the SAME.

1609, April 12. Madrid.—I have yours of 6 March. In the mouths of the great ones here no name or title is afforded

unto those people but "Rebels." We are in extreme want of all things, especially money. Till these two days we have had no rain to speak of for five months, and the country people, fearing their wonted famine, brought no bread into the town.

Mr. Crossley who hath attended my lo. since his coming, left here by post overland and to leave a letter for you with Mr. Becher at Paris. Passing the mountains, he hurt his leg, and was forced to embark at San Sebastian's.

Holograph. 1½ pp. XXI, 22.

HENRICH VAN NORT to the SAME.

1609, April 14. Niu Berge.—"La vostre ay receu et jointement la relation de la mascarade de sa Matie d' Angleterre qui n' at peu manquer destre extremement belle encor qu' on ne s'en doibt esmerveiller considerant les gentils esprits d' icelle court. Je vous baise mille fois les mains pour la faveur qu'en ce m'avez faict et Je voudroy avoir chose qu' en contrechange Je vous eusse sceu mander. Seulement vous peux dire qui que tout ce pays de Cleves et Juliers est alteré par la mort du dueq et entre aultres choses il y at eu partie de cavaliers du pays qui ont mis les armoiries du Prince d' Arandenbourg à la porte du palais et en une porte de la ville de Cleves, et en Juliers at eu aucunes qui ont affigé aux portes de la ville les armoiries de celui de Ombourg et ainsi vont en differences et pouldroit sortir quelque petite guere. De ce que J'entendroy vous advertiray. En Juliers se levent de soldats et en le pays de Berch, lesquels sont jointes ensemble.

"Des choses qu'en mes precedentes vous ay requises seray bien ayse qu' à vre. commodité vous les puissiez avoir, veu vous allez au pays où ils y at tant d' abondance, et pleust à Dieu que je m'y trouuisse en icelle ville pour vous aller enconter a vre. retour ce que Je voile procurant avec toutes diligences. Je vous prie m'escire tous jours en Anglois car je suis icy sterile tant des personnes que de leur langue et ainsy J' ay peur de l' oublier. Mes recommandations à tous ceux d' icelle maison. Je boy à leur santé en bon vin du Rhin et qu' ils me veuillent faire raison en la biere d' Angleterre que je souhaite tant de boire."

Holograph. 2 pp. Misc. II, 60.

LYONELL WAKE to the SAME.

1609, April 16. Antwerp.—Yours of the 14th came before Mr. Dickenson left, unto whom I have performed your complimentary excuse and desired him to send you the interpretation of the words specified in the 22nd Article, which he told me this morning he had by another conveyance satisfied you in.

For my Lord Amb^r's commissions I have likewise performed them by causing his bill of exc. to be accepted, and when the money shall fall due, will make it him over by exch. The

book with the pictures I have also bought, and you shall receive it with your picture that hath lain so long here, and 6 yds. of silk for my Lady by this bearer, being all packed up together.

I intend to be with you on Tuesday, and then I will at large relate unto you how little I have advanced in my business, but yet I do not despair because I know I shall find a better secondor than those who have given the first encounter.

Holograph. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. XLV, 13.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL at London.

1609, April 19. Brussels.—We hope you are safely at your journey's end, though my l. not having had your promised letter from Vlissingh fears you were precipitous in your journey. Since your departure the Articles of the Treaty are in print, and my l. hath sent you six copies for your best friends, and I now send two for yourself. In his last packet Quester sent for you a copy of the K's answer to Bellarmine. My Lo. kept this so close and daintily that I could not read it. Send me a copy and set down the price and post. My l. desires from England an instrument of astronomy called a "Jacob's staff" for the use of his globes. You are to buy one by the choice of some one that hath skill in it. The ordinary price is 10 groats, but he will not stick to give more for a good one. Mrs. Woolley desires you to furnish her with 3 yards of white tiffany, to be sent by post if that is not too dear. Men have been sent from here to all the garrisons to see underhand what composition they could draw the soldiers unto for their remates, whereof one only Captain of Allemans made agreement for the third part, much against the liking of all the rest which do not purpose to yield so good cheap. There is a report from Paris that du Terrail hath been caught with his *fausse barbe* at Geneva and hanged. His poor dependants have a pitiful countenance. My hand is so tired with playing tennis that I can go no further. My lo. desireth you to take back out of Mr. More's hand the book which you lent him because he will use it himself.

Holograph. 1 p. IV, 50.

FRANCIS COLLIMOER to the SAME.

1609, 20 April n.s. Antwerp.—"I do understand from my Father how that you are going for England so that I could not refrain to trouble you with these few lines seeing we cannot have your company here . . . before your departure. The which I had well hoped to have made you amends for all former kindness and courtesy received from you at my being at Brussels, but seeing that might not be, shall remain your debtor until your return, the which I hope will not be long. In the mean time if I can do you or any of yours any service, you shall command me as also my friend and partner Henry Andrewes at London to whom I have written . . . and if he may stand you in

any stead at London. you may command him. . . . I make account before your return you will send provision for my Lord. I have written him if there be room to send a hogshhead of beer or two along, as also I make account before your coming from England you shall hear something concerning my Cousin herewith desiring you to answer it in the best for us, how well the child* is here and how that we desire nothing but her good, and that when she shall come to any years of discretion she shall be sent for England as shall be found for the best and fit by the executors, and how that her grandmother's mind is not to keep her out of England but wishes her well there when opportunity shall be, as I have informed you of, and so for fear of troubling you too much will take my leave."

Holograph. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. Misc. II, 62. *Punctuation doubtful.*

HUGH PERRIE to the SAME.

1609, April 20. Antwerp.—"On Thursday last I sent you a letter from honest Sam Calvert who departed towards the Hague that morning. . . . I have received yours of the 6th ditto. And for the last to kiss your hands before your departure for England, praying God to send you a better passage than your last . . . I pray for your return again to Bruxelles.

"By this bearer I send you a little box of *Pasta de Genua* being a part of that I have won upon the *trefue*, which I pray you to bestow on she whom you love best in England."

Holograph. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. II, 61.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to the SAME.

1609, April 22. N.S. Madrid.—The bearer is Major Domo to the Duchess of Feria, and honest though a Papist. He hath much served and observed my lo. He is sent with an English (or Welsh) gentlewoman of the Duchess' house that must enter a nunnery at Brussels.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXI., 23.

J. BAPTISTE GHUYSET to the SAME, at London.

1609, April 26. Brussels.—Asking him to bring cloth from England.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. II., 64.

J. BEAULIEU to the SAME, at London.

1609, April 26. Brussels.—Having sent my last supposing you were in London I heard by an organ-maker sent hither from the Baron of Hoboeke of your putting back to Flushing. My lo. received yours from Flushing with Sir W. Browne's but I do not know the contents.

The Archduke's Confessor after his success in his former journey to Spain hath been sent thither again partly to crave

* See p. 96 below.

the King's assistance for the discharging of the soldiers. The Chiefs of the Finances are also sent to all the Provinces to obtain new contributions towards the payment of the soldiers, but their success is doubted. The horse and some others have agreed for the third part of their remates. Du Terrail certainly has been taken near a fort outside the jurisdiction of Berne, between the town and Geneva whereof he went about to take notice, to stop succour coming that way to Geneva. He was taken to Berne, but the result is not yet known. Spino departed 3 or 4 days ago with letters from the Archduke urging his delivery. Monsr. de la Graffiniere is dead of pleurisy after 5 days illness in Paris. He was to have returned hither to execute the sentence against the Duke of Arschot, but God diverted his journey to a quieter place. De Preaux passed this way on Sunday to go to Jannin in Holland, speaking of his coming hither in de Berny's place, but the latter since the conclusion of Treaty makes no haste to depart and de Preaux expects to be employed in England. Baron de Hobocke had last week his leave to return, but he is to leave his secretary de Grote behind him. The Commissioners in Holland have their King's order to return. The Archbishop of Cambray is dead, and may be succeeded by the Bp. of Arras, Richardot's son-in-law, whom the Bp. of Yper may succeed, in whose place the Cordelier for his services in the matter of the Treaty. But for the Archbishopric orders from Spain are needed. Enclosed is a letter from Cottington which we had last week with one from his Master. My la. wants 6 oz. of silk after pattern enclosed, Mrs. Mary Montpesson 50 yards of the lace enclosed, and my Valentine cobweb lace instead of tiffany.

Holograph. 2 pp. IV., 51.

Dr. THOMAS LODGE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL, at Brussels.

1609, April 20.—“ My good son, I have received your letters whereby I find in you (no less than I ever expected) a mind always ready to do good, and a perseverance answerable to the goodness thereof. Now that I may give you an occasion to keep the same in continual exercise (both for the interest of your own soul and the relief of your unfeigned friends) I thus wait upon you. The counsel you give me (after the allowance of my resolution for England) is that I should maturely deliberate both touching my dispatch in every respect in this place as also my security in England, which truly in all things secondeth mine intent, for I know and foresee the delay and procrastination of the court and commanders in these parts, especially for money matters. And as for the current of affairs in England I hold it no little policy considerably to sound like a good mariner before I enter the port, and by the conduct of a good pilot to escape that shipwreck of fortune, which unadvised rashness might precipitate me into. For although

the Prince be gracious and his counsels both wise and honourable, yet is there a sort of vermin that skulketh about; some call them necessary evils, others intelligencers, who having great men's ears chained to their tongue, do oftentimes breathe into them more poisonous surmises by their misreports than of their own wisdom they should admit or conscience allow of. Now lest some venom hath fallen from the lips of these betrayers and entered into their ears, I must entreat you upon your arrival in England to lay wait amongst your acquaintance in court to extinguish that spark of reproach (if there be any) which suspicion is ready to make a flame of, or to anticipate it leastwise, and to prevent the same, whereby your poor Father's return may be as void of suspicion and danger as his heart is and hath always been free from intending anything against either Prince or Country, nay (as God knows) against his enemies. Again that I may, as Tacitus saith *sub patriae umbra repuerascere*, I pray you to your uttermost upon your arrival find out the means to procure me no less favour than many others of my rank have in England that under some counsellors' hands are defended from troubles either in life or fortune. There is one Spiller (to give you light) that in this sort (upon some gratuity) yieldeth them security, by whom you may be directed to endeavour in my behalf. The friends that herein you shall employ shall labour for your good as assuredly as for mine, for look what any other of my profession and means is able to satisfy, be you assured to receive, either in an entire sum or annually, as it shall be resolved between us. Here is all I can imagine that either may approve my conformity in acceptance of your counsel or foresight in procuring mine own security, act herein what you may and God prosper it as he pleases. Meanwhile I will take my farewell of you, kind son, as an old Genouais did of me of the noble House of the Adorni when after many kind offices done unto him on Mr. Caundishes expedition I was to depart from him and ready to set sail: *Vale*, said he, *mi fili, Deus te salvum reducat in domum tuam*. The like say I, only with this addition that you fail not to write back with speed, otherwise in bidding you farewell I shall by delay fare ill myself. I had in person come unto you, but Plutus the churl denied me a *viaticum*. I pray you let me know whether you have moved my Lord in my behalf or no in two lines by this messenger. And remember my duty to that honourable couple with all the rest of our friends. In haste.

[*Postscript holograph*]. Your Mother* must be remembered to all or else I shall have no candle to seal my letter. If matters be like to fall out well in my behalf in England, if you publish my return to my friends, I shall not be aggrieved. If not,

* *i.e.* the writer's wife.

silence is a good veil to shroud an unfortunate estate in. Deliver, I pray you, this enclosed to Mr. Gent and procure us answer.

1 p. Misc. II., 63.

DR. THOMAS LODGE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1607, April 23.—“ Your courtesies are such and your favours so unfeigned that I know not by what means I may recompense the same. Fortune you perceive hath bereft me all means of condigne satisfaction, and that poor remainder of good will which is my uttermost, is so outweighed by your manifold courtesies that I know not which way to bestir myself to express my gratuity. Well, be it as you please, outstrip me in offices of kindness and charity as much as you list, yet cannot I cease to affect that which my power shall never be able to effect. All what poverty can afford, prayers, good thoughts, unfeigned desires, all these present I you, and since your sudden departure will be such as I cannot behold his presence whom I so heartily desire to serve and see, I pray you upon your arrival in England solicit Mr. Gent to answer my wife speedily and because it is so uncertain whether my Lord hath ought sent this spring, I will surcease to solicit the conveyance of anything over till I hear out of England from you what opportunity will be had with the least charge to convey that little remainder to me. Upon which letter of yours you shall hear further from me, because by that time both you and I must be better resolved how our business may be conveyed. Then shall I both write to you and Mr. Gent and fruitfully bring that to pass which for a while must hang in expectation. In the mean time God bless and prosper you in all your journeys ” etc.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. seal. Endd. 1608. Misc. II., 14.

JOHN SEARLE to the SAME.

1609, May 3. Brussels.—“ Reason might well withhold me (considering your business) thus idly to trouble you, no less than want of good matter, but neither may withhold my pen, for being in so poor condition as my sufficiency can no way merit your many loves and favours, I am forced only to labour to have you judge me not forgetful no less of them than of you. For news though this climate at this instant is fluent, yet being assured of Mr. Beaulieu's readiness joined with better sufficiency for performance of any such kind office towards you, I will only give you to understand some particularities which may chance to be by him omitted. But first I will let you know that we were all sorry to see the winds so long your contrary friends. His Lordship was hereat something unquiet, wishing you would rather have returned back again to Antwerp and gone with the post. It is good and certain news that

Monsieur de Terrail, who hath been here long expected, hath shortened his journey and is become less by the head near Geneva for attempting the second ruin of that state. For other particularities *vide* etc.

“The marriage of Count Bruaye’s son with Count Arrembergh’s daughter hath been with extraordinary state solemnised, being on Sunday last fianced. There was a ball at Court where the Archduke led the first dance with the bride. The morrow was the marriage when the bridegroom came to Court accompanied with 30 horse at least of the best nobility of this state, and who was wanting then met him in the hall, and so accompanied him up to the Infanta her side, where soon after they came down again, the bridegroom walking by the Archduke, and the Infanta leading the bride by the hand, and a Lady of Honour carrying up her train. The ceremony of the marriage was invisible, the press being so intolerable, but at the entrance into the Chapel the Priest meets them and there marries them, after which the friends and kindred of both sides go and kiss the hands of the Archduke and Infanta. Being returned the bride sat at the upper end of the table in presence of their Highnesses, only they three. The bridegroom had “*lugar*” and by that means was covered, and so sat by talking with another lady. This was all or the general heads that Mr. Sanford and I saw at Court. Between 5 and 6 of the clock they came to her Father’s to supper, accompanied with 60 horses and 12 coaches at least, all nobility and very few others. By report of divers the like Court neither for company nor gallantry hath not often been here to be seen. The Duke of Arschott was present and the Count Arrembergh though carried in a chair, and whomsoever else may be imagined. Only Count Barlemond was absent. The morrow about the same hour and much the same company, they came to his Father’s where as is said was no less abundance of meats of all sorts than at Count Arrembergh’s; only there was no mask. The house is so small and the company was so great as few were permitted to see it and therefore it may suffice. It is said to have been very “*jollye*” and of persons of good account. This day, it is said, they should to Enghyne and there remain some time, but it is rather thought it will be deferred till to-morrow for that then His Altesse undoubtedly takes his journey to Marymount where it is said he will remain most part of this summer.

“Here is a quarrel lately happened between Count Holstrat and the Baron de Liques for some words multiplied of the worth and antiquity of each house, whereof his Highness hearing gave the Count strait commands not to stir from Court, whereupon Count Henning to show his love to his brother and partly to maintain his own interest, presently took post, and after the said Baron . . . into Lorraine to the place appointed. His Altesse hath sent divers express

messengers after, and some say he is taken, others the contrary.

"By his Honour's command I have taken out a book forth your trunk to send to Sir William Browne, Parsons against Sir Edward Cooke, but in place we hope to procure another, for performance whereof Mr. Colford hath already engaged himself.

"I pray you to be mindful . . . to send my Lord some stockings. Mr. Floid, the gentlewomen and many others remember themselves unto you.

2 pp., seal. Misc. II., 66.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL, in London.

1609, May 3. Brussels.—Du Terrail was condemned on 28th April and executed with two of his associates. Few believe this was just, but those of Geneva have reason to look to their preservation. There have been here 3 or 4 days feasting for the marriage of Bruay's son with Aremberg's daughter. The D. of Neuburg has sent Deputies to desire the Archdukes to favour his pretences to Cleves and Juliers, but they will have little comforts from them, who favour the title of their Cousin, the Marquis of Burgau.

Holograph. 1 p. IV., 52.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to the SAME.

1609, May 10. Brussels.—I have been very much comforted to understand by your letter that my lord Treasurer doth remain so well satisfied with my services, and that his L. was pleased to deal so nobly with you as he did upon the motion which you made to him for my revocation. I have not failed by this present letter . . . unto his L. both to acknowledge most humble thanks for the same, and also to signify that I do willingly submit myself to his pleasure for accepting of the employment of France, and I have only in a word besought his L. that therewith some compassion might be had of my poor estate." This is "not mentioned by way of any stipulation, but having absolutely referred myself to be disposed of according to his good pleasure." I send you herewith the said letter that it may procure you access to him, and you shall have a copy thereof that you may see in what terms I have written, and receive his pleasure upon the contents. I perceive that my friend with whom you had first conference about my going to France, doth, notwithstanding his kind professions, deal very reservedly and cunningly with me, but you know I must dissemble the knowledge thereof, and therefore I pray you to entertain still his kind offers to make the best use of him that you may. Seeing it is resolved to call me home I would be glad it were before the winter, for it is ill travelling then with a family.

I have since your departure understood no less than you write of Cullymer's* offer for the delivery of Capcott's daughter;

* See p. 91 above.

notwithstanding you may speak with my Lord Treasr. about her because it cannot but be well taken, and if his L. shall think fit to hold any hand on her, for the good of his friends, he may easily direct to have her delivered into my charge. That Cullymer is now brought to this conformity of offering to deliver her to the overseers, they are to thank my effectual dealing both with him and his wife, and so I pray you to make known unto them."

In my last despatch when I had occasion to speak of the leave sent for the calling home of the Baron of Hoboque, I made a motion that care might be had to use her kindly before her departure to the end she might be the more contained at her return from speaking so liberally as she hath done of the little respect shewn to her, which the Infanta (who doth profess so great love unto her Maty.) may take tenderly, and withal the report thereof cannot but breed a general ill opinion here of our Court. If it may be again remembered with my L. Treasr. order may be taken therein.

The discourse which I had with you about Sir Griffin Markham was that you should there represent in how miserable case the poor gentleman is, who for remaining still in the state of a condemned person cannot enjoy the benefit of the inheritance which was left him by his Father, but is therein unkindly dealt withal by his Mother and Brethren. And although I do not hope that any favour will be shewed him for the calling of him home until order be taken for the enlargement of the prisoners in the Tower, yet he meriteth to enjoy the benefit of his Maty's. intended grace towards him, for being enabled to enter upon his estate. You may try what means there be to do him some good office therein, or if you find the difficulties over great, it may be forborne to be more effectually dealt in at my own coming home.

I send you a letter of my Brother Anthony to me whereby he desires advice whether it will be good for him to accept 200*l.* for the sale of the place which he hath in reversion in respect of his little hope to be of long time possessed thereof. I pray you tell him that I am ignorant of the circumstances, but I am very jealous that out of impatience he shall quit the hope of a certain means, till he be settled in some other course for the making of his fortune. For my part I will assist him in all occasions that may be offered for his good. See if there be any means to find one of Recorde's books of geography and send it me. Beaulieu will write you the news which are contained in my present dispatch whereof I pray you to make Mr. Carleton partaker, to whom you shall herewith receive a letter and one to Sir Thomas Smith in answer of their letters sent with your last.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ p., seal. XXIV., 76.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL, at London.

1609, May 10. Brussels.—My Lo. hath received no small joy . . . to understand the kind . . . professions of favour expressed unto him by his great Apollo, specially in his open and direct dealing with him about his next employment, whereof he did fear the intimation would have been kept from him till his return. You shall see the copy [*next paper*] of his letter to the Lo. Treasurer. By the settling of the Truce and the absence of our Court there is scarce any news. Till the Confessor come back from Spain, they cannot dispose their army nor order other affairs. It is feared he will be long before he can procure that blessing in Spain which they expect, because of the necessities which reign there. The Archduke had demanded 150,000 *cr.* of these Provinces for the Allemans' pay alone, or of a third thereof wherewith they must content themselves. But it hath been plainly refused, so that he hath sent again to demand that they will give assurance for that sum to the Merchants of Antwerp upon whom they mean here to take it up. He hath also demanded to have his accustomed contributions continued for two years, but he will hardly obtain this. The D. of Neuburg has come into Cleveland with only 12 horses, and desired to speak with the Duchess Dowager, but was not allowed into the town, for fear of giving jealousy to the other competitors and making them attempt somewhat upon the country, so that he was desired to withdraw himself into a house of pleasure near, from whence he sent his propositions to the Duchess, enforcing a preference of his title before that of Brandenburg, because all his pretence standeth only upon the ground of representation which he doth allege to take no place in Germany, although many do maintain it to be otherwise. The sd. Marquis seeketh by a speedier way to have his right declared by the Emperor viz. by the operation of a "golden rayne" which he doth proffer unto him. The States of that destitute country have resolved not to admit any of the Pretendants, till it shall be determined by the Emperor, and of late have sent their Deputies to the Archduke to desire his assistance, in case any of them would offer to intromit themselves with any violence. By advertisements yesterday from Germany we hear that the Protestants of Bohemia, who in their late Diet could not obtain anything at the Emperor's hand, and therefore had appointed a new meeting at Prague upon the 4th of this month, have (notwithstanding the Emperor's command by letters patent not to come to the said meeting) resorted in great numbers to the place, and assembled in arms in the Town House (the ordinary house used for the Assembly of the States General being denied them) with protestation to remain united and to prosecute the work begun. We hear also that Sir Anthony Shirley's brother is come in Ambassage thither from the K. of Persia to know out of the

Emperor's own mouth if it be true that he should have made his peace with the Turk. It is reported that the Ct. of Fuentes had of late an enterprise upon the Castle of Plaisance and for the better investing of the place had caused secretly 80 pieces of ordnance there to be nailed in the touch-hole. But this being discovered the D. of Parma hath sent into Spain to complain.

My Lo. having moved of late Mr. Caley's matter before the M. Spinola who came hither to visit him, he told him that by letters from Spain they were assured of order taken to give him present satisfaction. For Monsr. Hoens we are not likely to prevail nor obtain any of the lesser courtesies at these men's hands for him.

Instead of the 20 yards of the stripe cobweb lace my la. wants as much of the enclosed pattern with 4oz. of these silver ends and 3 pairs of worsted stockings for her little daughter, suitable for a child of 2 or 3. Susan also prayeth you to send her the two waistcoats which she desired you to provide for her. Mr. Slane is not yet returned from his journey.

Holograph; seal. 2½ pp. IV., 53.

[SIR THOMAS EDMONDES] to ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY.

1609, May 10. Brussels.—“I have understood from my servant William Trumbull how much I am bound to your L. noble disposition for the testimony it hath pleased your L. to give him of your favourable inclination towards me. What shall I say, my good Lord, in acknowledgment of my most humble thankfulness, but only to profess sincerely that as your L. chiefest end and respect is to give good influences to honourable acts, so your L. shall not find amongst those which move under your orbit, that your L. hath made acquisition of any more faithful and affectionate heart to do your L. service than myself, as I hope to give your L. more and more satisfaction by the occasions which the time shall minister, in making me happy to give your L. further proof thereof. My servant hath also informed me that your L. pleasure is to be satisfied from me whether I am like to be employed into France after my revocation from hence. I do acknowledge my obligation to be therein great unto your L. that it pleaseth you to think me worthy to do his Majesty's service in that important charge, which requireth the use of a sufficient Minister; and therefore to show that I will not refuse to take any further pains, and specially to embrace those courses which your L. vouchsafeth to propose for my good, I do most willingly submit myself to accept of that employment. Only I most heartily beseech your L. to be a favourable means that some measure of compassion may be had of my poor estate, to put me into some better life, and then if I do not accordingly improve my diligence in all respects to make me worthy of your L. good

opinion, and of the honour which your L. is pleased to procure to be conferred on me, let me not be regarded. It may please your L. to let me know when I may expect to be revoked from hence, to th' end I may thereafter proportion my expenses here. And if I might also understand by my servant your L. pleasure whether I shall prepare myself for the other employment, I could here make provision, with some better ease, of divers things whereof I must necessarily be furnished for this journey. I will lastly entreat your L. to allow me some convenient time after my return for the settling business of my private estate, to th' end I may afterwards with the freer mind attend to the care of my service. And so beseeching your L. to pardon my boldness, I must humbly take my leave."

Copy. 1½ pp. iv., 54.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to his servant WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, May 17. Brussels.—With your last letter of the 4th I received also one from my L. Treasurer, whereof the chief subject was to convey a letter of his to President Richardot. His Lordship promised me that Madame de Hoboque should receive favourable usage before her departure so that you need not make further motion in that matter. In general terms he confirmed unto me that he had spoken with you about my particular to which he referred himself till he should have my answer thereunto. I hope he is satisfied by what I wrote to him last week. You shall perceive by the enclosed to the Countess of Shrewsbury how much I have been puzzled with her tapestry man whom she sent to draw workmen out of these parts, having been forced, besides the redeeming of him out of trouble, to furnish him with 10*l.* lest she should accuse me of being wanting to assist to those services which she hath so much in recommendation. I have taken up the said 10*l.* here of Mr. Wake, and I pray you to rembourse the same there to Mr. Monger. I do not for my part mislike that you should demand repayment from Mr. Hamond, the Earl's servant, yet you may do therein what my Father and you think fit. I pray you seal the Countess's letter which I send you with a *cachet volant*, and send it by Mr. Hammond. I send also a letter to my Lord Danvers. I am glad my Father and you are urging my Brother for the payment of money owed to me. I would have order taken in the matter before my return, and that means might be used to discover things. I forbear myself to make any further solicitations whether my lord and lady of Shrewsbury have any purpose to effect their promise to me, and what they do now further pretend for the delaying thereof. The motion might aptly be made by a few lines to them, either from my Father or you by occasion of your being there. My wife cannot as yet resolve about a nurse. I pray you be instant with Sir George Hayes for Colonel Patton. This time of the truce doth make the motion much more reco-

mendable. The poor man hath since your departure lost a process of some 1000*l.* ster. I opened this enclosed to you from Mr. Rouse to see if anything were spoken at Paris of my coming thither. You may perceive that it is common report there.

There is no news of the coming of any money from Spain, which makes them know not here how to proceed here to the intended reformation of their army. From these Provinces they have received better comfort, almost all having granted the contributions required of them. With those moneys it is thought they will begin to discharge the Allemans.

They have of late reformed a multitude of persons in the office of the ordnance but are forced to continue their third pays unto them till they can satisfy the composition made with them for a third part of the arrearages, which is the foot that they will hold with all the army if they can. They are here in hand to raise the value of their moneys five in the hundred, which will draw all the gold out of England, considering how great an abuse is already committed therein, if it be not carefully looked into. I have therefore written to my L. Treasurer.

The Bishop of Arras, President Richardot's son, is elected Archbishop of Cambray. The President is transported with joy and hath received the *para bien* from all here. The presents of gold and gilt plate are now almost ready for the Commissioners. All the workmen of this town and Antwerp have been employed thereon. Plate of the value of 1,500*l.* is provided for each of the States' nine Commissioners, and of 2,000*l.* for the other four Commissioners, and divers chains are to be distributed to the secretaries and others. Our Commissioners will receive in Holland as much as here, and yet Sir Ralph Winwood in his last letter bemoaned himself that after so many years' service abroad he should be forced to begin his fortune anew in England. Other men who have served double his time abroad and at home have not attained to the least degree of his happiness. By Dickenson's confession his journeys to Embden were worth 600*l.* and I reckon that since his coming to Holland he hath made above 6,000*l.*, and yet doth not think his high merit sufficiently acknowledged. Yet I who have laboured in the vineyard as faithfully dare not represent my necessities. Though his happiness hath been greater than mine, yet my honest merit shall ever deserve to be as well justified as his shall be.

3 pp. Seal. xxiv, 75.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, May 17. Brussels.—I have your letter of the 4th and the packs of silks, tiffany and cobweb lace. The silk is not according to pattern. My Lord expects his Jacob's staff. I delivered Henry Montpesson's letter to his Father, who is in hope

by my Lord's means to get a *librança* of Spinola for his son's remates, which by the Contadorie's account is 467 'Phillippes.' Of Mr. Scorza I have received 4s. for the port of his gloves.

The packet which my Lo. had last week from the L. Treasr. was rather to accompany the letter which therewithal came from his lp. to President Richardot than for any other occasion.

Upon second solicitation some of the Provinces have yielded to the Archduke's demand and if the rest second them, they make account to draw nearly 1,000,000*cr.* from them, which is more than hitherto they dare promise themselves out of Spain. They have of late reformed here those of the Ordinance, and sent them to live in some frontier towns with less entertainment.

They are about a proclamation for the raising of the value of their money, by five upon the hundred. And this, although pretended to be in favour of the merchants, who by the high setting of those of France and Holland, do complain to receive great prejudice in their trade, is rather done to get the benefit of the increase in the pay of the soldiers.

The Bishop of Arras is invested in the Archbishopric of Cambray, all the world congratulating Richardot. The golden ewers and basons making here for the Commissioners of the Truce make a glorious show in the shops here and at Antwerp. The presents of the four Ambassrs. are esteemed at 2,000*l.* each and those of the 9 Commissrs. of the States 1,500 each, besides gold chains for the secretaries and others.

I hear from Paris of a curious fellow (belike some knavish Huguenot) having taken out of the Post-house a packet of P. Cotton written to the General of their Order, revealing all the King's secrets, even those which he had heard in confession. The King being told by Sully is in great impatience against the Holy Father. The Nuncio labours for his reconciliation.

Colford, Wake (here two days ago), Berruyer, Grand' Barbe and Doctor Lodge salute you. I long to have one of the K's books, to disprove their false slanders here who take advantage of the calling in of the same, to publish it for a retractation.

Holograph; seal. 1¾ pp. IV, 55.

FRANCIS ROUS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, May 19. Paris.—“ Because our time in France draws so near an end as it will not allow much more traffic of letters, and I am desirous that our acquaintance so well preserved hitherto, may not now at parting unhandsomely break off in an abruptness, but being still correspondent may remain fit to be continued on future occasions, I write these at this time the *Vale* and period to the rest. I might make excuses for venturing so much upon a friendship whereto I had no right but by the kind and free offer of itself; and so likewise for exchanging words for things: but that I hope the same good disposition, which drew and encouraged me thereto, will also

sufficiently excuse and justify me to itself. My readiness to be used in the same kind when occasion may serve, is some approbation to myself, and were there need of it, I could also offer it to you. But howsoever if it must be a fault, I think it is a reasonable good one for a man of an honest intent to be somewhat dissolute after honest acquaintance.

"I must need before I leave tell you my news, not for the novelty or the over-certain knowledge of it, but because I am glad to write it—that your lord is to remove into France. If it fall out otherwise, yet hereby you may perceive my affection, out of which also I entreat you to remember my service to my Lord.

"Our continuance in France is to reach to the end of July, and in August I hope . . . we shall be in England, whither I mean also to transport my present well wishing to you. I pray commend me . . . to Mr. Floyd. . .

[*In another hand*] I pray you let us hear what you know of Baynam and Blunt, and the rest of our English upon this peace.

"In the State House at Antwerp I saw the names of the Dukes of Burgundy and their wives, being writ by their pictures down to this present Archduke. Being straitened in time I could not write them out. I ask you to take the pains to send me an entire note of them as they are there in Mr. Rous his next letter from you. I would be glad to serve my lord in any use for England in August. Thomas Overbury."

Mainly holograph; seal. 1½ p. Misc. II., 68.

JOHN SEARLE to the SAME.

1609, May 23. Brussels.—"I pray you give me leave by certifying you of the receipt of your letter to be thankful unto you as well for the good memory you have of me undeserved as for your good news, the which although it will put me to so much arrearage as the price of a pair of gloves comes to, yet I shall not be unwilling to pay the same. I am very glad to hear of the health of my good friends, hoping also that you will take the pains at your more convenient leisure to go and see them. I desire it the rather for that I have wrote to my mother for a thing in a clout, whereof my father must not know, for obtaining whereof I must entreat you to solicit something stoutly (if it come not otherwise) for there are 3 or 4 things which I must procure with her money, seeing that for the present she shall have the pleasure of some of them as tulipans. Three or four or as many more pounds as she please. I am likewise glad for my cousin Samuel Searle's good fortune and no less sorry for my Brother Nicolson's sickness, but I hope the worst is past . . . Our news is small except you will hear of a ridiculous hommegan. There hath been this year some additions more than at former times

as multitudes of boors, some digging, others ploughing, harrowing, sowing, with all other husbandry actions, carpenters building *etc.* with a dead armed man, having corn in all vacant places which the hens and capons eat out as if they had pecked the soldier . . . Here are many men cast, without receiving satisfaction, in so much as few days pass without murders and robberies as never the like. The gold is here raised to a higher rate by 5*l.* in 100*l.* . . .

[Postscript].—"If it chance you have formerly been at Epping and not sped, I pray you by your letter effect my former request. Mrs. Woolly and your sister remember their loves unto you. . . . I have took possession of another book the like as was sent to Sir William Browne for your use."

Seal. 1 *p.* Misc. II., 69.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, May 24. Brussels.—We are afflicted here with the news of my mother's relapse sent by your last letters to Beaulieu. I pray you spare so much time in an evening as to visit her from me and my wife. My wife rather resolves to entertain Partridge's wife for a nurse who is willing to go to England than to send for one thence hither. I am solicited to take the commodity of being here to go to the Spa this summer, though I shall try whether drinking the waters here will serve my turn. But I would know my Lord's pleasure as to my leaving here if needful. There is little business here. I have received the Jacob's Staff from Mr. Beauvoir. Thank him and commend me to Mrs. Beauvoir. The presents for the Commissioners have been sent to Holland by Monsr. Mancididor's secretary. You will now have our Commissioners with you. I see no cause why you should compliment them on my behalf, seeing the correspondence is no better between me and them. Inform yourself what opinion is conceived of Sir R[alph] W[inwood]. I have sent my l. Treasr. the books of the rates of moneys according to the present enhancement. I have referred the bearer Henry Balam to be paid by you for his dogs, not knowing what allowance to make him for them. They were all but ill-taught, and but one of them beautiful. I send herewith letters for Sir Tho. Smith, Mr. Barber and Mr. Devick.

1½ *p.* XXIV., 78.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to the SAME.

1609, May 24. Brussels.—When about to close my packet of letters I received yours of the 17th by a messenger which Michell de Coster sent all the night from Ghent. My wife and I are glad to hear of my mother's amendment. I pray you visit her from us. Touching the time of my revocation which seemeth to be hastened possibly because of Sir George Carew's return, though I reckoned to stay here till Michaelmas, I cannot

stir from hence almost these three months, as my wife expects to be delivered after a month, and will not be able to travel for 6 weeks after. I pray you represent this to my l. Treasr. I suppose your departure will not be so hastened but that you may procure payment of my next quarterage. Make a trial whether I may be allowed to make a journey to the Spa during my stay here, though I intend not to go there but in case of special necessity, if I find no benefit by the waters which I will take first here. I am troubled where I may lodge my stuff at my return during the time of my stay there. To take my own house into my hands for that short time would be inconvenient both for me and Sir Edward Hobby unless he lent me the use of it, and I know not any friends with whom I might lodge unless it be Mr. Bell or my cousin Jarvais, and I am doubtful about the commodity of their houses. I have otherwise thought of borrowing Ely House or my lord of Shrewsbury's house, but they can hardly spare them because of coming up for the Parliament. I have thought also of making some means to my lord Treasr. to lend me a part of Somerset House which lieth empty, but fear it may be held too great a presumption. For Mr. Holland's house I conceive it will not be fit for me in regard of the shop, because I may be visited by the Ambasrs. I must leave it to you to arrange with my Father that I may be accommodated. I have great need of silk stockings. I have received from my l. Treasr. a proclamation for the fishing.

[*Postscript*].—If my lord of Southampton should deliver you a horse for me before your coming away, I pray ask my Father to receive him."

2½ pp., XXIV., 77.

MATHEW MALTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609 [*endorsement*], May 24. Brussels.—"I entreated your furtherance for the buying of some stockings and doubting you might lose the small remembrance I gave you in paper makes me bold to write these crooked lines to the effect desiring you when you have or shall receive money for Mr. Floyd, you will disburse 4l. 10s. of it that is due unto me by him as by his letter he will certify you which you may be pleased with other 3l. being in all 7l. 10s. to lay it out in two dozen of white wosted stockings—the one dozen 3l. and the other dozen at 3l. 12s. and another dozen three pair for women and for the rest of the money I would entreat you to deliver it to buy yellow leather to make shoes for my Lady and my young mistress. At your request my Lord's shoemaker will buy it, and for that I would not be over troublesome unto you if it please you to remember me to Miss Bever and for your sake more than for my deserts I know she will choose them and I shall be ready to serve both you and she in what I may.

Holograph. ½ p. Misc. II., 67.

THOMAS FLOYD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, May 24. Brussels.—Our morning news of your return will excuse my letter. I crave your importunity as more available than my pleading for the 2*l.* whereof 4*l.* that is due to you, you may defalk at your pleasure, and I wish the 4*l.* 10*s.* I owe Matthew may be deducted for his use. The remainder I remit to your conveyancing over to me. I doubt what will become of my suit for the nag (which I seconded by a letter with Mr. Thorys who left yesterday for England) and beg you learn of my cousin Yonge whether he understand anything thereof, and further I leave it to your discretion. It were a good commodity to visit Bins [? Binch], my Lord still proceeding in his astronomical studies.

Understanding Walter's brother to be dead, and my great want of boots, I am constrained to present you with a thread containing the length of my leg, the longest knot the bigness of my leg, the shortest the compass of my ancle, whereby I doubt not to be well fitted, you giving these directions.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. xxv., 15.

J. BEAULIEU to the SAME.

1609, May 24. Brussels.—I have yours of the 10th and 17th and the lo. Treas^r's packet for my lord of the late order taken for the fishing. I commend your discretion in staying the resolution taken for the present dispatching of you hither because you may have the more time to take order about some of my lord's business which must be dispatched before your coming away. Were it not for my lady lying in, which she doth not look for 5 weeks yet, we might hope to be gone within that time. But I may now be able to make another journey to Spa. The Baron of Hoboque's friends made sure he had now been on his way, but by Mr. Packer's letter received this day he is not departed from London. By that letter my Lord is to tell the Archduke that he will leave one behind him here for necessary matters till another is provided in his place, which is a warning to you to prepare yourself for the interregnum which will be honourable to you. The Provinces have granted the Archduke 1,200,000 *fl.*, chiefly for the pay of the Allemans. I sent you a copy of the placart issued for the raising of gold here. Claude, Secretary Mancidor's 'commis,' is sent to Holland with the presents for the Commissioners, and will not lose the labour of his journey. The stirs of Prague, which grew hot against the Emperor, are appeased by his promise to the Protestants of Bohemia of a general Diet for the 25th inst. From Spain we have neither news nor money, but the K. hath bestowed 4,000 or 5,000 *cr.* a year upon Don Pedro de Zuniga. Bucquoy is to have 2,000 or 3,000 and Don Rodrigo de Lasso is made an Earl and to have some sauce to season his dignity.

Berruyer prays you to add to his dozen of pewter spoons 2 goblets or cups of the same. Mr. Van Male desires you to remember his two hogsheds of beer, and Mr. Sanford to know if you received some gloves said to have been from Oxford to London, directed to Mr. Tyler. Frances also wants $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of golden oes [circlets] which she calleth superfine.

Of Gaspard's fortune I long to hear. Commend me to Mrs. Carey, and to Mrs. Debora of whose coming to London and absolute enjoying now of her manequin I present her hearty congratulations. I should like the following books—

Marie Magdalen's funeral tears and St. Peter's Complaints. The Epistles and Characterisms augmented.

Sir F. Bacon's *Essays and Apology*; some pretty Poets, and any other well written English books.

Holograph. 2 pp., seal. IV., 56.

PIERRE DE BEAUVOIR to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, May 27. Brussels.—“Combien que n'aye maintenant subject de vous escrire, si est-ce pourtant que ne veux estre paresseux de metre la main à la plume pour tousiours me ramenteuoir en vos bonnes graces, ausquelles desire demeurer toute ma vie . . . Or ayant ces jours passez receu lettre de mon frere Charles, portant la date du premier de Mars, à laquelle ce neantmoins il me prie . . . de correspondre, à quoy j'ay aussi tost satisfait selon sa requeste; dont par apres m'a semblé bon de m'adresser à vous pour luy faire tenir la responsee d'icelle, soit à Oxford ou bien à Leidan en Hollande où il pretendoit s'acheminer les Pasques passées, comme il me mandoit par sa derniere; c'est pourquoy . . . vous supplie de luy enuoyer ceste enclose au lieu où il sera . . . Ma lettre porte l'adresse d' Oxford pour n'estre asseuré qu'il en soit encore party; que si cela est, je vous supplie . . . de la vouloir couvrir d'un couvercle de blanc papier et . . . mettre l'adresse pour Leidan, où'il vous plaira l'enuoyer lors que saurez qu'il sera au dit lieu. Vous le pourrez cognoistre ou du Cousin Pierre de Beauvoir ou bien de sa femme; si bien que me reposant sur vous du sauf delivrement, je me persuaderay qu'elle ne peut faillir de parvenir . . . ains imposeray fin à la presente apres vous auoir supplié . . . qu'il vous plaise m'acheter un Dictionnaire Latin and Anglois. . . .

[*Postscript*].—Je vous supplie en outre de m'acheter *The Spanish Schoolmaster* pour un mien amy du logis.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ p. Misc. II., 70.

J. BEAULIEU to the SAME.

1609, May 31. Brussels.—My Lord sends you a letter of D. Andreas to be shewn to Sir Tho. Smith, by which he may have the Doctor's strong opinion that he should come over to the Spa. But my lo. hopes he need not put himself to the trouble.

He and my Lady desire two pairs of the thinnest leather gloves for summer. She wants to know if you have seen the Countess of Arundel from her, and what entertainment you have had from her.

Sir W. Stanley, lately from Spain, met the Confessor near Bayonne. The States here have taken order about their re-formations, and Spinola told my Lo. they hoped to have finished it by the end of July, but then would want two months to *établir la police de leur gouvernement*. Sir W. Browne sent yesterday a man with some bottle ale to my Lo. He writes that the continuance of the contributions from the Provinces and the Emden matter stay the return of our Ambassrs. Presents are preparing in Holland for the Commissioners of this side. A huge number of Catholics are flocking from thence to Antwerp to receive Confirmation so that the Bishop there hath no greater exercise than to administrate the same to them. Baron de Hoboque and his lady landed yesterday at Antwerp. They come here in a few days.

Seal. 1 p.

On a slip affixed to the above.—"For want of room in my letter I am forced to use this little bill to remember unto you from my lord the care of providing a house for him. There is one come into his mind belonging to the widow of Alderman Moore near unto Mr. Bell's, which he thinketh should be very fit for him the little time which he shall have to stay in England. You know he hath stuff of his own, but that he shall be forced to send the same into France before his own departure.

Holograph. Seal, IV, 57.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, June 10. Antwerp.—I have yours of May 10 and 18, and perceiving you wish me to send the hangings for England, I have done so, and addressed them to Mr. Monger. I have satisfied Sr. Vandergoes for the same, but as the exchange is rising, I have not taken the money by exc. because I would have your friend to lose as little by it as I could. You may pay the money to Mr. Monger.

For your pains taken for me in making such friends to deal so effectually for me about my horse I thank you. I will be as ready to perform anything for you, as I would be to receive my debt due to me by the Archduke, "wherein for all the recommendations that hath been given, I see no appearance of any other payment than to expect the long tedious solicitations in Spain, the which in the end I hope will produce good effect."

[*Postscript*].—Your letter to Mr. Throckmorton I have delivered.

Holograph. 1 p. XLV., 14.

JOHN CHANDLER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, June 10. Antwerp.—The Baron of Hobocken arrived here on 8th, no one being nominated to succeed him. It is supposed it will fall upon d'Ayala or Malinens, lately made President of the *Chambre de Comptes*. Our Deputies at the Hague will not be ready till the end of this month to go to England, being now busied about accommodating a difference between the Provinces on impositions both for continuation till debts be paid and for equality in proportion of furnishing. Against which the remoter Provinces do except, alleging that although by the truce they are freed from the enemies' ravages and their own men's spoils while some of them were *sedes belli*, yet having scarce a shadow of trade, they hold it unreasonable they should be as deeply taxed as those who either flourish through commerce as Holland, or at least have a larger measure thereof than themselves, until which point be accomodated, our Deputies will not stir. Glaude, the Secretary to Mancicidor departed hence last month to the Hague with the presents for the Deputies. The States are in like manner preparing tokens of gratification. All things remain here as you left them, for although the Archduke hath made a composition with the greatest part of the army in paying them one-third, *contant* to be acquitted of the other two-thirds, the want of ready money is so great that he is not yet ready to pay them, and will not be until more be remitted from Spain. The condition of the time in respect of trade and commerce is most pitiful, and not like to be brought into fashion until it be resolved by the Deputies to be appointed for that purpose on both sides how trade shall be carried between them, wherein there will be nothing concluded until the States have received the King of Sp. ratification; *interim patitur iustus*.

If you be detained in England until the end of next month, I hope to see you there, for business will take me thither. The times are now bad, and in these parts not like to settle in many months, and I shall travel towards France and Italy in September, and first must see friends in England.

Holograph. 1½ p. XIX., 14.

EDWARD BATES to SIR THOMAS EDMONDES.

1609, June 15. London.—“These are to accompany the enclosed bill of exchange for 100*l.* sterling, delivered here to Mr. John Coaker the 14th day of June to be paid in Antwerp after 33*s.* 4*d.* the pound 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Antwerp money by Thomas Newport, merchant.

Seal. ¼ p. Misc. II., 76.

MATHEW DE QUESTER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL, at Brussels.

1609, June 15, s.v. London.—“Last week's post letters are answered and no post this week yet come. My hope is that

you have found my man Henry Ballam at Dover and passed with him which I wished. . . Your packet with printed books left with my servant Robert Cudmer I have sent to Vlissinge recommended unto Mr. William Palmer with direction . . . unto Mr. Anthony Wither at Antwerp. . . Herewith goes a letter for my Lord [Edmondes] from Mr. Packer brought to me yesterday by himself. My journey with my son Joyce for France is as yet uncertain. My return from Chenies [?] was on Sunday last. . . . At my setting forth I missed you at your lodging.

1 p. Misc. II., 75.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, June 28. Antwerp.—I have a convenient messenger to send Lady Edmonds daughter's coat.

I salute Mr. Beaulieu and all your household.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XLV., 15.

HUGH PERRIE to the SAME.

1609, June 30. Antwerp.—I thank you for yours of May 10 from London which I received in Zeeland whence I went to Holland for about 20 days. Since my arrival here I hear you are expected at Brussels. I hope you will remain there albeit my Lord should depart which I heartily wish so far as it may be for your good and preferment. Let me understand who is expected to succeed my Lord and whether Sir Ralph Winwood will remain in England. I shall be glad if you can spare me one of his Majesty's books, there being but one here.

1 p. Misc. II., 84.

MATHEW DE QUESTER to the SAME.

1609, June 21. s.v. London.—Since my last unto you the other week I received one from Mr. Beaulieu accusing mine of the 24th May and 1st of this month. . . . His unto me was without date or any unto you. I pray you tell Mr. Beaulieu that all those that came therewith are safely delivered . . . You may by these perceive that I am not yet gone. My hope is to begin my journey the latter end of this present week. . . . Upon 19th of this month arrived at Gravesend Sir Richard Spenser with a man-of-war from the Brille. Yesterday he presented himself at Whitehall unto the Lord High Treasurer very honourably accompanied. Sir Ralph Winwood was also embarked at the Brill, but his ship drawing more water . . . could not get over the sands and is not yet arrived. Herewith goeth a book from Sir Edward Hobby, also a letter or packet from the Lord Arundel for Sir Gryffin Markham therein 5*l.* in gold.

1 p., on back signatures are scribbled of John Sanford, Elizabeth Devick, James Beaulieu, Laval and others. Misc. II., 77.

MATHEW DE QUESTER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, June 22. [s.v.]. London.—Yesterday at midnight . . . I sent you what was come unto my hands by the post who parted hence in the morning at 3 a clock and now this noon exchange the enclosed from Mr. Packer for my . . . Lord being delivered unto me by Mr. Beauvoir. Having the means to send the same after by a Calais post I would not omit the same.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p., on the back is the signature of Philip Wolley the younger, and James Baptist. Misc. II., 78.

JOHN CHANDLER to the SAME.

1609, July 5. Antwerp.—Since my departure from Brussels I have enquired for the book *Centuria novarum religionum*, but in vain, the press in use at the College of the English Jesuists at St. Omers seeming only for English and not for Latin, as I am informed by Mr. Versteghen so that I presume your advice hath failed you. Our Commissioners departed on Sunday last from the Brill having *vent en pouppe* for England, and Monsr. de Jeannin departed from the Hague to Rotterdam on June 20, o.s. Sir Ralph Winwood hath left Dickenson behind him until a successor be appointed, or rather until himself return, with an allowance of 10s. *per diem*, for the bare clerkship of the Council without other hopes give new taste to his palate, so that he will seek to make his way to return to Holland if he can procure a better title and augmentation of his entertainment. *Ma questo é il secreto della missa*. The chain destinated by the Archduke for one of the secretaries was bestowed by Sir Richard [Spencer] on Samuell, who did well deserve it for the keeping of his Register. The States bestowed on Mr. Dickenson a chain with a medal worth 60*l*. sterling, and besides upon the rest of the followers of the Commission 120*l*. sterling which they caused Mr. Dickenson to repartite amongst them whereof other 40*l*. fell to the share of S. Calvert. The Provinces assemble at the Hague the 15th present. Is the ratification come? On the day of our arrival here there came such a common bruit. There are negociated in Spain for these parts 635,000 ducats, whereof 400,000 payable by Joan Augustin Balbi, the rest not known, nor in what time the several payments are to be made. The enclosed papers are for Mr. H. Cotton.

Holograph. 1 p. XIX., 15.

ROBERT BELL to SIR THOMAS EDMONDES.

1609, June 28. Leadenhall, London.—Mr. Trumbull when here left orders with me to find a house for you. I cannot find one to my liking, but he told me he was partly resolved to retain your old house in the *Black Friars*. If my house were more commodious, you should have that. The exchange for

Antwerp is now altered. For 20s. here you may have 33s. 8d. there. I request Mr. Trumbull to send the enclosed letter to your friend Mr. Chandler at Antwerp.

Postscript.—I have since been persuaded not to have dealings with Mr. Chandler. I pray you to advertise one of some trusty friend with whom a man may deal. Mr. Trumbull may be able to tell me the course of exchange from Antwerp to Seville.

1 p., seal. Misc. II., 82.

EDWARD BATES to SIR THOMAS EDMONDES.

1609, June 28. London.—Refers to remittance mentioned in his letter of June 15 [*see above* p. 109] and announces remittance of 200*l.* by bill on Peter van Loor at Antwerp, at same rate of exchange, 33s. 4d., according to instructions from Sir John Woode.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. II., 80.

MATHEW DE QUESTER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, June 29. s.v. London.—“My last unto you was the other week per Charles Lavers. Since which I have received that of the 14th June the 22nd per this bearer Germain together with all the enclosed whereof delivery hath been made as by a small letter wherein one went enclosed from Mr. Packer. . . Upon the 27th being Thursday at night arrived . . . Henry Balam with that of 21st June. The packet for the . . . Lord High Treasurer I carried myself to Whitehall; the rest were upon yesterday delivered. . . I perceive that your extraordinary business upon your first arrival would not permit you to write this last time unto me. . . I stand in hope to take my long expected journey for France to bring my son Joyce thither this week.”

1 p. Misc. II., 83.

DR. THOMAS LODGE to the SAME.

1609, July 2.—“My good son, it were hard for me to express how much comfort I received when I heard of your safe arrival at Brussels and the greater because my hope was that now at length I should be satisfied in those things the resolution whereof I expected at your hands. You know that at your departure hence I earnestly solicited you to try if (upon your arrival in England) you could find the means to work my protection, which I was the rather emboldened to seek after because I am informed that divers of my good friends have gotten it by friends in court. If you have done ought therein, I pray you let me know that accordingly I may bethink me of requital; if not, let me know that I may be the better armed to wade through extremities with prevention. My resolution still holdeth for England, and by God’s grace I will speedily thither, and leaving order for my *Rematto* in these parts begin now to give over the office of a *matto*, to spend myself in idle hopes, if

you know ought that may animate your Father in that course do not hinder, for I assure you I build much on your counsel. The courtesy you shall do me now at this instant shall win you an eternal respect both amongst my friends and with myself. Touching my debt to Mr. Chandler I assure you it is that which most presseth me, which discharged I shall depart contented and quieted. And tho' many inform me that the 54*l.* he hath in his hands will surely be paid, yet I pray you for my satisfaction procure him to leave the writing in your hands that when I make up my account, I may have a liberance and by your means money to content him. At the least wise I doubt not but to get him the *Como et quando* paid in the castle of Antwerp because I understand that some of our officers in the hospital receive the same. Thus hoard I my inward thoughts in you as in the treasury of a faithful heart. If you know any means for the sauf convoy of my trunks, you shall do me much good and rid me of great care. I have much more to write which I reserve till a next opportunity. . . .

[*Postscript holograph*].—"Mr. Beaulieu must not be forgot neither Mr. Sanford. As for Mrs. Wolley and little Devicque my Wife would send them a long epistle had she an idle secretary, but in the mean while I am conjured to write hearty, hearty commendations."

1 p. Misc. II., 85.

MATHEW DE QUESTER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, July 6. London.—"By Bates I have received yours of the 27th June upon yesterday and thereby understood the receipt of mine of the 15th with such letters I then sent whereof I perceive you have made delivery accordingly. Those from yourself and Mr. Beaulieu shall be this day delivered, also the letter for the Lady Marie Reresby by your letter unto me recommended to be delivered unto Sir William Monson. I am glad to understand the due respect my servant Henry Ballam have borne unto you. By him at his return I received notice of your safe arrival. . . . That you have received the packet with books you left with me doth content me. . . . That book of the Bishop of Chichester is not yet come forth. . . . I will send you one of the first. . . . This day at Whitehall in my Lord Treasurer's chamber I met with Sir John Wood who had well hoped to have received a letter from Brussels who was inquisitive to understand of the delivery of my Lady his daughter. . . . I told him I had a letter from you and that thereby I perceived nothing thereof." . . .

[*Postscript*].—I have now "received the box and letter which goeth herewith for you from . . . Mr. Pieter Beauvoir. The bearer hereof John Holden. Mr. Beauvoir telleth that the box requireth haste and is of good worth, the same coming from Sir John Wood, Knight.

1 p. Misc. II., 86.

JOHN KENDRICK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, July 17. Antwerp.—Having the advice touching the diaper and damask that my Lord Ambassador did give me order to provide for him I do find that my want of skill in those things caused me to omit to take due and full information from him for the effecting that commission as it ought to be and as I desire to have it performed, and therefore I have thought good at present to write you these few lines praying you to advise me his Lordship's pleasure touching these points viz. :—

Whether he desire the first 134 yards of diaper for tabling to be of 12 quarters, 10 quarters or 8 quarters of a Brabant ell broad which are the ordinary breadths and are no otherwise described (every Brabant ell being just 3 quarters of an English yard), or whether he desire to have some of one breadth and some of another or all of a breadth. Next how much damask he will have for each suit, to wit how long and broad every table cloth must be, and how many napkins and towels every table cloth must have and how long also the towels must be for them (as I understand) most men's provisions are different, and the suit accordingly made; whereunto having the answers I will forthwith give absolute commission for their provision and will by God's help take such care that all shall be ready (as it ought to be) time enough before my Lord's departure.

I pray commend me to Mr. Sandford, and tell him I have yet received no instructions about his books, but expect it *per* first, when he shall understand what is to be done therein.

Holograph. 1 p., Marginal notes in a different hand. Misc. II., 91.

Of the 134; half of 10 quarters, half of 8.

Damask table cloths and cupboard cloths 14 quarters broad, 30½ ell long.

Towels 6 quarters broad 18 ells long.

Two towels 1½ ell broad and 12 ells long in all.

Damask napkins 4 dozens one ell and 3 nails broad and one ell and 3 quarters long every napkin.

DR. THOMAS LODGE to the SAME.

1609, July 12.—“My true friend and loving Son, I heartily pray you (with as much care and expedition as hitherto you have ever done) send this enclosed to Mr. Gent by the next opportunity, and as you love me, procure me an effectual certificate from mine honourable Lord whereby he may effectuate my freedom of practice before my coming into England. I have written to him to that effect to labour the same and to disburse the money you shall appoint in satisfaction.

I pray you therefore address him by your letters, and let your letters invite your friend to hasten the dispatch of my dispensation from the Council. The course I now take is to prevent, for in my absence (as we last concluded) that thing may be wrought which my presence may make difficult by reason of the oppositions I told you of. Good son, for God's sake show your goodness therein. Write to him and direct him, address him to your friend, animate your friend in my behalf. His requital shall be according to your direction where both my thanks and love shall be interminable. I had thought to have come myself unto you this night, but being resolved to depart to-morrow and having some business to effectuate touching both my promises to my worthy Lord and yourself, I must crave pardon. In seeing me you shall behold but a "patron" of inconsideration; in being absent I shall redeem that opinion hath been held of me in forgetting my promise. Thus not doubting your forwardness herein who hath so undoubtedly approved your true heart to me in all things."

Holograph. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. Misc. II., 89.

LIST OF BOOKS PLACED ON THE INDEX.

1609, July 23. Rome.—*Described as printed at the Papal press.*

Latin, copy. 2 pp., Misc. II., 92.

PAUL V. to the PRINCES OF CHRISTENDOM.

1609, Aug. 2.—Rescript of Pope Paul V. requiring them to assist the Emperor to recover Juliers and Cleves.

Latin, copy. 1 p. Misc. II., 93.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to SIR GEORGE CAREW in Paris.

1609, Aug. 3. (o.s.) Brussels.—"I wrote unto your L. on Sunday last by the President Richardot, since the which time having understood by a letter written by my friend Monsr. de la Motte that your L. desireth to be informed whether you shall proceed to take a lease of your house for me according to the agreement made with the landlord, I do earnestly beseech your L. to be pleased to take that further pains for me, making the said lease for three years, and whatsoever your L. shall therein conclude I will ratify at my own coming as by a few lines which I send herewith I have made known to the landlord. . . . His quality being unknown to me I have not given him any further title than that of his bare name which it may please your L. to excuse towards him if there shall be cause. My Secretary being now returned out of England I am preparing to dislodge from hence with as much speed as I can and I hope that about a month hence I may well adventure to travel with my carriage. I understand by my Secretary that your L. is now also assured of your leave whereby you are like shortly

to follow after me. We do here remain much perplexed till we shall understand what resolution the President Richardot is like to bring from you for that we do greatly apprehend our unhappiness if the war should be renewed about the business of Cleves, as indeed they would be miserably puzzled if things should come to that issue for that they are here unfurnished of all manner of provisions to put an army into the field. The French Ambassador here hath assured me that it was signified unto him at the late return of his Secretary out of France that the King hath given order for a levy to be made of 10,000 Swiss, but that he is willed not as yet to speak thereof. It doth not as yet appear that the Archduke Leopold hath gained any more places in the country of Juliers to his devotion, although both the said Duke and the Ambr. of the Emperor do daily send forth severe comminatory mandates against those of the other party. The said Duke is making liveries for a guard of horse which he is raising. These interruptions are cause that they cannot here proceed to put in execution the orders sent by Don Roderigo de Lasso for the establishment of their affairs which to their great discontentment forceth them to undergo the burden of greater expenses than they expected.

Copy. 1½ pp. Misc. II, 94.

[SIR THOMAS EDMONDES] to MR. CULLYMORE.

1609, Aug. 9. Brussels.—I have now again received a command from the State to require you to deliver Mary Copecott, now in your custody, to the bearer, her father-in-law Mr. Danyell, according to her deceased father's will.* The bearer has authority from the rest of the executors. At our last meeting you promised to do this. I pray for your speedy answer.

Copy. 1 p., Misc. II, 88.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to [JEAN] BEAULIEU.

1609, Aug. 29. N.S. Madrid.—I have yours of July 20. My Lo. goes for England in 15 days through France. This house and garden are excellent, but are to be sold. It will be almost impossible to find another fit for the next Ambr. that this King can give.

Michael Haas, a Danish gentleman who had lived with us four years, is dead. We thought him more Puritan than Protestant, but three days before he died, the Council of the Inquisition sent a Bishop to my Lord telling him that he was long since reconciled to their Church, and entreating that a Confessor, the Sacrament and other rites might be admitted to come to him. My Lord refused to permit any of these within his gate. The Bishop returned and desired leave to carry him out of the house. He was delivered to them and died.

See p. 96 above.

What our brave General Don Luys Faxardo hath done against the pirates you will understand from my Lo.

I long to hear of Mr. Trumbull's return from England.

Holograph. 1½ pp. XXI, 24.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to the ARCHDUKE ALBERT.

1609, Aug. 30. [Brussels].—Le Sr. Edmondes Ambr. du Roy de la Grande Bretagne, estant maintenant sur le point de s'en retourner vers son maistre, suivant le commandement qu' il en a eu, et desirant sçauoir comment il pourra à son retours assurer sa Mat^{ie}. de l'intention qu' a S. Altesse de viure en bonne amitié et intelligence avec Luy ; il prie au nom de sa dite Mat^{ie}. qu' il puisse recevoir responce particuliere sur cest escrit,

Depuis q. le Roy de la G. Bretagne est succedé à cette couronne et q. la paix a esté ensuiuie, sa A. a eu soing de la garder et entretenir si religieusement et punctuellement qu'ne pense pas que led. Sr. Roy puisse auoir la moindre cause de se plaindre de quelque fault et manquement d'icy, ayant sa d. Altesse ce repos en son ame et conscience de s'y auoir acquitté en sorte qu' elle n'en demande autre tesmoingnage que ses actions propres lesquelles elle s'assure, auront donné aud. Sr. Roy plus que suffisante preuue de son integrité, et combien sa dite Altesse a tousiours estimé et chery son amitié et desire la conseruer par la continuation de toute bonne correspondance. En ceste volonté sad. A. (à l'ayde de dieu) demeurera tousiours ferme et constante, se fiant que led. Sr. Roy fera le mesme de son part. Et au demeurant s.A. prendra fauorable esgard à ce que sur ce particulier led. Sr. Roy luy a fait dire par la Baron de Hoboque avec entiere assurance que s'il y reste quelque chose à remedier, sad. A. y donnera bientost si bon ordre que led. Roy en aura toute raison de satisfaction et contentement.

aux points qui s'ensuiuent ; sçauoir premierement, ce qu' entend faire s. A. pour donner satisfaction à sa. Mat^{ie}. sur la proposition qu' elle fait de bouche à Monsr. le Baron de Hoboque à son partement d' aupres d' elle pour l' eslongnement de ses subjects rebelles, hors de ces quartiers icy, et specialement de ceux qui ont trempé en la detestable conjuration de la Poudre, lesquels nonobstant les accusations manifestement prouées contre eux par les depositions mesmes des criminels, sont neantmoins tenus pour iustifiez et inculpables par le Cardinal Bellarmin au liure qu' il a escript contre sa. Mat^{ie}. et ce, dit il, parce que s.A. leur permet de viure icy aupres d' elle, et qu' ilz recoiuent tant d' appuy et de faueur en sa Cour ; n' estant croyable ainsy qu' allegue led. Bellarmin, que s. A. voulust souffrir cela au prejudice de son honneur, et de l' amitié qu' elle a avec sa. Mat^{ie}., n' estoit qu' elle teinst les les d. rebelles pour innocens ; et le fondement qu' iceux aussy font de ceste toleration et faueur a esté cause d' attirer icy quelques autres des Principaux desd. coniurez, notamment un Jesuite appellé le Pere Gerard. lequel se sauua d'Angleterre sur le ban qui fut publié contre luy, au temps de lad. conjuration, et se vint rendre pardeça, où il a tousiours depuis vescu et esté fauorablement maintenu parmy les autres de son ordre, comme si c'estoit icy l'asyle et lieu de refuge pour toutes sortes de malfaiteurs et de scelerats. Ce que l'on ne void pas estre pratiqué n'y souffert par aucun autre Prince ou Estat qui soit en bonne amitié avec sa Mat^{ie}. Et veu que c'est chose à quoy il a tousiours esté pourueu par les

simples gouverneurs de ce pais, comme il fut fait au temps que le duc d'Albe et le grand Commandeur y gouvernoient, auquel par la composition des differents qui s'estoyent leuez entre la Couronne d'Angleterre et ces Pais, il fut ordonné que les fugitifs Anglois qui estoyent en mauuaise odeur enuers nostre Estat, seroyent chassez de ces Pais icy ; Sa Mat^{ie}. trouue bien estrange qui les mesmes offices ne luy soyent pas rendus par s.A. qui est Prince Souuerain de ces Pais, specialement à l'encontre des gens qui sont ateints et conuaincus d'une crime si detestable. Là où au contraire led. Sr. Ambr. a juste occasion de se plaindre, à son grand regret, que c'est maintenant à telles gens et à d'autres de mesme farine, . . . comme à Owen et à son compagnon Baily, qui sont payez de leurs entretennements tous les mois, au Sergent Major Studder qui a double entretènement, au Cap^{ne} Jacques Blount, Jean Balle, et au seruiteur d'Owen, qui ont tous leurs pensions assignées sur le Chasteau d'Anuers, sans parler des grands et extraordinaires aduantages que l'on donne au regiment Irlandois et aux particuliers de ceste nation, par dessus tous autres dont un chacun s'estonne.

Ce fait concerne les Religieux qui ordonnent leurs Colleges et Religieux et les distinguent par nations ou autrement en usant comme bon leur semble sans que s. A. y ait que veoir ny peu ny beaucoup, aussy n'est ce chose de sa vocation, mais de cela se peut le d. Sr. Roy bien asseurer que si iamais sad. A. peut entendre qu'il s'y face chose contre l'intention dud. Sr. Roy, et en preiudice de son seruice sad. A. fera telle demonstration du desplaisir qu'elle en aura, que la d. Sr. Roy en demeurera content et appaisé.

Remonstre aussy led. Sr. Ambr. que le service de son maistre est beaucoup interessé en ce que s. A. accorde tous les jours permission de faire eriger tant des nouueaux Colleges des Jesuites et autres Ecclesiastiques Anglois. Lesquels, sous pretexte de leurs estudes et deuotions, ne se seruent de ces establissemens que pour nourrir et remuer leurs pratiques dans l'Estat de sa Mat^{ie}. par les emissaires et instruments qu'ilz y enuoyent tous les jours de ces lieux là. Esquels aussy ilz forgent et font imprimer tous les liures infames qu'ilz publient contre sa Mat^{ie}. et son Estat. Tel qu'est celuy qu'ilz ont nagueres imprimé à S. Omer, intitulé *P[r]uritanus*. Et souuentes fois ilz ennoient de Rome et d'autres lieux des liures de mesme paste pour estre imprimez en ces quartiers icy. Or comme ilz ne pourroyent commettre ces abus, ny faire les menées et pratiques qu'ilz font sans tant de Colleges particuliers qu'ilz possèdent

où il ne se prend aucune cognoissance de ce qu'ilz y font entre eux ; Aussi leur doit il souffrir pour la faueur dont s. A. desire user en leur endroit, en ce qui touche à la Religion, d'auoir permission de viure avec les autres Religieux de ce Pais, et dans leurs Colleges. Où ilz pourront mieux vaquer à ce qui est de leurs vocations, et moins s'addonner à ces mauuaises pratiques, par lesquelles ilz mettent les Princes en pique et en jalousie les uns contre les autres.

Estant ce regiment Irlandois au seruice et au solde de sa Matie. et la volonté d'icelle d'entretenir et obseruer punctuellement le traicté de paix arresté et si solennellement juré entre les deux couronnes s.A. prie led. Sr. Roy de viure avec ceste croyance qu'il n'y aura jamais faulte et contreuention du costé de sa Matie. ny par consequent de s.A. laquelle au reste par dignes offices fera tousiours cognoistre aud. Sr. Roy la particuliere obligation qu'elle luy a. Fait à Bruxelles le 5 jour de Septembre 1609.

[Countersigned]
Verreyken.

Finalement led. Sr. Amb^r. desire scauoir si s. A. se veut charger et respondre que sa Matie. ne recevra point de desseruire du regiment Irlandois qui est icy, d'autant qu'il n'ignore pas quelles sont les menées et pratiques qui se font par le moyen du Pape, pour tascher de renuoyer et remettre le Comte de Tyron, avec ses adherents, en Irlande. Et que mesmes le Colonel son filz auant son partement d'icy pour aller en Espagne, a traicté avec quelques uns des principaux dud. regiment pour les disposer à lad. entreprise, pour l'execution de laquelle iceux s'osent bien vanter et faire forts que les principaux moyens leur seront fournis soubz main par le Roy d'Espagne. Et encores que le Roy son Maistre mesprise toutes les pratiques de ces gens là, si est ce qu'il auroit làdessus juste occasion de publier un mandement bien expres contre tous ceux qui seruent aud. regiment, n'estoit le respect qu'il porte à s.A., lequel merite bien que s.A. s'acquie de mesme en son endroit.

Copy. 3 pp., with copy of reply at side. Misc. II, 95.

W. PALMER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, August [endorsement].—"Sir John Throgmorton hath very kindly understood of your professed affection towards him and hath with a constant resolution signified unto me how ready . . he will be to prefer your designments requiring his assistance in this place in the highest measure of his worth that may be devised, and he desireth you as opportunities of passage and conveniency of messengers will fall out, that you would but think of him sometime with your brief intelligence of such occurrences as shall pass through your hands averring to do the like from hence to you. . .

"He entreated me also to let you understand that on Wednesday last early in the morning he addressed a business to the

Lords the States at Midleburg about a ship to carry my Lord's baggage for England understanding by his Honour's letter that their Lordships had refused his Honour that favour, which they afforded to the Archduke's Ambassador, which their Lordships excuse that it was no part of their meaning that the Ambassador should have had that liberty that he had to go up to Antwerp with a cross sail, as he did, but impute it to a gross understanding of their *Commis* at Lillo, knowing their pleasure to the contrary, for which his presumption their Lordships displaced him. Their Lordships told Sir John that they had granted his Honour as much as his lordship's messenger desired at their hands at the first which was to have two hoys for the transport of his Lordship's horses and baggage for England, but the messenger afterward bethinking himself renewed his request for a cross sail to go up thither which was a request as their Lordships say far out of their power to condescend unto, and so Sir John could get no other answer at their hands.

"The ship of war designed to carry over his Lordship hath rid here afore Vlissinge these 4 or 5 days and daily attendeth his Lordship's coming. It is the ship that carried Sir Wm. Browne over. . . .

[*Post*]. . . . The wind hath been so fervent and contrary that no shipping hath gone for England never since his Lordship's letter came to send to Mr. Mathew de Questor.

Seal. 1 p. Misc. II, 97.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Aug. 25. o.s. The Hague.—I have yours of the 13th. We have here *altum silentium*, caused by Barnevelt's sickness. The coming of your Commissioners will rouse this by a wrangling conference. The matter of Cleve is also likely to produce a meeting and receive an end, howsoever the King of France hath let his resolution take cold, and the Archduke Leopold fortified Juliers. The greatest labour will be to compose the question between Brandenburg and Neuburg, who do now agree so well in their provisional possession. The only means of their hoped entire accord seem to be a division or pecuniary satisfaction to Neuburg. Of these the former seems difficult because it crosseth the act of Union made by joint consent of all those Provinces, purposely to prevent separation. But I dare say the question shall receive a quiet decision. You may have perceived that the States in their answer to the Audiencer, passing over the ratification with silence, approve it *tacito consensu*, and in my opinion it were an unprofitable point of grammarship to set words on the rack by nice constructions, when the worse sense yields little scruple.

1 p. xxii., 5.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Sept. 5. Friday. Antwerp.—Yours of the 4th I have received and therewith an enclosed to the Governor of the Castle, which I keep by me, having received another letter from Maurice Browne wherein he writes that he had again asked those of the Admiralty of Zeeland to suffer the pink to come up to this town to take in my Lord his stuff, which he writes he could not obtain, but in the end they have consented that he [*sic*] should come to Lillo, and the hoy shall come up to Millibrooke, which without fail I expect to-morrow, so that you may assure yourself that the hoy will be at Millibrook on Saturday at night to attend the taking in of my Lord's stuff, but for the pink unless upon the receipt of my Lord's letter, which is this day sent away, the States give a particular passport, it may not come any farther. I had only 3 or 4 lines from Mr. Browne, but he promised to write me at large by the ships which he would send away as yesterday morning, so that what he hath "doth" [?] done] about the yacht I know not. So soon as the ships are arrived, I will presently come to Brussels, and certify you at large of all things. Meantime I thought good to let you know that the hoy will be ready that you may accordingly dispose my Lord his stuff.

Holograph. 1 p. XLV, 19.

SAMUEL CALVERT to the SAME.

1609, Aug. 30. London.—I have gotten my little place of Secretary to the Turkey Merchants though my cousin Ewens engaged me ere I was aware to pay 40*l.* quarterly to a competitor. My fee is but 30*l.* a year, but I am in hope of some help. I have to be once a month at the Governor's (Sir Tho. Row) house, where there is a court for two hours, and now and then to show myself on the Exchange. I lodge at Jasper Carey's in Paul's Churchyard. We expect your Lo. [Edmondes] every day. Sir Rafe [Winwood] is arrived from the Hague. There is lamentation for the harvest for it hath rained these 40 days together besides many grievous nights. The plague is increasing. My service to Sanford and Searle.

Holograph. 1 p. XIV, 29.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [SIR THOMAS EDMONDES].

1609, Sept. 13. Brussels.—"Whilst your Lordship was upon the way towards England, the Archduke's Confessor returned from Spain, and within a few days after his arrival in this place there came also the ordinary from Spain. What the Confessor may have brought is yet concealed, but it is reported that by the ordinary the Marq. Spinola hath received his license to repair into Spain for the which journey (it is thought) that both himself, the Secretary Mancididor and the Veador General

will so dispose of their business as they may be ready to go thitherwards within two or three months at the farthest.

“On Thursday the 6th of this instant month the funerals of the President Richardot were performed with much solemnity in the Church of the Saint Gudule in this town. The Bishop of Cambray being the chief mourner was supported by the Pope's Nuncio and the Sp. Ambr., and many of the principal nobility of this Court and Chief Gentlemen of the Archduke's Chamber to honour this burial did accompany the corpse to the grave. But as it falleth out many times among the heirs of rich men that the death of their parents is the birth of strife and contention among them, so the President by his last will having conferred the greatest part of his estate upon his youngest son the Provost, left his daughters no more than so much as may make each of their portions 2,000 *fl.* by the year, and a piece of plate. Their husbands (especially Monsr. de Hoboque) take it in so ill part, as they are now upon terms to wage law for the forcing of a more equal division.

“The next day following was employed for the dedication of the Jesuits' new Chapel, which was solemnised in great pomp and magnificence, the Archdukes assisting at this ceremony in their own persons.

“Don Louys de Velasco having cashiered most of the mutineers which he found among the cavalry is returned hither, and upon better consideration hath given order to reassent the greater part of them which were least faulty and sent away only 30 or thereabouts of the most notorious offenders.

“Some of those Italians which served in the regiment of Pompeio Justiniano at Lingen, being much discontented with the shortness of their pay, began to plot a new mutiny in that place, but the practice being discovered to the Colonel by some false brother he caused 12 of them to be strangled in the night with the garotte, and shortly after banished 7 or 8 others, who were suspected to be of the party. All things in Cleves and Juliers remain in the same estate wherein they were at the time of your Lordship's departure from hence, saving only that the two Princes of Brandenburg and Neuburg by their garrison lately planted in a town called Barkham [Bergheim] lying in the way between Cologne and Juliers, did intercept certain waggons laden with powder and other munition which were sent from Cologne to the Archduke Leopold, who taking offence thereat, and accusing them to have been the first breakers of the peace, they retorted the same upon himself saying that if he had not a purpose to enter into the wars with them, he should have had no occasion to use that munition, and so paying the merchant his price and the waggoners their freight, they kept the same for their own store. I have been credibly informed that the said Archduke Leopold hath given his commission to a Lieutenant Colonel called Ghent for the levying of some troops of horse to serve him in Juliers, but to

cloak the matter and to avoid all jealousy he commanded therewithal to suspend the execution thereof until they may understand what answer will be made in France to the Amb^r. which was lately sent thither by the Emperor. Those of the German clergy who were lately assembled at Mayence have sent the Bishop of Cologne to the Emperor, with commission, it is given out, to treat with him for the withdrawing of the Archd. Leopold from Juliers, but others who pretend to have a more particular notion of his secret design, do conjecture that the subject of his message should rather be to induce the Emperor to elect the Archd. Leopold King of the Romans. The advertisements from Cleveland do report that the M. of Brandenburg is in hand to send 60 pieces of ordnance thither out of Prussia by sea for the defence of such towns as he holdeth already in that country. Sir Robert Shirley who was lately honoured with the title of a Count by the Emperor, is now upon his way towards Rome, and hath been very favourably entertained in his passage thitherward, both at Milan and Florence. It is said that in his journey he hath paid a good part of his brother Sir A. Shirley's desperate debts. Since the arrival of Monsr. de Preaux in this town, who was employed hither by the French King about 10 days since to procure restitution of those lands which are detained from the Prince of Espinoy by the Prince of Ligne, the Archd. hath been exceedingly much troubled how to give him satisfaction, and for want of other reasons hath been forced to make repetition of those which had been formerly alleged by Richardot in that behalf. But when he found himself very much pressed with the arguments of de Preaux to declare whether the Prince of Espinoy were comprehended in the treaty or not, whereby he should have been compelled either to cancel the formal transaction between the abovesaid Princes or to disavow his own commissioners who had concluded that the Prince of Espinoy was comprehended in the 13th article of the truce, he answered with some feeling that it was a hard matter for him to be urged by the Minister of a foreign Prince in a dependence between two of his own subjects, saying that if the Prince of Espinoy would come hither himself, he would take such order as he should have contentment, and when the other insisted that it was sufficiently apparent by an Act signed by his warrant and the French commissioners at the time of the treaty that the Prince of Espinoy ought by virtue of the same to be admitted to the possession of his lands, the Archduke denied either to have given authority to the Marq. Spinola and the Presid. Richardot to have consent to such an acknowledgment or to have ratified the same in the general Treaty. In conclusion when Monsr. de Preaux told the Archduke that if he would not condescend to put the Prince of Espinoy in possession of his lands, he had commandment to make his present repair into Holland, and there to entreat the States in his Master's name that before

they did enter into conference with the Archduke's Comrs. concerning any other matters, they would either procure restitution of the P. of Espinoy his lands according to the contents of the same treaty, or else keep him in possession [of] all such lands as are belonging to the Prince of Ligne in their Provinces, and so much more of some others of the Archd. subjects as might countervail the just value of that which was wrongly detained from him. Hereupon the Archd. took some time to deliberate of the matter referring Monsr. de Preaux to treat with Mr. de Grivelle, one of his Privy Council, and promised to deal as effectually with the Prince of Ligne as he should submit himself to reason. Since that time there have been some propositions of marriage tendered between the Prince of Espinoy and the Prince of Ligne's daughter, but they cannot as yet find any means to bring them to an agreement.

"On Friday last Monsr. Rubiano, the Audiencer, and the Fiscal Mase who are chosen Commissioners for the Archduke to treat with the States about the opening of the river of Antwerp and the accommodating of such other points of the last Treaty as remain imperfect, departed from Antwerp towards Holland with plenary power to finish all the said differences upon such conditions as they in their discretion shall judge to be fit. The Archd. hath also chosen Monsr. Rysnacke, an Advocate of this town, to assist the Commissioners in the said negotiations, but he cannot he cannot be ready to take his journey these 10 or 12 days.

The Chiefs and some other Officers of the Finance are sent to the Provinces for the making of demands of further contributions to be employed, as they pretend, for the discharging of the army, and when they shall return, I hope I shall be able to give your Lp. an account how they have sped in their commission.

"Owen and Bailiffe have now finished their progress into Flanders, where they have both feasted and been kindly entertained by their friends. Baldwin is yet at St. Omers seeking whom he may devour, and Gerard lately gone from Louvayne, as it is said, full of indignation and discontent. Though they rage for the present, I hope their kingdom cannot continue long, in regard that all men here do perceive they begin to hang the wings of their pride and overweening.

"When I was ready to close this letter, there came unto me an Irish Franciscan friar, tutor to the late Earl of Tirconnel's son who was left in these countries, to acquaint me as he pretended that Florence MacCarty the titular Bishop of Twinoe in Ireland, was in hand to make some means in Spain for the withdrawing of him from this country into his custody to the furtherance of some private end of his own, but he said that for his part he would rather wish both for his Ma^{ty}'s service and the benefit of the child, that he might be transported from this

place to his mother and other friends in England. I answered him he could not be ignorant how unthankfully the child's father had carried himself towards his Mat^y. and the State for the honour and benefits which his Mat^y. had conferred upon him, and therefore that his Mat^y. being lawfully possessed of his father's means by his attainer they had had little reason to expect any favour at his Mat^y's hands. He replied that although my allegations were true, yet that his Mat^y. was a Prince of such clemency as peradventure for the friends' sake he would receive him into grace, and give him some small "porvey" to live in his own country, and therefore entreated me very earnestly to be a means that his desire in this behalf might by your L. be communicated with my L. Treasurer and my L. Admiral, and their answers to the same procured with all speed and secrecy. I said that although I had no power to deal in matters of this nature, yet for the satisfying of his urgency I would presume to acquaint you with his suit, and promise an answer to the same.

"If your L. shall judge this a matter worthy my L. Treasurer's knowledge, it may please you to impart it to him at your best opportunity, or otherwise to conceal it, as you shall think convenient. His desire was that if this course might be acceptable to the State, his Mat^y. would vouchsafe to request the Archd. by his letter that the child might be stayed here, for that otherwise he should be removed to Spain, and that a passport might be sent over for the transportation of him and his ordinary servants either into England or Ireland, as the State should ordain."

Draft. 6 pp. Actual letter in the British Museum, Stowe MSS. Vol. CLXXI, fol. 163. Min. I, 1.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL, at Brussels.

1609, Sept. 7. London.—After one night on the sea we landed on Tuesday at Gravesend, where we passed the night, and arrived here at 1 o'clock. We were received at our landing by Sir John Wood, Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Bell in whose house we dined and supped yesterday. We are lodged with Mr. Jarvis till my lord's house in Blackfriars is ready. We have only seen Mr. Beauvoir, Mr. Devick being in Guernsey. This morning my lo. went to my lo. Treasr's at Kisington, Sir Walter Cope's house, where he was entertained some half-hour by his lp. who was then upon his departure to the Court at Hampton Court, where the King is newly arrived from his progress. On his return my lo. met my lo. of Northampton by whom he was kindly received, and then went direct to my lo. of Shrewsbury's where he is now at dinner. Of my acquaintance I have only seen Mr. Calvert. His cousin Sam was here this day, but I was not at home. He lieth at Mrs. Carey's house. All the places which Mr. Clement Edmondes left were

long ago taken up. Sir Francis Vere is dead, also my lo. Scroope and Mr. Fane. The like is reported of Sir Oliver Lambert in Ireland and of Sir H. Maynard.

Holograph. 1½ pp. iv, 58.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Nov. 9. *[London].—My letter enclosed in Mr. Serle's packet was on the way to you before this bearer arrived. My advice in your courses is that first and especially you fix your understanding on the clear light of eternal wisdom, stop your ears against all pestilent seducers and proceed cheerfully in the strength of your own virtues, making a true valuation of your own good parts. The Amb^{rs}. of Brandenburg and Neuburg, and he of Saxe shall have their answers on Sunday. His Ma^{ty}. will run his course with the French King, who is now much more cold than at the first. The Count of East Friseland, being at a low ebb, has cast his estate into the States' arms, who are bound to procure him a good and honourable accord with his Emdeners. The Zelanders will never yield you the passage up the Scheldt which you demand. Sir Ho. Vere, Governor of the Brill, hath given Sir Ed. Conway good contentment in allowing him his full means of Lieut. Governor and some yearly provision out of his own means with liberty to live where he will. Mr. Becher begins to settle good intelligence at the Hague, where you and yours will find sound dealing whatsoever ill-grounded surmises may suggest. From Virginia we hear that the two best ships with Sir Tho. Gates are separated from the other five and are in danger to be lost.

Seal. 1¼ pp. xxxii, 5.

J. BEAULIEU to the SAME.

1609, Sept. 14. London.—On the 8th my Lo. went to Hampton Court to kiss the Ma^{ties}' and the Prince's hands. The K. asked my Lo. Treasr. before his Lp. how many years he had been employed, who answered him some 18. His Ma^{ty}. professed he would not be unmindful to reward him for the same. My Lo. Treasr. told him at his first being with him that now his chiefest care was to furnish all the places which were void with Ambass^{rs}. abroad, and that as they should carry themselves in their employments, his purpose was to dispose at their return of his Secretaries' places unto them, wherein he made particular account of his lordship. He demanded of him also the value of the present he had received from the Archduke, and being told it was 2,000 *cr.* was sorry that it was no more. The King desires to know how his book was received abroad, and having moved some questions about it to my lo., there fell out a mistaking on my Lo. Treasr^{'s} part, who affirmed to have written a late dispatch unto his Lp. about the same since your return, which you know was

* This letter is misplaced.

never received by my Lo. Whether he be like to get an *ayuda de costa* before he goes to France is not known. Sir Geo. Carew is expected early next month. The day after my lo. went to Court the King went to Waltham forest, leaving only the Queen in Hampton Court, where my La. Edmondes had the honour to kiss her hand on Tuesday and presented the Infanta's picture. Whilst the King was at Hampton, the Florentine Ambassr., who passed by Brussels, had audience, and there was also the D. of Neuburg's son, who came to move him for assistance in his Father's cause. It is reported that de la Boderie may return on special business. And yesterday came a French Baron, de Mauvissier—some say with a commission. Mr. Levinus told my Lo. that he was reserved to negotiate great things in France, meaning some marriage between the two Crowns. Mr. de Groet thinks the Archduke meaneth not to send more Ambass^{rs}. hither. He said to me that although this place had been left empty of their side before ours at Brussels, he hoped the K. would not stick with the Archduke for that to see the same supplied before theirs. Mr. Wake is asked to provide 20 *lbs.* of the best Parmesan for my lo. I have seen Mr. Moore, Mr. Calvert and Mr. Tyler. He and I and John Searle will go to see Mrs. Trumbull as soon as the rest go to Essex.

Holograph ; seal. 2½ pp. iv, 59.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL, at Brussels.

1609, Sept. 14. London.—We had good passage from Flushing to Gravesend, arriving at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the day after we left you. My welcome was such as I ever foretold you "that I was to expect. Well justified, I thank God, I have been by all men for my . . . discharging of my duty, but the prudence or policy of our Court will not suffer any extraordinary acknowledgments to be made towards those which are of desert lest it should make them too much presumptuous. . . . I can brag more than others of my condition can do which have outstripped me in their fortunes. Though since my coming I have done nothing else but run up and down to perform my first compliments, yet I have not hitherto discharged more than the half thereof, so as I have not yet had time to sound my L. Treas.'s affection whether there be a purpose to do anything for my relief before my departure for France. All suits of that nature are without distinction of any man's merit answered with the same objection of the King's necessities. I did no sooner move my L. Treas^r. for the making you an allowance of 20*s.* by the day but he presently alleged the example of Sir R. Winwood for allowing to Dickenson only 10*s.* by the day. Notwithstanding I hope to be able to procure you 20*s.*, which Mr. Levinus hath promised me to assist, and his opinion is that my L. Treasr. will be rather

willing to make you allowance by a general sum according to that rate than to grant it by the way of daily entertainment for the precedent's sake. I have spoken with Ottywell Smith and Mr. Willerston about the Secretary's place of their intended Corporation, and they tell me they have already refused the L. Trear^r's recommendation on the behalf of John Phelippes, for that they are engaged by promise towards another who hath long followed the business of that suit for them.

The world cannot be so ill but that there will be means to procure you otherwise as good or better a condition than the fortune of that place. I have performed all good office for those Princes, both towards the King and Queen's Ma^{ty}, which I can say hath not been unprofitable to remove some ill conceipts. The harbouring of the Gunpowder men is very harshly taken, but if the Archduke keep his promise for the removing of them, it will give better satisfaction. It was intended to have sent me a new direction to have expostulated the not receiving of the King's book, and my L. Treas^r's supposing that I had already received that order would have exacted an answer thereof from me, but afterwards it appeared that there was a minute only drawn and not sent away. In dealing for Sir Griffin Markham both with my L. Treasr. and my L. of Northampton I have found the humours very stiff against him, so as all the favour that can be obtained for him will be to procure leave to come to some place within the realm to take order in his business. The King after having stayed two days at Hampton Court to give audience to the young Duke of Neuburg and the Amb^r. of Florence is gone to hunt at Wanstead, Havering and Theobalds. As soon as I have opportunity to speak again with his Ma^{ty}. I will remember Col. Patton's business, but . . . there remaineth little more to be done . . . for the King is now well persuaded of him.

Sir Thomas Smith is returned from the wells of Newnam nothing amended in his health, Sir Henry Maynard is said to be either dead or past recovery of the same disease. There are lately dead the L. Scroope, Sir Fra. Vere, Sir Robert Wingfield, the famous Parliament man, and Mr. ffante [Faunt], clerk of the Signet. There are pretenders for the government of Portsmouth the Earls of Sussex and Pembroke, but it is thought the latter will carry it. The competitors for the Brill are Sir Horatio Vere, Sir Edward Cecil, and Sir Edward Conway, but it is thought the Prince's recommendation for Sir Hor. Vere will prevail. . . . Mr. Joseph Earth who belonged to the Earl of Devonshire is dead," having left 20,000*l*. My L. Treas^r's son Lord Cranborne is sick of fever at Rochelle which since hath turned to small pox. Sir George Carew's return is expected. Nothing has been said of the length of my stay here. Winwood is generally much descried, but makes himself to be rather spited than pitied and to prefer his private ends before all other respects. There is no sign of the employing

of any new Amb^r. to those parts, but from Mr. Levinus, whom I have only seen once, I learn that it is rather liked to keep an Amb^r. in those parts than in Spain. Command me specially to Sir Griffin Markham and Col. Patton.

[*Postscript*].—My Wife was yesterday at Court to deliver the Infanta's letters to the Queen, and nothing hath been omitted by her or me to publish the Infanta's honour. The Queen used us both very graciously.

3 pp., *endorsed*. None of these in Mr. Sawyer. Sir T. E. with one from Sir G. Carew *etc.* Aug. 23, 1609. xxiv, 79.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Sept. 16. Flushing.—In these parts the Deputies on both sides sit close to determine of their differences for their limits and for the opening of the rivers of Antwerp, the Maze and the Rhine. We of Zeeland stiffly oppose the first, and it will be a great labour to gain us to yield thereunto. It is full of great consideration for the profit of Zeeland, and of no small consequence to the safety of this H.M's caution, for when it shall be free for ships of one bottom to pass directly out of the sea from all parts (without any inquisition) we shall lie open to all practices from whence or from whomsoever. As yet there is not any one point determinably handled amongst them. Of the business of Cleves you are at the fountain head of all, for from your parts those waters are most troubled. In England there is now at this present the son of the D. of Neuburg; for ought that I can hear, he is there about Cleves and hath been well received of the King. There is likewise the Earl of Oldenburg who hath had speech with the King. On Sept. 8 a new Florentine Amb^r. had audience. I hear that we shall have better contentment from that State than heretofore.

[*Postscript*].—Commend me to Sir Griffin Markham. I hear not yet ought of his man.

Holograph. 1 p., xxxix, 2.

LYONELL WAKE to the SAME.

1609, Sept. 26. Antwerp.—Last Sunday I wrote you under cover of Mr. Colford, and sent you a letter from London which I received from Vlissing. This week I have letters from Mr. Monger, telling me of the safe arrival of my Lord, and using many persuasions to have me presently come to England. I partly understand his meaning, although he doth not write much, which before I go, I will at large discourse with you about. I will come and spend a day with you, and meantime bethink yourself where I can do you any service.

I was sorry to hear by Mr. Green that Kerkhoven was sick, because if he could despatch that business presently, it would be more beneficial to me. Speak to him to make an end

thereof, that I may know whether I shall obtain it or not. [*Postscript*].—I have written to Colford that I will go for England, but would not have anybody else know of it.

Holograph. 1 p. XLV, 16.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [SIR THOMAS EDMONDES].

1609, Sept. 20. Brussels. —“As soon as I had sent away my letters of the last week, I understood that the Archduke had given order for the remove of Henrick Hoens from the common prison of this town to the fatal castle of Vilvorde, whither he was carried accordingly upon Thursday last in a waggon with 30 warders to wait on him, and he is like to remain there in perpetual thralldom, unless for the payment 30,000*l.* sterling he find the means to redeem his liberty and ruin his fortune. To palliate this rude and harsh dealing they give it out that he had now again been in hand with a new plot to escape out of prison, but the most judicious are of opinion that their stratagem is used either to wring a great ransom from him, or by making him away in secret to avoid the scandal of the common people.

“It was advertised hither out of Spain by the last ordinary to one of my acquaintance in this place that Captain Whitbread who betrayed Mr. Wilford is lately dead at Madrid either for want of food or for abundance of discontent.

“From Dusseldorp it is written that the Princes of Brandenburg and Neuburg finding those of Cullen very forward in ministering assistance to the Archduke Leopold, have caused all such Church livings and other lands as hold of them, to be seized and the revenues thereof sequestered, to the end that seeing they will not for the reprise of friendship keep themselves within the limit of neutrality, they may be enforced thereby to forbear all actions of hostility. It is likewise advertised from thence that whereas the M. of Brandenburg was lately resolved to remove into Cleveland in his own person, he doth now protract his journey thither until he may understand that the Amb^{rs} which are expected there from his Mat^y, the French King and the King of Denmark shall be arrived in that country. The common report here doth affirm that both the parties do give entertainment to all such men of war as come to make offer of their service unto them, and that divers of those men which have been cashiered out of the army of this Prince, do retire themselves to the Archd. Leopold.

“The M. of Brandenburg and Palatine of Neuburg have lately sent hither one Monsr. de Lutzenrade with commission to do homage in their name to this Prince for the county of Ravestein which holdeth of Guelders, and another Signory which holdeth of Flanders called Winendale. He had audience of the Archd. yesterday at the accustomed hour, but I cannot yet learn what answer was made to his demands. I have been

told that he is instructed, in case the Archduke shall refuse to accept his homage, to allege unto him a passage of the Civil Law (as I remember) which importeth that the Prince is as well to lose his sovereignty for not admitting it, as the subject to be deprived for not performing of homage in due time.

“ Monsr. de Preaux not being able to gain anything here by his pains and patience upon the inflexible honour of the Princess of Ligne (whom the M. Sp[ino]la termed to be *la mas testeruda muger de toda la Christianidad*) did yesterday take his journey towards the Hague, not without the good liking of the Archduke (as it is thought) who finding his own honour engaged in the matter, and the Princess of Ligne so unreasonable as she will not give ear to any equal conditions, is not unwilling to serve himself of this slight, that upon the intercession of the States and his own Commissioner’s letters he may have perhaps for the public good of the State, to force the Princes of Ligne to such a composition, as he cannot do at this time for any private respect.

“ The Archd. having purged his cavalry from the infectious mutineers which served in the same, is now in hand to take the like course with the infantry. And to the end that all partial dealing may be avoided in that business, he hath caused the Officers of the *Veedoria* and *Contadoria* to search their lists, and to give him the names of all such as are tainted with that mortal and unpardonable sin, that by the cashiering of them he may prevent the like mischief for the time to come.

“ The Pensioners and *Entretenidos* here understanding that yesternight there arrived an extraordinary from Spain are now in expectation of the deadly blow which shall either wholly cashier, or cut off some good part of their entertainments. There are at this instant *libransas* upon dispatching in the office of the *Veedorie* for 140,000 or 150,000 crowns whereof 10,000 are for Sir W. Stanley and the rest from the Seminary Carthusians and others which are not of the best-affected English residing in these parts.

“ Upon Monday last the Archduke dispatched an ordinary into Spain whose errand is supposed to be about the matter of Cleves, for that he had the day before received a dispatch from the Emperor’s Ambr. at Paris.

Having understood that Baldwin, Gerrard and Owen are commanded from the Archd. to withdraw themselves from this place, the two former by letters from their Provincial and the latter by warrant from Spain, I thought good to repair to the Baron de Hoboque, and the Sec. Pratz to be assured of the truth of that report, and they have both of them affirmed it to be true for the Jesuits who were already departed from their College, but they said that for Owen he had some small time allowed him for the dispatching of his business, and should likewise follow them within a few days. It is said that Owen hath written into Spain and doth labour with all his

forces to be permitted to stay here, protracting the time as long as he can in hope to have an answer before his remove. The Jesuits are also as seriously employed in working means with their General to expostulate with the Archd. for what cause he is moved to do this affront to the Society. And your L. knoweth the mind of this Prince which is too much inclined to their enchantments. It may please you therefore to think upon some course either by his Maty. writing to the Archd. or effectually dealing with the Span. Ambr. and Monsr. de Grote to stop all passage for their return in regard that otherwise if they be suffered to come back, they are not unlike (as that devil of whom mention is made in the Gospel) to return into their old habitation, with seven times as much malice, pride and arrogancy as they had before. If Baldwin come no more hither, it is thought that either Talbot or Flood shall supply his place.

"The Irish regiment being now at division within itself cannot long stand, if there may be some underhand course taken for the fomenting of those animosities which are among them. The Religious of that nation are much discontented with the advancement of Florence MacCarty, and there is almost a deadly feud between the laymen which are natural born Irish and those of the English Pale.

"I send your L. here enclosed the copy of letters written by the Pope to the Catholics of Germany. The Archduke hath already sent part of his officers towards Bens and is to-morrow to go thither himself, and the Infanta for a month or 6 weeks.

[*Postscript*].—"The Archduke's Commissioners arrived at the Hague on Saturday the 4th [*sic*] and began to negotiate the Monday following."

Draft. 5 pp. Min. I, 2. [*Letter in Stowe MSS.* Vol. CLXXI, fol. 167.]

1609, Sept. 22. Valencia.—The King of Spain's proclamation against the Moors.

Copy. 3½ pp. *Spanish.* A translation is in *S.P. Spain.* Vol. 16, under date. Misc. II, 101.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Sept. 25. Flushing.—I have yours of 15th. The Commission which your Deputies brought to treat of these businesses, (in the dicting whereof the Archdukes qualified themselves Dukes of Gelders and Counts of Friseland) was so ill received by our States, as that the General Assembly, especially the States of those two Provinces, refused to enter into conference with them until the Archdukes forego to title themselves sovereigns over any part of those Provinces. Your Commissioners would have salted the sore with laying the fault upon the clerk who wrote the commission, but that flourish would not be received. I cannot perceive that we shall ever consent

to make free the passage of our river to Antwerp. Zeeland mainly opposeth this, and say they will rather hazard the renewing of the war. I think the opening of the river will bring danger to our caution of Vlushing, for when it shall be lawful for ships of all burdens to pass to and fro without any inquisition, how easy it will be for the Spaniard, if he will be our enemy (as I shall not have other opinion of him but that he is and ever will be) to practise, I leave to your judgment, being carried with loyal care to uswards. To the prevention whereof a stronger garrison were fit which will bring unto our State far more charge. I conclude that to do good service to our Master and his State it is convenient that we practise likewise against the opening of this river, but it must be done with cunning and dexterity, for we must not be openly seen in that opposition. I tell you a special secret, but you know best what to judge therein how to carry it. The States are sending an Ambr. to remain with the Venetian, who send one hither. Last week there arrived a post from Venice in England, who came in 9 days. He was no sooner seen with the Venetian Ambr. but he incontinently posted with him to our King where he was hunting. It is written to me from England that it is supposed that the Pope and the Venetian are at some odds again. I hope that that State will shake off the Popish yoke.

Holograph. 2½ pp. xxxix, 3.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [SIR THOMAS EDMONDES].

1609, Sept. 25. Brussels.—“Having understood (as I advertised your Lp. by the last ordinary) that the Archduke had insinuated to the Powder traitors, Baldwin, Gerrard and Owen, his pleasure for their remove out of these Provinces, I have done my best endeavour to observe in what manner the execution of his commandment would be performed, and do find that Baldwin, being yet at St. Omers, it is expected he should return to this town within 7 or 8 days, for the dispatching of some business concerning his charge, and afterwards to go seek him a new habitation in some other country. It is nevertheless given out by his friends that his occasions of stay here being very great, the Archduke cannot *sana conscientia* precipitate his departure, nor allow him less time of stay than between this and Christmas. Before he took his journey to St. Omers, he was so impudent as to go to the Secretary Pratz, and to expostulate with him for what cause the Archduke was moved to proceed in this manner with a religious man of his Society. To which peremptory question Secretary Pratz answered that the Archduke having procured a recommendation from his Provincial to remove him from this place, it did rather belong unto him to obey the order of his Superior than to extort a reason of the Prince's actions. And thereupon I was not wanting to represent unto him what manner of men

they were, and to pray him that he would have a care to see his H's commandment well observed, to the which he hath promised to give his best furtherance. Owen doth in like sort blow it into the ears of the weakest English by his partisans, the common trumpet of fabulous virtues, that he was sent for by the Secretary Mancidador and some other of the K. of Spain's officers, and demanded by them whether he would not be content for the satisfaction of the Archd. and good of that King's service to receive his pension in some other of the King's dominions, to which he answered that it was indifferent to him where he lived, but that as he desired nothing more than advancement of his Master's service, so he was most willing to live in that place, where his labours might be of greatest use unto him, and that thereupon they have written unto Spain to know the pleasure of that State concerning his particular, and given him leave in the mean time to remain here for the better disposing of his affairs. I have notwithstanding all this fair talk been credibly informed that there is a direct order come from Spain for his remove, but that by the means of the S. Mancidador having obtained so much favour as to send a reply into Spain, and thereby to make a trial whether he can get the same reversed and a countermand for his stay here. In the mean while to make good the reputation of the English Jesuits, they have lately sent hither one Thomson of that Society to supply Baldwin's place, who now six or seven hours at a time at his first coming sweeping clean the conscience of men like a new broom, by hearing confessions, is much applauded for his sanctimony and other P. Loyolatical virtues.

"The extraordinary which came hither last week out of Sp. was dispatched from thence by one Don Francisco de Yrasavala who being a commander in these parts is gone thither for the following of his private pretensions. It is now believed in regard that Don Louys de Velasco and Don Rodrigo de Lasso are employed to compound with the Spaniards in the Citadels of Antwerp, Cambrai and Gand for the third part of their *rematto*, that there is absolute order come from Spain for the perfecting of the intended reformation, their purpose being (as it is thought) when they have done with the Spaniards to begin with other nations. He would also have much startled them with the news which he bringeth of an *alboroto* [riot] made by the Moriscos of Valencia, but that to comfort them withal he reporteth the said Moriscos to be defeated and reduced to obedience. As Don Louys and Don Roderigo are employed towards the Castles, so the Marq. Spinola is in hand with a progress for the survey of all the Port towns in Flanders and the frontiers of Artois and Hainaut, and in his way he is to survey the fleet at Dunkirk, and to take present order for the dispatching of it from hence into Spain. Some of our politicians here do not stick to prognosticate that peradventure to prevent the clamour of ill tongues he will make use of these ships to

transport him from hence. I was yesterday assured by two several persons who have seen the order for the same, that the two Irish companies of Capt. Driskell and Capt. Gerard, lately removed from Rhynderck, are commanded to march directly to Dunkirk and there to be embarked for the manning of the fleet. The rest of that regiment all saving one company in Herendall [Herenthals] are placed in the maritime towns of Flanders namely at Hulst, Damme and Ostend, from whence they may be transported upon all occasions into any part of Christendom by sea. And in my poor opinion it is to be feared that they are lodged there rather [with] a design than for want of other garrisons. I was in deliberation whether it were fit for me to repair to Spinola and to report unto him what cause of jealousy the employing of the Friar would give unto his Maty., but remembering that the Archd. in his apostil upon your memorial had promised that they should do nothing to his disservice I have suspended that journey until I shall better be informed of the matter and be further authorised for the same out of England. These Princes have already discharged their two ships of war at Antwerp, and compounding with the mariners for a third part of their *rematto* have cashiered all those that would not serve in the fleet at Dunkirk. Don Alonso Pimentel, Don Fernando de Guevara and a brother of Don Francisco d' Avilas, who came towards England this last week, are within three or four days to take a journey hither by way of Holland, for the visiting of his Maty. and the reconducting of their Ambr. Don Pedro de Cuniga. The Count of Sores is preparing for a journey into Spain for the following of his private suit, and it is reported that the Archd. hath an intention to send Don Diego de Acuna into Spain upon an Ambassage, but of this particular there is not as yet any certainty.

"Upon Thursday last there arrived at Antwerp a brother of Pimentel the famous gamester there, who reported that he came in the space of 50 days from Carthagen in the Indies and that the fleet being very richly laden, it will be arrived in Sp. by the middle of October at the furthest.

"There hath been an alarm taken by those of Cleves at a journey which the Commissary General Jean Van Nyen made into those parts, under pretence of visiting his order.

"The Archduke Leopold hath sent the Baron of Halstein from Juliers to the Empr. to acquaint him with the state of that Province, and I have understood that the said Archd. hath given a patent to a Baron of this army for the levying of 500 men, and that he likewise did give present entertainment to two whole companies of old soldiers which were discharged at Rhynderck.

"It was told me for a truth the other day by one of the principal noblemen of this Court that the Archd. Mathias was shortly to be married to a daughter of the D. of Bavaria, and

that the K. of Sp. had agreed to give him 200,000 *cr.* in marriage and his voice to be elected King of the Romans.

"Some do affirm the demand which the Archd. hath made to the States of his Province is for the levy of 1,600,000 *fl.* and that the said States have taken time [for] their answer until All Hallowtide.

"Monsr. de Lutzenrade of whom I made mention in my former letter was graciously heard by these Princes at the time of his audience, and dismissed with the common formality of *haremos consultar su negocio*. I cannot as yet learn that until this day they have any other resolution to give him to his demands. I have received your letter of the 14th.

Draft. 4 pp. Min. 1, 3. [The actual letter is in the British Museum Stowe MSS., Vol. CLXXI, fol. 172.]

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to [SIR THOMAS EDMONDES OR TRUMBULL].

1609, Sept. 27. N.S. Madrid.—[*Printed in Winwood Memorials, Vol. iii, p. 73, dated o.s., and with the following omission*]. The Duke of Lerma prevented my Lo. from delivering the King's book by absolutely telling him his master would not receive it.

The receiving no letters from you this ordinary makes me half in doubt to write, and therefore till I be more certain that my letters shall find you or Mr. Trumbull there you must give me leave to be brief.

[*The postscript printed in Winwood "Tyrone's son" etc. is in the next letter. It bears no address, but was apparently intended for Edmondes, or in his absence for Trumbull.*]

Holograph. 2 pp. XXI, 26.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to SIR THOMAS EDMONDES[?].

1609, Sept. 27. Madrid.—"After this other letter of mine was sealed, one of yours dated the 24 of August, (directed to Mr. Gresley who is gone home with my Lo.) came to my hands, and believe me I much wonder you should therein condemn me for not writing, when I am able to say I never omitted ordinary but the last, and that was necessitated by reason of my absence, following the King in his progress 20 leagues hence; yet had I such care of continuing my correspondence with you as I left order with Mr. Gresley to write unto you by such conveyance as he could find and let you know that I was absent from the Court. Though I had committed a wilful offence, yet I would have thought so small a matter could not have wrought any distaste between us, and for my part assure yourself nothing can blunt my affection and desire to serve you.

"I think in this other letter I have said somewhat about the casting out of the Moors inhabitants in Valencia. I can now almost assure you that they here will throw into the sea

of men, women and children above 300,000 persons—a cruelty never heard of in any age.

Tyrone's son is here, hath lately had audience with the K. together with our Irish Bishop, but I can assure you they are yet all much discontented. What they shall negotiate I will advertise you by my next.

"Our little Prince hath been of late very dangerously sick and four times let blood, but they say is now somewhat amended." . . .

Holograph. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. Misc. II, 98.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Sept. 30. Antwerp.—Yours of 2nd came some 2 hours past and therewith a letter to the States of Zeeland which I have yet by me because it came too late, and therefore must of force keep it until to-morrow, but I hope before that this letter shall come to Middelburg that all things will be there despatched because I have written two letters to Mr. Browne that he should again deal with those of the Admiralty about the sending away of the ships and yachts the which I hope he has so effectually done that I shall to-morrow advertise you that they are at Lylo. In the mean time it were very good that my L. did make all things ready to take his passage from hence upon Thursday next, for then the tide will be very good, and shall have the whole day to get to Zeeland. I now attend to have news from Middelburg about these ships, when I will presently come to Brussels and attend upon my Lord until I have seen him aboard ship at Vlissing.

The enclosed is now come to be sent to you with all diligence.

Holograph. 1 p. XLV, 18.

LYONELL WAKE to the SAME.

1609, Sept. 30. Antwerp.—I have three letters from you and there enclosed one to Sir John Throckmorton, and enclose one from him. I have also received the papers of Captain Bruce which I have presented unto the *pagador* who telleth me I must have patience for 3 or 4 days and then he will pay it. I will omit no opportunity in following him, and being received, I will advertise you. I was very sorry that I could not learn yesterday when the ships of Dunkirk would be ready to go forth that I might have advertised you in time as you desired, but since am informed that for certain it will be a month at the least before they go forth.

For your commission to Mr. Kendrick it was Tuesday at night before I could find him, and he promised to write you answer that night, but when the ships will be ready I know not, for he was very secret and did not tell me anything at all. For my voyage my resolution holds and I will set forward from hence on Wednesday or Thursday next at the latest by way of Midd.

with Mr. Corham and John Chandler, and intend to visit you on Saturday, where I will stay Sunday and return on Monday, desiring you meantime to make ready all such commissions as you shall think me worthy the performing.

[*Postscript*].—I would have sent you the note which I have given Anthony Withers, but he cannot as yet find it.

Holograph. 1 p. XLV, 21.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Sept. 20. [o.s.] Brussels [*recte* London].—I received this morning being at the Lord Treasurer's chamber at Whitehall your two letters of the 13th. Your public letter I left with his L. to peruse, whereupon he hath taken time to consider. I will endeavour to know his resolution touching the point which requireth answer. I thank you for your private letter being always desirous to know the worst that malicious detractors can object against me. They are forced to use base lies for the exercise of their malice. I should bewray too much weakness if I should not despise their practises.

I have again this morning dealt with my L. Treas^r. about your allowance, wherein Mr. Kirkham seconds me. It will be 20s. daily, and I hope shortly to receive 60*l*. for you, and there is a hope something will be done for my poor particular. Sir George Carew is expected here in about a fortnight, till whose return I suppose it is deferred to speak with me about my going to France. The report continueth that de la Boderie will be sent hither again about Cleves. A few days since came an express from Venice to the Amb^r. here, the which courier, it is said, performed his journey in 9 days. The cause is to give information of what passed lately between that State and Sir H. Wotton concerning his Ma^{ty}'s book, which after being received by that State in full College, there was an ordinance set forth to forbid the publishing thereof, against which Wotton complained bitterly, whereupon they promised to advise again of the whole matter and to bethink themselves what better satisfaction they could give him, but finding only delays, he resorted again with them and protested of the breaking of the amity. He alleged that his Master's honour was so deeply touched thereby that he could no longer exercise his place there as a Public Minister, but as they termed it, did abdicate himself from the same. As soon as their Amb^r. here had read this dispatch, he went to the King where he was hunting, to understand whether any such commission had been given to Wotton. His Ma^{ty} and the Lords have been troubled what to answer, not having yet heard from Wotton. Sir William Fleetwood, receiver of the Court of Wards, is bankrupt in the sum of 18 [*sic*] and is reported not to have any state to satisfy the same. The King is this day returned to Hampton Court and to-morrow will feast the Florentine Amb^r. Another Amb^r. from the Marquis of

Brandenburg is said to have landed lately. We have also here a great man called the Duke of Ouldenbourg. I send a letter for Sir G. Markham. Commend me to Mr. Cle. Throgmorton if he be there.

[*Postscript*].—"I pray you give me no more the title of "Lord" in your letters, which you know is now extinguished. If your lewd people there should further proceed to traduce me, I pray you take some course by the Archduke's means for the containing of them."

Seals. 2 pp. XXIV, 80.

J. BEAULIEU to the SAME.

1609, Sept. 20. London.—This certifies you of the health of Mrs. Deb. [Trumbull] and your two little ones, whom John Searle and I visited on Monday. She bore your absence heavily, but afterwards considering the importance of the occasion, for the good of your fortune she rested more quiet. She professed to be willing to repair to you.

This morning Quester came with your first packet, but my Lo. being then at my Lo. Treasurer's in the Strand sent for it thither. He has been debating with my Lo. Treas^r for your entertainment which with much ado he hath raised to 20s. a day, though upon the precedent of Sir R. Winwood's dealing with Mr. Dickenson, he would have set it at a less sum. D. Tailor, the Spanish Amb^r's great friend is dead. Three or four Priests and Jesuits are lately put in the Tower. Last week came a courier from Venice, who was only 9 days on the way, but I know not the occasion. De Groet labours here hard, being continually abroad in his hunting. I meet him sometimes in the streets. He was very curious to know whether anything had been given to my lord's secretaries afore his departure from Brussels. I told him you were remaining there, and therefore there was yet time for the same, but he urged it for those that were come back with him, who I told him had not deserved the favour. My lo. and la. have demonstrated the contentment received by them from the Archdukes, at which he was joyful. My lo. is about to have his bill signed for his next entertainment. He is about to carry us all into Essex.

[*Postscript*].—Dr. Lodge sent me a book and a roll for you, but to save sending them by post I keep them till I can send the other books. Tell Mr. Wake that they demand 18s. for the Turkish History.

Holograph. 2 pp. IV, 60.

PETER BEAUVOIR to the SAME.

1609, Sept. [*endorsement*].—"I have received yours of the 16th of this month by the which all your friends have been very glad to understand of your safe arrival on that side. As

for the contents of your letter we have accordingly taken the best care we can for provisions ready to be laid in, but we can not yet resolve upon a house convenient for my L., for my Lady Russell's is found to be so incommodious and destitute of all manner of moveables that it is held to be altogether unfit for him. Sir John Wood will be in town to-morrow at whose coming some house or other will be resolved upon.

"My cousin Devick is past to Garnsey as he purposed at your being here, but intendeth to return about Michaelmas. I have dealt with Mr. Smith about the place you write of; he saith that the proceedings are so slow in composing that corporation that it is yet doubtful what the end will be, but saith that if it take effect, the Merchants have passed their words to one that takes a great deal of pains for them and in those businesses and that it is not possible to obtain that place before him Sir John Wood will direct his next letters to Flushing wherewith my L. may be advertised what house shall be provided for him. . . . The likeliest is Mr. Banning's house near Dowgate, but we can get no assurance further than the end of October. . . . If you can conveniently send some roots of your rare flowers I will be thankful, and pay what you will lay out for them."

1 p. Misc. II, 100.

DR. THOMAS LODGE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Sept. 21. [London].—Worthy Son, Being now proud and possessed of the good effects of your continued love towards us, both I and your Mother salute you, heartily hoping that when the weight of your affairs are [*sic*] past and discharged in those parts, we shall enjoy your . . . company. We are now safe arrived in London, I thank God, and as yet secured from any disaster. My Lord . . . continueth his good affection, and we hope upon opportunity to reap the fruits thereof. In the mean while if your good commend to some your honest and familiar friends in Court may sted us in the suit we prosecute, make me known to him, I pray you, by a letter that I may have recourse unto him upon occasion. For the manner being well directed, I doubt not but our friends will second the same. I have sent you the two books I promised the *Wars of the Jews* in French, and the *Comparison of the States of Christendom* in a manuscript which I pray keep seriously for I esteem it, and upon your return let him revisit his master. I would God there might be any other occasion wherein I might express my love towards you. I pray you by the next let me hear from you how the world passeth for money matters in Brussels, and how the Marquis is like to deal with us, for we hear he is upon departure."

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Trace of seal.* Misc. II, 99.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [SIR THOMAS EDMONDES].

1609, Oct. 4. [Brussels].—"Though there hath fallen out some little alteration in the circumstance of that advertisement which was contained in my last letter, concerning the employment of two companies of Irish in the fleet, which is almost ready to depart from Dunkirk, by reason that there are so many women belonging to the said companies as they would have proved very chargeable and noisome to the said ships, yet in substance it is all one with their first project because they have kept themselves to the aforesaid proportion of men and changing only the Captains, for Capt. Stanyhurs, as a man more agreeable to their humour and fitter for that employment, hath drawn out of the other companies of that nation (as it is said) so many more as shall make his own the full number of 200. There are likewise certain Spaniards to be sent away in those ships of whose number, as there are divers reports so the most ordinary and best rendered opinions do confirm that they can be no less than 500 men or thereabouts. Don Louys de Velasco and Don Roderigo de Lasso, having attempted to compound with the Spaniards which serve in the citadels of Antwerp and Gand and in the town of Dendermond to quit all their pretensions for a third of their *Rematto* have lately passed this way to give the Archd. an account of their negotiation and they do report that the said Spaniards have plainly refused to accept of any such offer saying that they were the natural born subjects of the King of Spain, and were bound in duty to serve him whether he gave them anything or no; that it stood not with their quality to capitulate with their Prince what they would have, but to receive with thankfulness such recompense as he should be pleased to allot them; nevertheless that their *Rematto* being almost the two-thirds of those stipends which they had gained in his service with hazard of their lives and loss of their blood, they could not think that their Prince would do them so much wrong as to drown any part thereof, but that it was rather a practice of some of his Ministers to divert those moneys which were designed for their payment, some other way, and to value their diligence thereby unto their master, and in the end concluded that if the K. of Spain had not the means to give them at this instant such full payment as were meet, they would be content notwithstanding to continue in his service for their ordinary pay and extend their patience to wait for the rest until the commodity of his affairs might afford them entire satisfaction. Monsr. de Tengenalle [Teynegel] who was heretofore employed for the A. Leopold in Ambassage towards these Princes, and from hence sent afterward to the French King, is lately returned hither with commission to go first to the Archdukes at Marymont and if he judge it to be advisable for the advancement of their designs to continue his journey as far as Madrid, and there to

represent unto that King the present estate of the Duchy of Juliers, and to draw from him some assistance. In the mean time these men not sparing now to boast in their common discourse that as the said Archduke was drawn to put himself into that business by the counsel and instigation of Spain, so from the consideration of the consanguinity which is between them and the maintenance of their own honour, they will not spare to furnish him with all such underhand necessities and aids as may serve to bring him to the quiet possession of those Dukedoms' provinces. This man reporteth that the Archduke Leopold is furnished with 3,000 good soldiers in Juliers, and that the other Princes having double that number, do make a show as if they had a purpose to block him up in that place, and by famine to force him to some reasonable, indifferent composition. It is said here that the stratagem which these great politicians have used to furnish the Arch. Leopold with men, is like to be inverted upon their own heads, for that many of these soldiers, yea even Spaniards themselves, which have been cashed out of the army, are gone to serve the M. of Brandenburg, being so much discontented with their ill treatment in these wars, as they will not endure to hear the name of an Archduke, some of them not making any bones to answer when they were tried with matter of conscience that as their hearts should always maintain [or] preserve their present religion, so their sword should defend the juster title of Brandenburg. Don Diego de Acuna doth now begin to prepare for his journey into Spain, which is here divulged to be for a marriage, but those who would seem to penetrate farther into these Princes' actions, do suppose that he is sent thither by the Archd. under that pretence to negotiate with them about the succession of Cleve and Juliers. The lodging of those Italians which serve in Pompeo Justiniano his regiment upon the frontiers of E. Friesland, hath so revived the impressions of jealousy which these Emdeners had formerly conceived against their Count as it is reported here for a truth that they have not only readmitted a garrison of the States' men to defend them from all such enterprises as might be plotted against that town by those undertaking pragmatistical neighbours, but have also in the surprising of a strong castle belonging to their said Count, slain one of his best and most esteemed Captains, who commanded in that fortress. There is also a secret whispering among the common people that the Count of Embden who served here, being now deprived of his regiment, will shortly leave this place and retire himself into his own country.

Baldwin, the Jesuit, is not yet returned from St. Omers to his den in this town, but is expected to come hither this day or to-morrow, at the furthest. It hath been told me by men of good sort that Owen hath made suit, if they will not suffer

him to stay here, that he may be permitted to live at Milan, and hath obtained license to remain here until he may procure answer from Spain to the request which he made to that effect.

Draft, 3 pp.. Min., 1, 4.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Sept. 25. o.s. The Hague.—I have yours of Aug. 12. President Richardot's great service to that State well deserves so honourable funerals, and affairs there will proceed but lamely by reason of his loss. Your Commissioners' procuration gave distaste here, for how are these men really free if the Archdukes still use the titles of their Provinces? The point of commerce is so stood on here that I see no means for the accommodating thereof. What shall we say then of confiscations which are entangled with many particular difficulties?

As to Cleve I think there will be a meeting of Princes' Amb^{rs} when Brandenburg comes to Düsseldorf. My Lo. says he will go there when sent for. Until then his going should be idle, for what have we to do with Germans' compliments and daily drinking?

The Archduke Leopold levying his cousin Albert's cast soldiers is conceived to be some collusion. *Si pacem quaeris, bellum para.* Leopold doth only set an outward face, and will be more cool when he shall see the adverse party proceed *à bon escient*.

The Embdeners have lately taken and spoilt the town and castle of Aurike, burnt all registers, and taken prisoners, and since they have taken Griet. Their reason is that the Count charges them with certain sharp imputations. My Lo. finds his Ma^{ty}'s honour somewhat touched in that a Prince, whose children are allied to his, should be so used, when he had left his cause to their arbitrage. He complained to the States' Assembly, who sent deputies to see restitution done. Since the States' recovery of Groningen, the Counts of E. Friesland were never quiet, and since the troubles of Embden the trade of Amsterdam hath much increased.

[*Postscript*].—I only had your letter on 27th. Here is an Amb^r arrived out of Barbary.

2½ pp. XXII, 6.

LYONELL WAKE to the SAME.

1609, Oct. 6. Antwerp.—I received the enclosed this afternoon from Flushing. If your answer is here, between this and Thursday will be time enough for Corham will not be ready before, and besides I am the willinger to stay the longer that I may shift off [f] one which my compere Coldford hath recommended to go in our company whom he saith is a Doctor of Physic, but what soever he is I assure you I have no desire to accompany myself with men of his fashion, so that I will stay

a day or two rather than go with him. I had thought our compere would not have thrust any one into our company, because he knoweth what belongeth unto those things more than I can conceive, but because he shall not think anything of it, I will write him 3 or 4 words, whereof take you no notice at my hands.

I have sought out first this day to know what Sr. Roderigo Lasso and the rest have done in the Castle, who saith nothing at all, nor likely to do anything; they have only visited the fortifications, and do go for Gant [Ghent] upon Friday next and so to Cambray.

Holograph. 1 p. XLV, 17.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Sept. 27. London.—Since I last wrote I have had speech with my Lord Treas^r. to know his pleasure what answer you should make to the Friar concerning his offer to bring Tyrconnel's son into England; his answer was that his Ma^{ty} would write to the Archduke in such a matter, neither did they think him worthy the drawing home in regard of the obligation which would fall upon his Maty. to do more for him to set up his house again than is intended here to be done, the resolutions being contrariwise to settle plantations in another kind in those parts. Besides the great ingratitude of the late Earl, whom his Ma^{ty} had so favoured and advanced, hath much aliened the State from any favour towards his posterity, and there is no disposition to receive any of that nation which stand in like terms, into grace, unless they can make it apparent that they merit it by service to the State. I think it will be your best course to answer to all such motions that you have been advised from hence to forbear the propounding of them to the State in this time of great jealousy and suspicion. I have had no speech with my L. Treas^r. since I delivered yesterday your last letters of this week. As by my first letter I let you know how faithfully I discharged my duty in doing all good offices both towards the King and Queen's Mat^{ties} for those Princes, so now to witness my particular respect unto them I make bold to send them by this bearer Henry Balam three very fine Irish greyhounds which are judged as beautiful as any that have of long time gone out of those parts. The white one besides his beauty and shape is also much commended for his goodness, and I trust the Infanta will like him. I have written to Monsr. Pratz to assist you for the presenting of them, and have signified to him how well it is taken here that the Archduke hath so honourably performed his promise for the banishing of our gunpowder men from thence, which when it shall be made known to him, I hope he will be constant in maintaining what he hath so well begun. I go this afternoon for two days to Albyns, where I have not been as yet, and on Sunday next I purpose

to be back at Court, because on Tuesday the King is to go to Croydon and there to remain till Alhallowtide. In respect of the sickness last week the term is put off till November and Parliament till February. There hath been much contestation about the government of Portsmouth between the Earls of Sussex and Pembroke, but it is disposed to Pembroke and to the other a pension of 400*l.* for the life of himself and his second son. When I receive the model from Monsr. Marchant I will advise of something fit to send him. Your friend Monsr. Scorsa hath been careful to advertise his correspondent Monsr. Groete of all such things as he thought might turn to my disadvantage, namely of that which passed in the speech between the Prince of Ligne and me, which he related untruly, but he hath nothing deceived therein my opinion of him. I have this day spoken at large with Peter Greene about his master's business, being as he tells me presently to return to him. My bills for my transportation and other allowances are signed, and I am promised some money presently, and I will not fail to make you over 60*l.* for your two months' entertainment.

[*Postscript*].—Assist Henry Balam that he may have something bestowed on him for the conveyance of the dogs if their liberality there will extend so far.

Seal. 2½ *pp.* XXIV, 82.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Sept. 27. London.—Whilst my L. Ambr. was upon his remove I did not write not knowing where to find you. While he and Beaulieu are here, I know you hear from them.

I have used my best means that Mr. Dickenson's precedent might not prejudice you, and was not hasty to advance his bill which I made with a blank for the sum to be inserted by the L. Treasurer. Your allowance of 20*s.* day is much less than I wish, yet double of Dickenson's, who hath but 38*l.* for 76 days. Your large *casado* of soldiers in those parts proves but an artifice to advance the Emperor's designs, for as fast as you "*cassere*" them there, they are entertained in Juliers by the Archduke Leopold in the Emperor's name. The two Princes who command at Duisseldorp for their principals have sent to the Hague to know my Master's time of coming thither, who answered that he is to come when sent for, and when he may find there the Commissioners of other Princes, as of France, the States and other Protestant Princes of the Empire, so as shortly after the El. of Brandenburg's coming to Duisseldorp, you are like to have there an assembly to compose with counsel what your turbulent faction would debate with swords.

The affairs of Emden are like to fall to a worse condition than ever through the indiscretion of the Count or of his Chancellor, who in summoning a Provincial Assembly interlaced the edict with many bitter clauses, which, however true, were unseason-

able when agreement was sought. The Emdeners' answer his edict, which they term a libel, with a most bitter affix, giving the lie to his Chancellor by name, threatening to make it good on his person and goods. That Prince hath many good parts, but if his affairs be carried with no better temper the prophecy spread in his grandfather's time may prove too true—

Enno secundo comiti post te non tertius Enno

Jura dabit Frisiis, tu moriturus abis.

2 pp. xxxii, 4.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Sept. 27. [London]—I am glad to hear of your entertainment of 20s. *per diem*, and Jo. Dickenson, being yet paid nothing, may perhaps get more than was promised at first, though short of your allowance. John More follows it hard and is like to prevail. Our [Turkey] merchants grow confused and poor in their returns since the pirates thriving at sea. The best is Sir R. Winwood by his late letter offers me a retiring place in these words as the old saying is “Come Turk, come devil, you cannot have a worse fortune than to return to me, whither you shall be always welcome. *Tempora mutant et nos mutabimur in illis* [sic], and this world will not hold always, nor may not, nor cannot. What I am hitherto is yours, and whatever I shall be is already yours.” Your “little Lord and I met at Whitehall, who used me kindly in all but that he chides still Sir Ralph Winwood. I carried myself as modestly as I could in my answers, but he is violently transported with a mistake, which no man must resolve but my lo. himself, who, I told him, would have done it in six words if time had given them leave to have met, but doubt you not of their reconciliation, towards which I will employ my best endeavours.” I know not whether I told you I had dealt with Mr. Smith to know how the French Company grew towards a perfect erection, and who was to be their Secretary. He said they would not be long ere they incorporated themselves, but one Lowman was to be the Secy. I named you, and urged him. He protested impossibility, because the other had long served the Company. I doubt not but Sir Tho. Edmondes will prevail if the place be worthy of you.

Holograph ; seal. 2 pp., xiv, 30.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Sept. 27. London.—On Monday Quester brought us to Hampton Court yours of the 20th. My lo. took the packet to my lo. Treasr. with whom it remains. Mine was the first from you since our coming over. The K. goes next week to Royston for 5 or 6 weeks. The Queen and the Council will be at Hampton Court, scared from London by the increase of the plague, which has put off the term for a month or six weeks. “The matter of the Navy so long and painfully followed by my l. of Northampton against the

officers of the same is now shortly to receive trial. . . . The Lords upon their last sitting were much troubled about the dissention between Sir J. Kenada [*sic*] and his fair lady, who having expelled her husband out of her house, was afterwards thrown out of it herself by him, who came at midnight with 18 or 20 men, and being refused entry . . . broke open the doors, and scarce gave her leisure to save herself by a back-door in her petticoat, with a Doctor who was then with her, who were both wandering all night almost all naked through hedges and ditches till they came to a friend's house where they shifted and sheltered themselves." She complained to the Lords as though she had been put by her husband in danger of her life. There came lately a gentleman from the Marquis of Brandenburg and Duke of Neubourg who had been first in France. His name is da Belin. On Sunday he had audience of the K. His commission is from both Princes, but he is subject and particularly affected to the Marquis, and precursor of the two Earls of Solmes that are expected here. De la Boderie was to have come back upon an extraordinary Commission, but on the arrival of the two Earls in France hath been stayed, but may come here after their departure. De Groet, since D. Taylor's death, is domestical to the Span. Ambr. and remaineth at Highgate with him. Sir G. Carew is willing to pass the winter at Paris, but the King's letter of revocation will enforce his return. I am sorry of Mr. Hoen's misfortune. But this hath not been so strange unto me as Christian Remonds' unhappy chances, who had the reputation both of an honest and rich man. I rejoice in the Archduke's commandment to the Gunpowder Plotters in your parts to get out of his countries, which hath given satisfaction here. I could not yet insinuate your good news to Capt. Bruz, being now with Sir Edw. Cecil at Wimbledon. I cannot send the books this week, but send a copy of a letter written by my lo. to Secretary Pratz. Mrs. Trumbull is in town, but I cannot see her before going to Essex. She is now with Mr. Tyler and gone abroad with his wife to dinner. Mr. Anthony Edmondes desires to be recommended to you.

Holograph. 3 pp. iv, 61.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES TO SECRETARY PRAZ.

1609, Sept. 27 o.s. London.—“ Comme je n'ay pas manqué depuis mon retour par deça à faire bonne relation et représenter à leurs Ma^{ties} ce qui estoit de mon devoir pour le service de leurs AA. Ser^{mes} et l'entretien de la bonne amitié entre leursd. M^{ties} et leurs AA. en quoy je me suis sincerement et cordialement acquité, comme j'espere que les effects n'en seront pas infructueux à la conservation de lad. bonne intelligence. Aussi pour recognoistre aucunement les obligations qu' en mon particulier j'ay à leurs AA. et leur tesmoigner le respect et devotion que je porte à leurs personnes, J'ay pris la hardiesse de

leur presenter icy quelques chiens de race d'Irlande, qui m'ont esté envoyez de ce pais là, lesquels je leur offre tant plus hardiment parce que j'ay recogneu qu'ils ayment ceste sorte de chiens, et que ceux cy sont des plus beaux qui viennent de ces quartiers là. Mon Secretaire qui est par de là, a charge de les delivrer, lequel recevra de vous l'ordre qui sera requis pour cest effect. Suppliant tres humblement leurs AA. de vouloir avoir agreable ce petit present selon l'affection qui me pousse à le leur offrir, et de conserver, s'il leur plaise, ceste assurance de moy, qu'en toutes occasions où mon service leur pourra estre utile, je m'y emploieray cordialement et effectivement comme leur tres humble, tres affectionné serviteur. Nous avons esté bien satisfaits par deça d'entendre par les dernieres lrs. de mon Secretaire, le commandement qu'il a pleu à son A. selon sa parole, de faire à nos desloyaux machinateurs de la Poudre qui sont par delà de vuidier hors de ses pais; ce qui, je vous puis assurer, ne sera pas de peu d'effect envers sa Matie. pour entretenir de sa part la bonne amitié que la Paix a establie entre elle et leurs AA. estant la première chose qu'il luy plait me demander, à mon arriuée pres d'elle si ces gens là estoyent encore en vos quartiers; et partant vous pouvez iuger, Monsieur, combien il sera expedient de tenir la main, à ce que ceste bonne et vertueuse resolution de son A. sorte son plein et entier effect, afin deslonguer ces pernicious instruments, qui ne servent qu'à alterer les bonnes volontés des Princes, et brouiller par leurs pratiques leurs bonnes amitiés et correspondences. Et si en vostre particulier j'ay moyen de vous faire aucun service, je vous supplie de me vouloir librement commander et faire essai de moy comme de celuy qui honneure affectueusement vostre amitié et vos merites, ainsy que vous recognoistriez lors que l'occasion se presentera."

Copy. 1½ pp. xxiv, 81.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Oct. 10. Antwerp.—Yours of 7th I received with enclosed to Mr. Searle. I have sent back our Doctor of Physic to Brussels and have written to our compere Colford plainly that I do not desire his company; he is much of the description you write of, but not so tall as I am; he has a red nose, and as I take it, is about the English Cloister.

For Sir Griffin Markham's letter I have found out that between three sure 'clobes' the letter was never sent, the fault being between Brownlow and Anthony, for the third party Mr. Throckmorton is not in town, but yet they both say it was his fault. You shall receive it herein enclosed as also another from Frost the which I pray deliver to him.

I understand that the Marquis hath given order for the making up of our accounts but in what sort I know not. Let me entreat you by the next post to write me from London of all that you can learn. I mean at what rate the interest shall be reckoned and the

rate of exchange and you shall do me a singular pleasure, and send your letter enclosed to de Quester to be presently delivered to me. I am very glad that you [have] that allowance of 20*s. par jour*, the which if you might continue some good time would not be amiss. Tomorrow we will be gone without fail.

[*Postscript.*].—I cannot yet get Captain Bruce his money by no means. I have offered two ‘phillips’ extraordinary, but cannot speed. The exchange from London is risen so that he will lose by the remitting of it for England. I will leave our papers with Anthony Withers.

Holograph. 1 p. xlv, 20.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [SIR THOMAS EDMONDES].

1609, Oct. 11 & 12. [Brussels].—“ Henry Ballam, the post of London, arrived here upon Friday last, with the leash of Irish greyhounds which you sent for the Archd., and brought them hither as sound and in as good condition as their passage over the sea and their travel by land could permit. The next morning I took my journey towards Marymont where the Archd. is yet remaining, and after I had delivered your letter to Sec. Pratz, who communicated the contents thereof with his Master, he procured me access to the Prince, to whom I presented the greyhounds and withal told him that your L. finding yourself much obliged for those honourable favours which it had pleased him to do you during the time you held the charge of his Maty’s. Ambr. in this place, having now certain Irish greyhounds, and being desirous to show your thankfulness towards him in those things which lay in your power, you had made bold to send him that small present the rather because they were recommended unto you for their beauty and goodness, hoping that he would be pleased to increase your obligation towards him by the accepting them at your hands. He answered me very graciously that as he had always observed your carriage during the time of your stay here to be such as tended to the advancement of the amity between his Maty. and himself, which was a sufficient argument of your affection to his service, so he required me to assure you that in those concurrences wherein he might have the power to show his thankfulness, he would not be wanting in effect to perfect those good impressions which you had conceived of his sincerity and sound dealing. And for the dogs which he found to be very beautiful, he said that he did esteem them the more, *por ser cosa suya*, and for the good affection wherewith he knew they were sent unto him. Afterwards he asked me whether I had received any late letters out of England, and what I had understood of his Maty’s health, and where he was remaining. To the which I made him answer as well as I could out of those advertisements which I had formerly received from you, and thereupon took occasion to inform him that in those audiences which yourself and my Lady had had with the King’s and Queen’s

Maties. you had not failed to acquaint them how much the Archdukes did esteem their friendship, and were desirous to live with them in good amity and neighbourhood. He acknowledged to have understood so much from Monsr. de Grote (who as Sec. Prats told me had made very ample relation of the same in his letters) and professed to be very well edified with your zeal to do good offices for the conservation and increasing of the amity between his Maty. and himself. The next morning the Archd. caused the dogs to be brought out into the garden to be seen by the Infanta, when she took notice of their names, and seemed to like them exceeding well. And in the afternoon they went to try them at a fox, but when they were disappointed of that game, they let them slip at a hare, which they overtook very well, but could not take by reason that she had too much advantage given her before they were suffered to run. They have rewarded the post with 20 ‘Philips’, wherewith he remaineth satisfied, although I am of opinion it cannot surmount the sums he hath expended to defray the charges of his journey. The Duke of Aumale (who commanded me to salute you in his name) told me that the spotted greyhound which his Maty. sent to the Archduke was infected with an incurable cancer in his breast, and that if you could send hither such another for the Infanta, she would take it in very [good] part. The Duke of Bournonville, the Count of Fontenoy, the C. of Brouay, Monsr. de Levenberg, Monsr. d’Andelot, the Secretary Prats and many others entreated me in like manner to remember their affectionate salutations both to yourself and my Lady. And the C. of Fontenoy who enquired of me very whether his Maty. had received certain hounds of Artois sent from him by the conveyance of one Mr. Zouche, a Quyrrie of his Mat’s Stable, willed me to acquaint your L. from him that his wife was quick with child, and as those women which had seen her and were skilful in *gibier* of that kind, do make him believe, at the end of 5 months, he may prove father of a fair son.

Mr. Kendrick by a letter which I received from him the last week desired me to make his excuse and to signify unto you that he could not as yet procure the sending away of that linen which he had undertaken to provide for my Lady by reason that the party who had charge to buy it at Courtrick, was lately fallen bankrupt, but he assured me that he had now sent one thither of purpose either to recover it for your use, or if that could not be had which was already bought, to supply it with some other of the same sort to the end you might not be disappointed of that necessary provision.

“I most humbly beseech your Lp. for acknowledgement of that charitable pains which you have bestowed in procuring me the allowance of 20s. by the day during the time of my employment here, to accept my most humble and hearty thanks, and to advise me at your convenient leisure whether it will not be expected at my hands to take notice of the favour which it hath

pleased the Ld. Treasurer to do me in that particular by a letter to himself, when I shall be directed to write to his Lp. hereafter.

"As I was resolved punctually to observe those directions which it pleased your Lp. to give me in your last letter concerning the Irish serving in this country, so under correction I humbly beseech your Lp. give me leave to represent unto your judgment whether it be fit in this conjuncture (the present condition of his Maty's affairs considered) to reduce them all to despair for want of some reasonable contentment. And whether it will not be good for the service of his Maty. and our Realm by making a difference of men, to maintain a party in the regiment which may no less discover such malicious practises as they have in hand, and be ready in case of action to counterbalance those others which are passionately transported for the Colonel and his faction.

"The graver of Antwerp delivered unto me for your L. the small seal which I send you here enclosed in a little bag, and demanded 20s. for the same, and as much more for the remains of that money which he should have had for the graving of your other seals. I told him that I would take upon me to send away this seal, but for the rest which he pretended, I could not imagine yr. L. would make him any allowance since to my knowledge it had not been asked for the space of 3 years, and that yr. L. had paid all debts whatsoever before your departure from this town.

Draft. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *Headed:*—"Private letter to my Lord Ambassador," and at foot of last p. "Mr. Vaux." Min. i, 5.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [SIR THOMAS EDMONDES].

1609, Oct. 12. Brussels.—"After I had presented unto the Archd. those greyhounds you sent him by Henry Ballam, which as well for their beauty as for their kind, were taken in very good part, I thought it my duty (because I had understood before my departure from Brux. that Baldwin was lately returned thither) to lay hold upon that opportunity for acquainting the Archd. with the insolent carriage of that proud Jesuit. And thereupon I told him that having heretofore taken notice from the common reports of a commandment which was given by his Alt. to the said Jesuit and the rest of the Powder traitors to withdraw themselves out of those countries, and been assured and confirmed by some of his principal ministers in the belief of the said reports, I did forthwith, as I was obliged, give advertisement thereof into England, to the end his Maty. might know how really he had performed his promise in casting away those vipers which served for no other purpose than to nourish jealousies and discontents between themselves and had understood from thence that his Maty. remained very well satisfied with his proceedings in that behalf. That I was now to beseech him that he would give me leave to let him know how the said Baldwin in contempt

of his commandment had for a while lurked at St. Omers, and was lately returned to Bruxelles, and that Owen either contrary to his order, or because the time allotted for the dispatch of his business was not yet expired, did still remain there, praying him that he would be content for those respects to take some stricter order for their present remove. The Archd. found it strange that Baldwin should be returned thither, and made me answer *que ya avia encomendado el negocio de tel manera y esperaba de breve dar a sua Magt. entera satisfacion*, wherewith desiring me to be satisfied, I forbore to urge him further, but the next morning he commanded the Sec. Pratz to write new letters to the Provincial of the Jesuits for the calling away of Baldwin, and to acquaint me that Owen, being a servant to the K. of Spain, he could not so absolutely dispose of him as of the other, but that having written thither about him, he was in expectation very shortly to receive order to send him away. It hath been told me since my return to this town that to increase the number of these bandits Gerrard is also returned to this place. I am resolved as soon as I may be assured thereof to entreat the Sec. Prats that he will acquaint the Archd. with this arrogancy and breach of his commandment.

“By the ordinary of Spain which came hither on Saturday last, there is advice brought of the arrival of the Indies fleet, which they give out here to be more richly laden than it hath been in the precedent years. And it is now likewise confirmed by letters from thence that the K. of Spain having seized upon 300,000 Moriscos, is resolved either to transport them into Barbary or to cast them into the sea. Sir C. Cornwallis took his journey from Madrid by way of France the 17th of last month, and they were content to let him go without any present, but it is said they will send one after him by Don Velasco worth 2,000 ducats.

“The Contador General Andreio d’ Equigouren went towards Spain upon Friday last, as it is thought to give the K. his master account of the present estate of his army in these countries, or to pretend some better place in recompense of his services. And about the same time also Monsr. de Tengenayle mentioned in my former letter, proceeded on his journey thither by post having reported here before his departure that he was commanded within a month to be back again at Juliers. It is whispered here (but how true I know not) that the Elector of Collen instead of going to Prague hath altered his course and is gone to Rome.

“From Cleveland we do not hear of any alteration since the writing of my last, saving only that the Princes at Dusseldorp have sent Captn. Turner to entreat Sir R. Winwood to come thither, and that the A. Leopold taking the advantage of the slowness wherewith the said Princes do proceed, is in hand to re-edify a fort near Borckhame [Berghheim?] in the midway between Collen and Juliers and strengthen his provision to free that passage. I have been advertised by letters from those

parts the last week that the Duke of Saxony and the Marquis of Brandebourg are upon terms of reconciliation.

“ Out of Germany it is written that the Emperor having granted his letters of amnesty to the Protestants of Bohemia, they are in hand to dismiss their forces, and that there remaineth no other difference between them than only the amending of certain contributions which the Emperor desireth for the payment of his debts and maintenance of his Court whereof they make great difficulty.

“ It is to be feared that when the Archduke Leopold shall understand of that use which the French King hath made of the levy of Swisses which he had raised, and he hath also taken order for the dispersal of those troops of horse which lay [*one line in margin made illegible by binding*].

“ The K. of Hungary is not like to have any better success in the Diet of Austria where the Protestants do refuse to give him any money until he have made authentical rectification of those privileges which he had promised them by the last treaty.

“ Those of the Religion which are subjects to the Archd. Ferdinand do insist to have liberty of conscience as well as their neighbours which are under the obedience of the Emperor and the Archd. Mathias.

“ Our Nuntio here having finished his journey into Flanders whither he went to save charges there or on colour of a visitation to visit certain Monasteries or rather to save charge in the absence of those Princes, is expected this day or tomorrow at Beins at which place the Marquis Spinola and the Sp. Ambr. are in like sort to make their rendezvous at the same instant. It is advertised from Rome that the Baron of Dugane was buried there the 24th of the last month, and from Naples that the Count of Somerive now lies dead of a burning fever. The Irish Colonel hath written hither to his friends that the K. of Spain is displeased with the Archd. for his ill usage of the Irish regiment whereof he pretendeth the said King hath a special care, and that he hopeth shortly to return hither with order from Sp. to give his captains all contentment and satisfaction, but my letters from Madrid affirming to the contrary that he is there full of grief and discontent, I do believe that it is rather to maintain his reputation than to declare a truth. Monsr. de Preaux who speaketh very desperately of the treaty in Holland, hath obtained a promise from the States that they will not conclude anything before there shall be order given for the restitution of those lands which are belonging to P. of Espinoy. He maketh a short stay here to attend some new directions out of France.”

[*Postscript.*].—“ Whilst I was at Marymont I was told that Mr. de France, who hath long held the place of Ambr. for this Prince in Juliers, was lately arrived there to give account of his part to the Archd.”

Draft. 4 pp. Min. i, 6.

FLORENCIO CONRY Archbishop of TUAM.

1609, Oct. 12. Madrid.—Certificate that James Geraldine, Knight, of Ireland, after suffering persecution from the English heretics and deprivation of property, remaining always constant to the faith, has been obliged to flee to Spain.

Copy. Spanish. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. ii, 104.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Oct. 4. London.—My lord had a purpose to have diverted your letters directly to my lord Treasr. But Mr. Levinus and others wish him to keep on this course for some time, my lord Treasr. making himself owner of them, having hitherto kept all those from you since your being in charge, so that I could not get that letter of the Pope's to return a copy as you directed me. Neither have I amongst my papers that relation, which you demand, of the Audiencer's last negotiation at the Hague. But I will seek to get it from Mr. More. I send copies of the King's two declarations upon the matter of Cleves *etc.* with a memorial of the ordinary charges which the States were wont to bear afore the concluding of the truce. I have bought your books and will send them to Mr. Wake. The government of Portsmouth is given to my lo. of Pembroke; my lo. of Sussex was concurrer with him and has 400*l.* a year out of the Exchequer. The other government of Sir Francis Vere is in competency between Sir Edw. Cecil and Sir Horatio Vere. The King went yesterday to Royston and will come back at All Hallows' tide if the sickness, which is abated, do not hinder it. You will have heard of the arrival of an English ship at Plymouth from the East Indies with 700 tons of pepper. Another or two, coming behind, are also very richly laden.

At Court on Sunday Mr. More brought a dispatch from Sir Ralph W. whereof ill interpretation is made against him for the greediness and affectation thereby manifested of new employment, having thus propounded the matter to my lo. Treasr. concerning the Commission of Cleves, whether now according to the general order of his former instructions, the K. would not hold it fit that he should repair thither, "since Monsr. de Boississe is shortly to be there from the K. of France. And because it were a shameful thing for a lawyer to go without his laws, he desired to know what kind of assistance he might promise from his Maty. to those Princes. Wherein first he hath been censured for being too covetous and forward after beneficial commissions, secondly for inconsideration and unadvisedness who would engage the K. in a matter which is not yet ripe for his resolution, and lastly it hath been thought a kind of unthankfulness in him that after having received such a . . . plentiful reward for his negotiation in the Treaty of Truce, as he hath done, he would now leave and deny his help to the composition of the differences which are yet remaining of that main business, wherein he hath

been employed since the beginning, to run after new games and commissions. Whereby he hath not so much broached as confirmed the prejudiciate opinion which was already fore-conceived in the Court of those humours in him."

I mentioned a courier which came in extraordinary diligence from Venice. I have now learned the occasion. After the presenting of the K.'s book by Sir H. Wotton to the Senate of Venice, who received it with great respect, Sir Henry sought to have it published there by printing, which because the Senate in respect of the Pope's prohibition would not allow, he resorted to their Assembly, and there urged the matter very instantly to them, shewing how great a wrong his Maty's honour should receive, if it were not printed. They took time to deliberate, which being passed, without any answer from the Senate, as though they had a purpose not to give one at all, he repaired to them the second time, and having heard from them the reason why they could not give way, he began to expostulate the matter to them as though they had offended the K. in the extreme degree, and told them that, since he could draw no better offices from them in the K.'s behalf, that he would bear no longer the place of his Maty's Minister among them, and that from that day he held himself discharged of the place, and as a private man. Whereupon the Senate, much astonished, did privately dispatch in such haste the sd. courier to inform their Ambr. here of the matter, and to know whether that proceeding of Wotton's was held so sharply by the K.'s order or no, unto whom when information had been given by the sd. Ambr. of all the matter, it was found here very strange. But the answer given unto him was that the K. had as yet heard nothing from his own Ambr., and that till then he could not condemn him, being put off for further answer until the coming of Wotton's letters, the which stayed behind at least a fortnight after, and which is more strange, there is not a word in them of all that matter, whereby they are much troubled here to know what answer to give to the Venetian Ambr.

I enclose a letter from my la. Edmondes to Sir Gr. Markham. She prays you to send the paper of accounts which you have between Sir John Wood [*her father*] and her. Our departure to France will not be settled before the return of Sir Geo. Carew, who has taken his leave of the K. and was to depart within 5 or 6 days. The landlord of his house hath made it over to the Spanish Ambr. for 1,950 *livres* the year, who hearing that Sir G. C. had been a former dealer for it for his successor, kindly releases his bargain. But as Sir G.C. had complained to the Chancellor about the landlord, the latter is now so nettled that he will let the house to neither Ambr., and my lo. feareth he shall not find commodious quarters. In the meantime our household threatens a dissolution. Mrs. Wolley is gone to her mother, who will spare her no longer. And her little sister poor Bet. by the kind offer of her cousin Crowther is provided with a

home and is resolved to take her leave. Mathew and Frances are married and gone, and the same is bruited of Henry and Susanne. D. Johannes* can take no more pleasure in the game and will be discarded. "He is become of late so ambitious and greedy of benefices that he can take no rest but in hunting after them." My Lo. hath been written unto by Mr. Rous from Paris to recommend in his place Sir Geo. Carew's chaplain, Mr. Taylor, who is reputed very sufficient in his profession, having given great satisfaction to all the English. In my last I told you how your sweetheart was come back to town. My Lady Edmondes asked her to come to see her, and gave her the best comfort she could, and she is now returned to the country. Because during the Truce the occasions of business are likely to be small between this country and that where you are, the Archduke will continue to refer all occurrences that shall concern him to the Spanish Ambr. here, keeping only a Secretary in his house, as de Groet is now with Don Pedro de Sunega, which if it were, we should not hope to recover you again shortly from thence. But I do not think that these two places should remain without Ambrs. for the correspondence of the Princes which are so near neighbours and so lately reconciled. Pepin is gone to her Father who is dangerously sick-a-bed and sent for her, to make her his heir, having disinherited both his sons.

[*Postscript*].—Quester brings word that the post of this week is come without letters from you. We suspect some miscarriage by the knavery of your neighbours, who perhaps were now more bold to play their tricks upon you than heretofore. This afternoon we are visiting the Span. Ambr. at Highgate. He came yesterday to town to receive Don Alonzo de Pimentel whom he was to carry back to Highgate.

Seal. 5 pp. ; IV, 62.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Oct. 5. London.—Mr. Quester says that he has received nothing from the ordinary post this week and no letter from you to acknowledge so much as the receipt of my letters from hence, and I doubt that "some practice may have been used by our viperous English there to intercept our letters between Ghent and Brussels," which you must seek to prevent, and if you suspect foul measure send your letters under some merchants' covers by Antwerp. I have written to you weekly since my arrival and now send bills of exchange for the 60*l*. The exchange will now give you profit. The Florentine and Brandenburg Ambrs. are gone. The Counts of Solmes are expected in a joint commission from the Marquis of Brandenburg and the Duke of Neubourg, and it is said will make more particular demands than have been yet proposed. If there be

* Sandford.

a meeting of Commissioners about that matter at Düsseldorf (as it is said that the French King will for that purpose send Monsr. de Boississe), then Winwood will go thither. It hath been observed that he hath by his last dispatches shewed himself very forward to put himself in that employment in hope of a new harvest, which hath been here not well liked. Sir George Carew has left Paris and is expected here within 5 or 6 days. He writeth to me that his host hath retracted the bargain made for his house for me because he would not rise to 200*l.* a year, so he was put to his shifts to seek another house for me. You may acquaint the French Ambr. therewith, for he wrote on my behalf to the landlord. I have taken more pains since my coming to attend the Lo. Hayes [Hay] and Sir Robert Carr about C.P. business than I have about anything else. He may assure himself that the K. is now very well satisfied of him. Last night at Whitehall I informed the L. Treasr. of the arrival of Don Alonzo de Pimentelli making known his quality and asked for gracious usage of him. This afternoon I shall visit the Spanish Ambr. at Highgate when I shall meet Don Alonzo. Take care that the dogs arrive well. Commend me to Sir Griffin Markham.

2 pp. XXIV, 83.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [SIR THOMAS EDMONDES.]

1609, Oct. 18. Brussels.—Having received notice by your last letter of the 5th of this inst. that the course of my continual and weekly writings hath been interrupted by the negligence of the Posts in losing, or the malice of our fugitives in intercepting my letters, I have been no less troubled to think upon some means how to discover the abuse, than to revenge the wrong and secure my future correspondence from the like misfortune. My letters have hitherto followed that train which was first invented by yourself and hath proved so safe for the space of 4 years and a half as not one of them hath been known to miscarry. I was confident that using the same men and the same means, they could not want the like speedy conveyance, but finding now that my hopes were deceived, I have both with threats and promises done what I could for drawing the Post of this town to confess whether he had been dealt withal by any man to offer me foul play, intending if I had found any ill answer to have taken it for my advantage and complained thereof to the Archduke. He swore that as he is both very deeply free from corruption in that kind, my letters have not been touched by any man but the Post of Antwerp and himself, protesting that the only cause of this abuse proceedeth from the little respect which those of Antwerp do show to our occasions. The stay of my former letter he imputeth to the ill dealing of the Post of Ypre, who finding that he missed the post of London at Gand under-

took to follow him to Courtriche and there to deliver this letter without fail, but finding his expedition prevented by the sudden departure of the ordinary towards London, he was forced to leave it with the host of the *three flowers de Luce*, at Courtrick to be sent away by the messenger which should come the week following ; for the second he confesseth to be in fault by reason of his late coming to Gand, and asketh pardon and promiseth hereafter to redeem that offence by his care and diligence. I have already written to Mr. Quester to deal with the Messenger of London to attend some reasonable time for the post of Bruxelles at Gand, if the failing of his horse or the foulness of the weather do force him to stay somewhat longer than his accustomed hours, and as soon as Mr. Taxis who is now in the country shall be returned to this place, I will entreat him likewise by a few lines to the Postmaster at Antwerp that he will likewise require him to deal with his couriers to the same effect. And this being as much as I can do until I may hear out of England how my letters have been used upon the way, I will forbear to trouble you with any farther discourse about this matter.

Since my return from Marimont our powder men have employed Bailiffe to the Court, where he hath spent 3 or 4 days, but the cause of his journey being kept very secret, it is rather conjectured than certainly known, that he was sent thither to reply unto the second summons which was given for their departure upon my speech with the Archduke. Owen doth now give it out in favour of his own reputation that he would not stay here if he might, in regard of the continual danger wherein he liveth, and the irresolute coldness which he findeth in the Archduke to punish those attempts which have or may be made upon his person. He is now gone to Macklen to make good cheer with his friends in that town. And Baldwin and Gerrard have taken a new progress to Louvain. It is commonly voiced in that place that they are commanded within 10 or 20 days to withdraw themselves out of these Countries, and in the mean while that they employ their time to make good cheer and take leave of their friends. Little Sicklemore who was Mr. Wilford's confessor, and for his sufficiency may be Vicar of Gotam, told one of his acquaintance this day that the Archd. should make himself culpable of five deadly sins in banishing Father Baldwin from Bruxelles. I do suppose that if he had been pressed to name them, he would have shaped an answer suitable to his position.

In performing of that which I advertised the last week, I have not failed to inform Sec. Prats of Gerrard's being here, and do attend shortly to know by his answer what course the Arch. will take for his remove. Mrs. Vaux who accompanied my Lady Lovell to the Spa, and was destined for a place in the English cloister, hath now after the expence of a great part of her portion, changed her purpose and procured her admission into the Monastery of the descalças.

The Ambr. who was lately employed from the Emperor to the French King arrived yesterday at Marimont, bringing no other answer (as it is said) than that which was formerly delivered to the P[resident] Richardot.

Monsr. Rubiano is also expected here this night to receive the Archduke's resolution upon some difficult points of the treaty, and therewithal it is thought that he hath commission to deal with the Archd. about the Prince of Espinoy his business.

The renown of his Maty.'s gracious usage of strangers hath invited the Count of Hochstraten after he hath taken possession of some land in the United Provinces to make his return by the way of England.

The Marquis of Havré being taken with a burning fever is esteemed for his other infirmity to be irrecoverably sick.

Though we are ignorant of those things which have passed in Cleves since the writing of my last letters by reason that there is no ordinary come from Collen this week, yet we have heard from other places that both the parties do levy men of war, and that the Archd. Leopold discovering the diffidence which is between the other Princes, and playing upon the simplicity of Monsr. de France Ambr. there for this Prince did cause him in his master's name contrary to his former promise, remaining within the bounds of neutrality, to make a protestation this way that as they did not withdraw certain soldiers from his frontier, he would send them away per force. Want of employment here and apprehension to have their pensions reformed doth invite many of our men of war to search for new preferment in the troubled Estate of Cleveland, and amongst the rest I have been told that Sir Tho. Studder is in travail to procure himself entertainment with the A. Leopold, but as I know that the great pay which he draweth in that Prince's service is the only means he hath to live, so I cannot believe that he will remove from this place to follow the other without permission to enjoy his pension here during the time of his stay in Juliers. It is much feared by those which favour the pretensions of the M. of Brandenburg and P. of Neuburg, that as the delays which they use are very tedious and full of irresolution, so they will thereby give a great deal of advantage to the A. Leopold, and breed much prejudice to their own affairs. The States have lately published a placard for the modifying of those impositions which were laid upon the licenses of all merchandise come to Antwerp, but it is imagined that the country shall receive small profit thereby in regard that the Archd. insisting to have free trade upon that river, will not take the like course for the abatement of his customs."

Draft. 4 pp. ; Min. I, 7.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Oct. 9. London.—Sir Francis Wolley, Clerk of the Pipe Office, is dead, and Mr. Jarvis, who was joined in the

Patent with him, is now by right successor in the same which would be worth 500*l.* the year more unto him than he got by it afore. But Sir Francis' executors contest it with him, upon a counterbond of Mr. Jarvis, made since the Patent, whereby he bindeth himself in 1,000*l.* in case Sir F. should leave a boy that he would release the office unto him, or to the executors of his Father's will. They pretend, though he hath left never a child that the Office doth belong to them. The Prince spoken twice yesterday in behalf of Sir Arthur Mannering his Carver, (one of the chief executors) to get him invested of the same, which doth puzzle Mr. Jarvis. Sir F. Wolley made a will of 100,000*l.* bequeathing 20,000 to Sir A. Mannering. There is a report that Sir Francis Verney, who has become also a strong pirate upon the Barbary coast, hath seized the provision of wine coming for the King from Bordeaux.

The Ambrs. of Brandenburg and Neuburg have twice had audience since the K.'s return. De la Boderie is shortly expected here. By letters received from Sir R. Winwood this day his journey to Cleveland seems very uncertain, because, as he says, the K. of France's sending thither is more doubtful. Because in this new course my L. shall undergo much pains, toil and charges, the K. gives him 200*l.* the year with a chamber and diet at the Court, and a waggon to carry his stuff from place to place as the K. shall remove, for he is to keep continually with the K., and from thence keep continual correspondence with my lo. Treasr. His diet shall be in a particular table with the Masters of the Requests and Sir T. Lake, whom my lo. Treasr. had a special care not to scare by this intromission of others. The K. goes to Royston on Saturday and we follow on Monday or Tuesday, for the first entrance into our new task. It is said the Q. will shortly remove back to Hampton Court, because "one of the Pastery" died last week of the plague out of the Court at Whitehall, which hath caused all the Pasterers to be cashiered for a while from thence. Mr. Wake will go by Dunkirk and stay there two or three days. My lo. hath been taken up all this day with Mr. Jarvis' business.

[*Postscript*].—Even now Quester brings your packet of the 1st with accounts of the fleet and of the Moriscos. The last my lord had from Mr. Levinus and caused it to be translated into English for my lo. Treasr.

2 pp. IV, 63.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [SIR THOMAS EDMONDES.]

1609, Oct. 21. Brussels.—Because the return of the Emperor's Ambr. from the French King, the arrival of an extraordinary from Spain (as I have heard) and the coming of the Archduke Leopold (who lodged yesternight at Marimont) do seem to portend some matter of importance, I have thought it my duty, albeit I cannot as yet penetrate to the depth of

their mystery, to advertise you with all diligence of this accident, that having notice thereof from hence and comparing it with those things which are written from other parts, you may be the better able to judge what they intend to do for the succession of Cleveland. The Emperor's Ambr., understanding by the answer of the French King that he continued constant in his former resolution to assist the M. of Brandebourg for the recovery of Juliers in case those of the House of Austria would by violence possess themselves of that which should descend upon the other by right of succession, is gone into Lorraine (as it is said) to entreat the Duke in the name of his Master that if the French King should offer to send any succour to the M. of B. he would not permit them to pass through his country. Monsr. Rubiano arrived here this day about 3 of the clock in the morning and is gone this afternoon to find the Archduke at Marimont. It is not yet known what news he bringeth, but if I can learn anything concerning the same at his return to this town, I will advertise you thereof by the next ordinary, these few lines being sent by the way of Zeland from want of other conveyance."

Draft. 1 p. Min. I, 8.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Oct. 19. London.—I was in the country last week, and Mr. Wake, Mr. Chandler and Mr. Coram and Mr. Monger came to us, and we gave them good entertainment. Your public letter of last week which came by Dunkirk, I sent to the L. Treasr. and I have presented your two other letters of this week, the latter being brought by Balam. I understood by Mr. Quester that the suspicion I had of the miscarrying of your letters is not true, and that the Brussels Post was negligent. But knowing the Gunpowder men to be revengeful to undertake any villainy you should look to the conveyance of your letters. On this subject I had this day long conference with the L. Treasr., who is satisfied with your discreet manner of writing. After arguing with me for what place it was likely that the 12 ships of Dunkirk with the Irish and Spanish Companies in them were to be employed, he willed you to inform yourself of that point, and how the rest of the Irish regiment may, as occasion fall out, be disposed of. You should also be attentive after the business of Cleves. I told him of what you wrote in your private letter that better encouragement might be given to such Irish as make best profession of their duties, but his answer was that they are all so false as they deserve not that valuation which they would pretend for themselves, and he is not inclinable to yield to any extraordinary favour to them, but you may entertain them with good language to make the best use of them you may, and if any of them in particular shall do any such service as may recommend him,

there will be good consideration had of him, but their service must first purchase what they expect. The King is still at Royston and not expected till Alhallowtide when the Queen and household will remove from Hampton Court to Whitehall. Don Alonzo de Piementelli and Don Francisco d'Ibarra are with the Spanish Ambr. at Higate expecting the King's return because he liketh not to be visited where he is. Sir George Carew is arrived. I am told that I shall not be employed to France for 5 or 6 months, and that in the mean time I am likely to have enough business for foreign services. Mr. Edward Jones died yesterday—some say of dropsy—others of a melancholy in regard to the poverty of his estate. All such money as you have laid out for our occasions shall be paid by Mr. Wake.

[*Postscript*].—They will not here believe for that our gunpowder men so long linger about Brussels that it is directly meant to remove them. Sir Thomas Smith is worse since the coming in of the cold weather. I return herewith an answer to Sir Griffin Markham's letter.

Seal. 1½ pp. XXIV, 84.

THOMAS FLOYD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Oct. 19. Blackfriars.—“I have received yours of the 4th of this present by which you more engage my already captivated love and affectionate service. . . . I am to entreat you that if one Mr. Humphrey Lloyde a goldsmith . . . be bold to request your . . . furtherances in some private businesses of his own, you will respect him as my especial friend and kinsman. . . . You shall ever find him ready . . . wherein you may have hereafter such like occasion to employ his industry. Thus daily occurrences may happen which I likewise easily apprehend to make myself more beholding with you. . . . I am glad my cousin Conway hath gained your good conceit which doth much encourage me to further his business, though hitherto by reason of the adjourning of the term and mine own continuance here and in Essex I could do nothing, but I am resolved now upon two letters lately received thence to repair within ten days to the country where I will faithfully to my uttermost solicit his friends and hasten the answer. In the meantime I salute him and wish him to bear patiently for a while. Every man telleth me his matters are, or will be shortly, well ended. Mr. Panton, Baylie, Weymouth and Hassell are returned to England. The first hath been with Sir Thomas Edmondes and given satisfaction (as he told me), went away [*sic*] well satisfied, since he is gone to Wales. The household letter doth intimate it hath been my good fortune to be acquainted with worthy Mrs. Debora, where the more we remembered you in manifestation of our loves, the more she seemed to grieve in a more lively apprehension of your uncomfortable absence. I beseech you excuse my inexcusable forgetfulness to that most worthy knight Sir Gryffin Markham and

assure him the haste to conclude your last letter constrained an "arrupt" and uncivil epilogue . . . I reserve as yet Mr. Devick's letter because we . . . are in daily expectation of his arrival here. Mr. Thetcher received his as soon as he came to London. Mr. Thorys hath written to you and his Mother, the day before his departure to Suffolk, . . . in this packet. . . Remember me most kindly to Mrs. Coranus and her niece. . . Solicit Mr. Thorys to oftener writing. Salute most lovingly the beautiful 'yufrowes' Mumparsons whose commissions I faithfully discharged. . . For this succeeding enumeration I refer to your discretion, only I would not be censured to neglect any or forget Mr. Mumparsons, Mr. Dennis and his son-in-law the young advocate. If you have made acquaintance with him, Mr. Stanihurst, Mr. Rimerius, Mr. Heath and his bedfellow, Mr. Colford and his wife. . . Cap. Kingsman and Mr. Greene and Mr. Fearneseley and the nurse. *Je baise les mains bien humblement à Monsieur de Burruyer et Monsieur de Launey desirant de continuer en leur bonne faveur.* I recommend this answer of the Polack's letter to your convaighance."

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. Misc. II, 103.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Oct. 19. London.—I have your letters of 25th and 26th Sept. by Mr. Wake. Him and the good fellows with him my Lo. did bid to Albins with Mr. Monger on Sunday and Monday last. They now go to Hampshire for 5 or 6 days. They saw Mrs. Trumbull here, and she saw my Lady Edmondes. Yesterday we had her almost all the day, first at dinner at Mr. Monger's, where we were royally entertained with the rest of those gallants, and at supper at Mrs. Carey's where were Mr. More and his wife, Mr. Calvert, and "all the nobility of this house, both male and female, saving my Valentine, who is yet at Fixon[?] with her Mother." My la. came up to see the Countess of Arundel who is lately brought to bed of another son. Mr. Quester brought your packet of the 4th, with a letter of the 12th for me. Sir George Carew arrived yesterday. We may now go within two months, but I think the K. will not "be so precise to furnish again that place, afore they have taken the same order for the furnishing of theirs here which hath been so long empty."

My Lo. was kindly received by the Spanish Ambr. at Highgate with a fair collation. He told him that the Archduke was choosing an Ambr. for this place. But De Groet insists that the K. should not stick with the Archduke on that formality, no more than the K. of Spain doth now with his Maty., his Ambr. being charged here to expect the coming of his successor.

The Government of Briel is conferred on Sir Horatio Vere, notwithstanding Sir Ed. Cecil's solicitations for himself. Sir

R. Winwood writes that he is shortly to go to Cleveland, but I cannot tell whether we shall engage him so soon in that employment, seeing how careful we have been not to embroil ourselves too hastily in those intricate affairs.

Mr. Hotman by letter to me desires correspondence with you as he had with me. He wonders that he has no answer from you, but some of his letters to us we have not had. The enclosed is for him—also one to de Launay, or if he has left, deliver it to Berruyer.

Mr. More has never seen a copy of the last negotiation of the Audiencer's. Mr. Calvert promises to try to get the songs for the virginals. Mrs. Beauvoir likes the trunk you sent. Her cousin Peter Beauvoir is going to Guernsey, for which is no great lamentation here.

I am sorry for Monsr. Corbin's accident. If you have not done so, pray withdraw from him my two books, *les Gentiles Conceptions* and *le Chevalier François*.

Mr. Wood, Pepin's father, left his will as I wrote by my last, but the two brothers have all the papers in their hands, and I think that "poor soul" by Sir John Wood's advice will be content to share and share alike with them.

I would borrow 10*l.* or 20*l.* on the next moneys which shall be made over from hence to you. I will repay you from Paris.

4 pp. IV, 64.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [SIR THOMAS EDMONDES.]

1609, Oct. 25. Brussels.—"When the common bruit had filled all these parts with an expectation that the preparations which these Princes had made for the entertainment of the Archduke Leopold should have been followed with some extraordinary ceremony at the time of his arrival, he deceived the common opinion by the manner of his secret coming and short time of his stay at the Court, for whereas many of the nobility were sent for to go and meet him upon the way, and certain chambers were made ready for his lodging at Beins (whither the Archduke removes to celebrate the feast of All Saints) he came upon Saturday last in post, accompanied only with 5 or 6 gentlemen and some other of his ordinary servants to a monastery called Bon Esperance, not far from the aforesaid place, and after he had saluted the Infanta and conferred with the Archd. for the space of 2 or 3 hours, he departed from thence in the same fashion as he came thither. As this journey of the Archd. Leopold, doth prove a subject of much discourse among this people, so their opinions upon the same are divers and contrary. Some do maintain that it should be about a match for himself, and that he is gone from these countries into France or Spain, and so by that alliance will endeavour to make himself King of the Romans, but others with whose judgment my weak opinion doth rather concur, do affirm that he is returned to Juliers to

assign unto the M. of Brandebourg and Palatine of Neubourg a time and place for a conference between them, which (as I have heard) having been in train before he came from Juliers on his journey towards these Princes. This conceit doth seem to be fortified by the answer which the French King hath made to the Emperor's Ambr. lately employed towards him, which was that if those of the House of Austria should give any assistance to the Archd. Leopold, he would not fail to send his best help to the M. of Brandebourg. And surely considering that these Princes have consulted their case both with France and Spain (for here is a whispering of an extraordinary coming from thence) and that the M. of Brandeb. hath lately made a bridge of boats over the Rhine at Dusseldorp, it is not improbable that they will either enter into a present treaty for the compounding of their difference by fair means, or otherwise attempt some thing by force of arms upon each other whilst their men are fresh, and their possessions not thoroughly established. These Princes bestowed upon the Archd. Leopold at his being at Biens a present of apparel esteemed at 5,000*cr.*, and some do report (but how truly I know not) that he carried with him good sums of money for the payment of his army and the defraying of his other charge at Juliers. It is said that the Emperor's Ambr. hath charge either to go or send to the Duke of Lorraine, and to request him in the name of his Master that if the French K. should send any succour into Cleveland, he would not permit them to pass through his country.

Monsr. de Berny being visited by the M. Spinola in his passage this way between Dunkirk and Biens took occasion to expostulate with him what reason Mons. de Frentz (Ambr. for these Princes with the A. Leopold) might have to carry himself in such manner to the M. of Brandebourg as is expressed in my former letters, and the M. Spinola professing to dislike the course which he had taken in this particular, made answer that he could not believe the said Monsr. de Frentz should be allowed therein by these Princes. The French Ambr. replied that the other had not only delivered those menaces by word of mouth, but had also given them under his hand in writing. It was agreed on between them that the Marquis upon his arrival at the Court should take information of the Archduke's pleasure in that behalf and thereof advertise the French Ambr. by the first commodity. In accomplishment of which promise after he had spoken with the Archduke upon that subject, he sent the Ambr. this answer, that the Archd. was resolved not to be the first author of any hostility or violent course, which speech as the Ambr. doth find to be very much dissonant from the utterance of the M. who desireth nothing more than to withdraw himself from hence for fear of being engaged with a new war. So he doth interpret it to imply some new warning to their friends' designs,

which aimed at no other end than to maintain the peace in their own Province, and to win over the Cath. Princes of Germany who will by no means allow the raising of civil war in any part of the Empire.

We understand by Monsr. Rubiano that both the parties are content to blanch all further dispute about the opening of the river of Antwerp in assurance that after a while these Princes will either be drawn to make such provisional accommodation of their licences as the States have done, or else that the States finding the inconvenience of sending their commodities into the ports of Flanders, will leave it open of their own accord. They have likewise found means to accommodate their difference about the confiscations, so that now there remaineth no more question between them than only for the matter of the limits, the difficulty whereof doth consist in the possession of certain villages belonging to the country of Twent wherein both the parties do claim an interest, the Archduke for that they depend of Oldenzele, and the States because they possessed them at the time of the treaty, in which particular those of Friesland do make no less opposition to the demand of these Princes than those of Zeland had formerly done to the opening of the river of Schelde. And because the Roman Religion is exercised in most of the said villages, they have found it expedient to reserve the matter to the sentence of the French King, and to that effect they are now in treaty with the Nuncio here to write unto the Nuncio in France that he may gain the King upon pretence of Religion to give sentence in favour of the Archduke. It will now shortly appear what may be done in the matter between the Prince of Espinoy and the Prince of Ligne, for Monsr. Rubiano having commission to acquaint the Archduke that the States will not conclude the treaty until that point be cleared, and Monsr. de Preaux being yesterday gone to the Court to solicit for expedition, the controversy cannot be of any long dependance. To welcome the Great Duchesses of Cleves, Lorraine and Brunswick who are expected in pilgrimage at Sichem this week, the Archduke hath sent Monsr. d' Andelot, one of his Maîtres d' Hotel and his Dispensero Mayor to defray their charge during their stay in that place, and it is thought that the Archdukes themselves do purpose to meet them at Louvain and to feast them in their return homewards.

The Marquis of Guadaleste who is very much interested in the banishment of the Moriscoes out of Valencia by reason that the greatest part of his lands were inhabited by those people, hath sent his Lady into Spain to find him new tenants and to employ her best endeavours to procure his revocation.

Since the publication of this Placard which the States have lately invented for the moderating of their Licenses, these Princes have by the Ministers made an offer to compound with their provinces for the abolition of all impositions laid

upon foreign commodities. And here is a speech that they are also in hand to raise the customs upon all their merchandises which shall be transported from hence into foreign countries, ascribing the reason of these proceedings as well to their desire of encouraging strangers to come and trade with them, as to meet with the practice of the States who furnishing themselves with many materials from these countries for the making of their manufactures, do also endeavour to draw their workmen from hence to increase the means of their traffic.

Here is not as yet any certainty how the Archduke will dispose of P[re]s. Richardot's place, but some men take it upon themselves to prophesy that he is resolved to divide it into four parts, that is to say between two of the Clergy, and two laymen. For the Clergy they name the Archb. of Macklen, and the Abbot of Arras, and for the laymen Monsr. de Salinas and Mr. Pecquius.

Draft. 4½ pp. ; Min. I. 9. [Stowe M.S.S. Vol. CLXXI fol. 179.]

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [SIR THOMAS EDMONDES.]

1609, Nov. 1. Brussels.—“Since I received your last letter of Oct. 19, I have not failed to do the uttermost of my endeavour for the discovering of the intentions which these men had in sending away the late fleet at Dunkirk, and for any thing that my weak sight can as yet discern, they had no other design for the present than only to transport those ships which were of no use here to the port of Farroll to be there employed as the King of Spain should appoint. Which conceit of mine (as it is not without some probable ground of reason) so I will acquaint you that the argument which the more judicious sort of men here do use to fortify the same, proceedeth from the manner of arming and victualling of the said ships, being esteemed rather meet for a defensive than an offensive war, together with the quality of their Commander, called Ortuno d' Orliza, who is but a Provedor, and (as I have heard) unlikely either for his birth or experience to have the managing of any great action. If it be demanded why they made use of Irish rather than of any other nation, to man the said fleet, they answer that all their Almaines saving 3 Companies are cast, that they have retained no more Wallons than only those which serve in the Band of Ordnance and garrisons of their frontier towns, that all the Italians are in Friesland, and the Spaniards in the citadels, so that they had not any other people in their service who were so fit for that expedition as the Irish who were sent rather to defend those vessels from the pirates and to secure those in defence of the pilots and mariners which govern the said ships (being for a great part Hollanders) than to maintain any great fight at the Seas. They have spread a bruit underhand that the Irish shall be remitted hither to the rest of that regiment, but the Colonel being distasted with

the Archduke's carriage towards him, did promise some of his favourites before his departure from hence that he would employ his credit in Spain to have the whole regiment called thither. And as far as I can see, if the King of Spain have a purpose to enterprise anything upon the realm of Ireland, he will and may do it more commodiously from the coast of Spain than the ports of Flanders. Those insolent, brainsick people, nothing weighing the nature of Tyrone's treasons, do now maintain that seeing their Colonel was never in action against our State, his Maty. cannot refuse to give him entrance upon those lands which were his Father's whensoever he shall demand them at his Maty.'s hands by way of justice. The Archd. whether it were upon some new directions from Spain, or for some other considerations concerning the present estate of his affairs, retained the Spaniards here which should have been employed in the said 12 ships, and sent no more but 150 of the Irish. What they will do with these men and ships at Farroll, it is here very hard to be learned, because it is only known to the Archduke and some few of his Council. But it is a matter not unworthy your labour to take knowledge that they have elected [the] Governor of Dunkirk to be Pilot General of that fleet who for the long time that he lived in Southampton is very well experienced upon the English, and not unskilled of the Irish coasts. It is not yet known what they purpose to do with the rest of the Irish regiment, but in all appearance it is to be thought that they will not alter the present state of the same here. Nevertheless knowing their good disposition which wanteth nothing but means to set their matter at work, I will be as watchful as I can that there may not be any change in their present conditions without the knowledge of our State.

In the matter of Cleveland there is little alteration since the writing of my last letters unto you, saving only that the Pretendants on both sides have yielded to a conference, the PP. at Dusseldorp longing much for the arrival of Sir R. Winwood and Monsr. Bongars who are now expected there every day. And if this conference do not take effect, their troops are lodged so near together as they want but a little occasion to set all that country in combustion. These Princes (as I am credibly informed) have sent upon Wednesday last Monsr. de Roleghem, Captain of the fort of Ordam and commander of one of the bands of Ordnance and Monsr. Wetts Captain of the Pearl sconce to march with their companies towards the confines of Cleveland. And although this report be seconded by a certain rumour that 3 companies of those Spaniards which are in the citadel of Antwerp, and some others out of the Castle of Gand, are to be sent down thither, yet for my part, balancing the disposition of those Princes with their present wants, I do constantly believe that the one is done to prevent disorder upon their frontiers,

the other to maintain the reputation of their State, and both of them to countenance the Archduke Leopold, rather than to break their truce which was made with so much difficulty and for so small a cause to run themselves into any new war, as dependeth upon uncertain events. As these men do not play upon any other advantage so much as upon the diffidence which they see to reign between the Princes at Dusseldorp, so for the blowing of that coal, they do not make dainty to profess that both in regard of the affinity between their religion and that of the P. of Neubourg, and his lesser means to offend they do carry much greater affection to his pretentions than to those of the other Prince, whom they learn to be a Calvinist. To countervail this action of theirs they do sow a report among this people that Ct. Henry of Nassau is lately gone towards Cleveland, and that the States have sent 6 pieces of cannon to Meurs and great quantity of arms to the Marq. of Brandebourg.

Monsr. Rubiano by the appointment of the Archduke returned to this town upon Sunday last, and is not to go towards Holland until the end of this week. In the mean while he spendeth his time in consulting with his colleagues of the Finances about the resolutions which they are to undergo in the difficulties of the Treaty, and the Greffier Mase, as I hear, is to accompany him at his return into Holland. The Deputies of the States of Flanders returned yesterday from Marimont since which time I have not had the commodity to take particular information of the cause of their journey, but it is conjectured that they were sent both to acquaint the Archd. what the Provinces had resolved to do concerning the moneys whereof he had made a former demand, and to make use of the same occasion to treat with him about the abrogating or moderation of the licenses, and other new impositions. Gand being vacant by reason of the death of the late B[ishop] of that place, the Archd. hath conferred that dignity upon Monr. Maes the Bishop of Ipre. And because the Commissary General of the Franciscans F. Nayen was sent for to the Court in all diligence upon Friday last, it was conceived here that he should either have been made Bishop of Ipre, or sent to assist the Archd. Leopold in the intended conference at Cullen.

Though I make no doubt that you are already furnished with a cargazon of the last Indies fleet from Sir Charles Cornwallis, who by this time is held to be arrived in England, yet having received a copy thereof from my friends here, and of the K. of Sp. order for the proscribing of the Moriscoes in Valentia, I presume to offer them to your good acceptance. It hath been assured me by our merchants at Antwerp that Ward the pirate hath taken one of the Indies fleet near Cadiz esteemed to be worth 200,000 *cr.* And it is bruited in these parts that Danser the rover is either sent for by the States, or arrived already in Zeland.

Baldwin and Gerrard (as they have given it out) are

lately retired to Louvain, and although by reason of their lingering hereabouts, I have reason to jump with you in the same opinion, that it is to be feared they will find means to alter the Archduke's resolution for their banishment from hence, yet because I know that they are in hand to draw in some moneys of theirs which are at interest, and do affirm themselves that they will not stay long in these countries if they might, I am in good hope that it is rather the Archduke's constancy than their own wills which doth send them away. Such are the delays and irresolutions of this Court as notwithstanding the earnest and importunate solicitations of Monsr. de Preaux, to have the Archduke's answer concerning the Prince of Espinoy's business, he is now once again after many fruitless journeys and the expense of 2 months' time, remitted hither to attend the Archduke's pleasure for 8 or 10 days longer.

Your long experience of this place will easily invite your judgment to conceive that this Prince wanting the accustomed help of the P[resident] Richardot, and having no man here from whom he may derive any assistance or counsel, saving only the M. Spinola and the Sec. Pratts, it is no great wonder if he be very much distracted by the deluge of businesses which fall upon his shoulders, both for considering the treaty in Holland and Cleves, and the directing of the important affairs of his own countries. And although the A. Leopold by all means strives to conceal the place whither he is retired at his departure from Bon Esperance, it is nevertheless collected by the continual posting between Marimont and Liege that he lieth thereabouts in expectation of an answer from Spain whether he shall yield to a composition for the rendering of Juliers, or engage himself for their sake into a quarrel with the Princes of Germany. The A. Albert hath professed to Mons. de Preaux that for the declining of those jealousies which will result out of his kinsman's coming hither, he desired him to stay at Juliers, but could not prevail therein by reason he was upon the way towards Bens before he could receive his dehortation. Don Balt. de Cuniga is much taxed for the precipitating of the Archd. Leopold into this action of Cleves, and it is now avouched here that his undertaking spirit hath been the only author of all this trouble.

[*Postscript*].—Since I had finished this letter I have understood for a truth that Monsieur de Rolighem and the other abovesaid are not gone towards Cleveland as was first imagined, but are sent to Bolduc to secure that place, which having made suit to be eased of their garrison by reason of the truce is not only refused that grace, but so oppressed by the increase hereof as being grave discontent, the Governor was afraid they would have thrust him from thence by force of arms."

Draft. 5½ pp. Min. 1, 10. [Stowe MSS. Vol. CLXXI, fol. 182.]

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Oct. 25. The Hague.—I have yours of 6th. Robiano's relation will prove how troublesome it is to deal with a commonwealth of sundry Provinces who each have their own peculiar regards.

If Leopold's means were answerable to his opportunities, he might greatly trouble the Pretenders. All which proceedeth from the French King's strange courses, whereby the first-intended proceeding is altogether stayed, and may perhaps be utterly dashed, for my Lo. may not stir to Dusseldorp unless he likewise send. The Embdeners still hold Aurick as a pledge of the Count's conforming to the Treaty and to get better conditions. The States mean them to restore everything, and my Lo. by order from the King, will prosecute the matter roundly. The Barbary Ambr. is gone.

1½ pp. xxii, 7.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Oct. 25. London.—In yours of Sept. 20 I found Sir Tho. Studder's demand to have Capt. Prowd's bill of 5*l*. redelivered, because the money was paid. I cannot believe it.

Yesternight I received a letter from my Lo. Ambr. [Winwood] saying nothing of his journey to Düsseldorf. The French *commencent tirer la main hors du sac*, and are loth to go.

There is dead at the Hague Monsr. Van Zanten, of the High Council, a most honest man, and my Lord's nearest friend there. Also Monsr. Rooke of Deventer.

There is an Ambr. lieger with the States from the K. of Morocco. The States have resumed into their hands all pensions granted to officers and soldiers.

Sir Geo. Carew and Sir Ch. Cornwallis are arrived, the one fat in body, and the other as well fleshed in purse. The King comes on Saturday only for the Lo. Mayor's ceremonies (which are this year extraordinary) and will be gone again. The Council dine all at the Guildhall. That honour of late hath been denied the City because of the sickness. My cousin Geo. Calvert hath by my lord's private intention gotten the Signet Office. He will soon be an auricular Minister at Court. His wife is failing. There are not many such women.

Mademoiselle D.D.[?] was here two days. Mr. Beaulieu invited Mr. Sanford, Mrs. Devick, Mr. More and his [wife?] Mr. Floud and Mr. Sherborne to supper at Mrs. Catley's [?].

My Lo. Mayor hath written to the Turkey merchants, summoning them to the French freedom, as many as will pay 3*l*. Many have given in their names.

I have sent 15 miles for virginal lessons to a gentlewoman who plays singularly well.

Sir Tho. Campbell is Lo. Mayor again this year. John

Jolthead, being sometime since out of his shrievalty, William Coxecombe, a bountiful fellow, is now to succeed him. You know whom I mean.

Holograph. 3 pp. XIV, 32.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Oct. 26. London.—I have your two letters of the 18th, one by Peter Greene, Sir Gr. Markham's man. Mr. Wake and his good fellows came back from Hampshire yesterday. I have also Sir Gr. Markham's letter to his mother. All your commissions shall be sent by Mr. Wake. Captn. Tirewith is come over and was with me on Sunday, but told me nothing of the tragical accident of his departure from Antwerp, which I heard by "Peter Greene, who had an excellent grace in the relating of the tale, and fattened by the way in the ruminating of it." Yesterday we had another Peter here, whom we did not expect, Col. Patton's coachman, who came on Sunday with some coach horses for my lord Humes, which he saith are in as good plight as at his parting from Brussels. This day he expects Captn. Tyrie from Royston to take them over. Thus much you may tell Col. Patton. I have *le Chevalier François* from Monsr. Corbin who by his unthankful usage of you and me for as much as concerneth my other books hath altered my compassion for him.

Sir Charles Cornwallis is returned, he and all his men in their Spanish ruffs. He has been sent back without any blessing from thence, a matter which your letter somewhat cleareth. Sir G. Carew's present in France was only 1,400oz. of gold plate, not esteemed above 2,000 *cr.* This was delivered with an excuse from de Rosny that he could not do more *à cause de la consequence*. To his wife was besides jewels presented of the value of 3,000 *cr.* After "that long preparing and rigging of our ship for . . . France, the wind is upon the sudden turned, our sails stricken down, and we stopped in the haven, not, as I hope, for a worse employment," a special choice having been made of my lord "by our great Apollo to be his substitute for foreign affairs, which will I hope in time prove no worse than the absolute place of a Secretary of State." There have been "great agitations" at the first, but by the advice of his friends, my lord places himself in the said L.'s hands.

This you must keep to yourself, but Carew hath written to Mr. Beecher for the discharge of the house taken for him in Paris. The King is expected on Saturday to honour with his presence my Lord Mayor's triumph. Sanford, Flood, Beauvoir, Captn. Bruce, and Cotgrave salute you. Mrs. Wolley is now at Albins and her sister at Newington. My lord just come in from Albins.

3 pp. IV, 65.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [SIR THOMAS EDMONDES.]

1609, Nov. 8. Brussels.—"Such is the barrenness of occurrents in this town by reason of these Princes' absence

who are still at Marimont, and the tediousness of the Spaniards, who keeping their accustomed gravity, hold all things here in suspense, as I was resolved for want of a convenient matter, to have kept silence this week, if the advertisements of Cleves and the proceedings of our fugitives, had not given me unexpected cause to continue the former course of my writing. It may please you therefore to understand that these men being informed by letters of Oct. 29 of the Prince of Anhalt's arrival at Dusseldorp, do begin to apprehend that his presence and sufficiency may not only be profitable to the M. of Brandebourg, but likewise in some measure prove hurtful to the projects of the Archd. Leopold. The said letters do also report that the conference lately begun at Cullen between the Deputies of both the said Princes, could take no effect in regard of the difficulties which they found to satisfy the two first demands of the M. of Brandebourg, who refused to treat of any other matter till the Archd. Leopold first renounced all further claim to those countries which are held by the said Marq. and should moreover have made surrender of those castles which he keepeth in the Duchy of Juliers. As soon as the P. of Anhalt hath taken information of the present estate of Cleveland and discovered what course is to be held for the compounding of that quarrel, it is said that he is to make his present return into Germany to assist at the Duke of Wirtemberg's wedding who is shortly to be married to the M. of Brandebourg's sister. Monsr. Palan, Lieutenant-General of the cavalry to the M. of Brandebourg, was taken in his own castle not long since and carried prisoner to Juliers; some report that he was surprised by a stratagem, and others accuse him to have played the Sinon.

"Concerning our fugitives, whose malice doth never sleep, I have been informed that Holthby the Provincial of the Jesuits, having substituted one Johnes to supply his place in England during the time of his absence, is lately come over hither, where he travelleth up and down the country, in one place calling himself Father Anthony and in another Fa. Constable. He professeth to come over for the making of a peace among the turbulent spirits of our nation, but those which know his constitution, do report that he is possessed with as much passion and as many violent humours as any of the rest. It is conceived that when he hath taken accompt of those moneys which were left in trust with Baldwin, he may peradventure be commanded to stay here, and succeed the other in his charge, for it is now known to the world that the Provincial of this Society having lately been at Louvain about some other business, was visited by Baldwin and Gerrard who took their leave of him as being ready to quit this country, but (I fear) not to change their vipers' skins.

The convent of the Engl. Jesuits at Louvain is esteemed to contain some 28 or 30 persons, so much do these vermin increase as in the space of two years they have almost tripled their

first number. And the Cloister in that town wherein our Nuns were heretofore lodged, being now grown too little for their company which may consist of 25 or thereabouts, it is abandoned to their fellows of this nation and they placed in a monastery apart, but whether it be for their own devotion or to content the Jesuits *nondum constat*. Here is a bruit dispersed among our countrymen which live in these parts that Baldwin received such a yearly contribution from the Catholics of England towards the maintenance of the Seminaries (as they term them) to be employed [*ad*] *pious usus* as did come to 7,000 sterling. These Princes to relieve the English College at Douay, which is very much indebted, have bestowed upon it a *librança* of 4,000 'philips.'

Harington, the Franciscan friar, made a journey hither of purpose (as I have heard) to procure himself the superintendency of the new erected monastery of Poor Clares near Graveling, and perceiving himself to be frustrated of his hopes by the ambition of the Jesuits who engross all for their own particular, is said to be so much discontented with their avarice, as he hath professed from henceforth to renounce all future conversation with that fraternity and to turn himself to their adversaries.

At my last speech with the French Ambr. resident in this place, he told me that by letters of the 3rd inst. he had been advertised out of France that Monsr. Pecquius, having received commandment from these Princes to excuse all matters of jealousy which may arise from interviews between themselves and the Archd. Leopold, he did in the absence of the French King make his repair to Monsr. de Villeroy and endeavoured by many arguments to prove that the said interview did not proceed from the will of this Prince (who avoiding to give any cause of suspicion to his neighbours, had discarded the same) but from an ardent desire which had inflamed the Archd. Leopold to come and visit the Infanta, who being so near the place of his abode, he could do no less than engage himself into the journey. And when she allowed that the succession of Cleves and Juliers was a matter of so small consequence as it did not merit that either the French King or the King of Spain should have anything to do therein, but rather that it befitted them to let the Germans try it out among themselves; it was answered by Monsr. de Villeroy in the name of his Master that on the contrary it was an accident of great importance, so nearly concerning his own honour, the good of his state and the tranquillity of Christendom as he would and can do no less than set up his crest to defend the title of the M. of Brandebourg and P. of Neuburg his confederates and allies, which he knew to be founded upon equity and justice. And the said Ambr. added hereunto that he had commission from the French King to deliver as much unto the Archd. himself or any of his Ministers when they should have occasion to deal with him upon that subject.

"Lowe the priest who was lately banished out of England for concealing those lewd books which were found in the Venetian Ambr. his house at London, is lately come to this town professing to be no less sorrowful for his being prescribed out of that country than grieved with the rigour of that punishment which was inflicted upon him by the said Ambr."

Draft. 4 pp. Min. I, 11.

1609, Nov. 9. Prague.—Proclamation of Rudolph II against the Possessors.

French translation. 8½ pp. Misc. II, 105.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Nov. 1. Düsseldorf.—I hear Carew has left Paris well satisfied with their Majesties. We daily expect Bongars from France and Winwood from Holland, and it is time they were here, for if the *pourparlers* between Leopold's people and these Princes come to nothing their troops are so near that a trifle may start the fire in earnest. The Ct. of Zollern has had no better reception in France than the late Richardot, and is much annoyed. The Counts of Solmes left on Oct. 24 for England. There is talk of money for Leopold from Spain and even from Florence. When you write to Monsr. Beaulieu, tell him anything of importance.

Seal. ¾ p. *French.* XXVII, 24.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

160⁹/₁₀ March 1. Flushing.—I received yours of Feb. 23 on 27th of the same, and the books of Belin which I sent to Sir Tho. Edmunds. I have of late played the truant in writing to you, but I have had the handling of a business 4 or 5 days together this last week. The States are making ready to send Ambassadors to our King and France. That King by his Ambass. in the Hague solicits earnestly their speedy departure to him. His conclusions will be taken for this great war intended out of these people's answer to overtures made by him by those Ambassadors. He inviteth them much more earnestly to revive the war than (as it yet seemeth) they may judge it may stand with their good to yield unto; notwithstanding if he will press them thereunto, they will give him contentment therein, but they will first see himself declare himself, I mean that he attack the King of Spain with his own army in some special parts of his dominions. I hear that he hath promised he will, and to that end, it is said, he hath sent 45 pieces of cannon and 6,000 Switzers unto the Duke of Savoy to begin the war for that Duke, against the K. of Spain in his pretention unto the Duchy of Milan. I hear that the Archduke Leopold hath withdrawn himself from the war of Juliers, and that some other shall take the charge thereof,

but who that is I cannot hear. I begin to think of the Duke of Saxe. The King of Spain might attend [*sic*] to put such a Spanish trick upon him, whereby I mean by that duds [*i.e.* duke's] pretention, to give a better sound to the mouth of his justness in undertaking that war in defence of the oppressed. Our dread Sovereign is fully resolved to assist these Princes in that war, and I hear that he will with far greater forces assist them than is yet destined unto them, if their occasions require it. If we may make any certain judgment of further events by the present outward face of this great business, the war against the K. of Spain and the House of Austria doth but now begin. My kinsman, Mr. Throckmorton, is in haste to come towards you, and the passage is ready to depart. In a day or two I will write again.

Holograph. 2 pp. xxxix, 1.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Nov. 5. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of Oct. 23. I think I told you that these Princes, seeing Leopold arming, took the defensive and levied 1,200 horse and 4,000 foot, slowly it is true, but they are now crossing the Juliers river [Roer ?] to secure the weak or doubtful places, or take the field if need be, it being thought that if their adversary is not better supported, he is too weak to do much. Neutral Nobles press on the Cologne Conference, where the Co-adjutor has promised to send his deputies. The Princes' Envoys here will only take part if they see their way better. You may know the real idea, whether it is serious, or to gain time, or to deceive, for you know our "parties" are half Spanish, and never to be trusted. Leopold is said to be in Brussels. You need only address, as Beaulieu did, to care of Bilderbeck, Strasburgergasse, Cologne, and not to the French Ambr. Let me know how to address you, and [*in English*] "Let not our Ambr. know that we have such correspondence. *Si vous pouriez scavoir au vray* the sums of money and other assistance that your Princes have given to our party here, *vous m'obligerez.*" Captain Turner is not yet back from Holland. I will keep your letter for him. He is extremely suspect here.

I wrote to you three days ago to the care of Monsr. de Berny. The Brandenburg Ambr. is much pleased with the good answer of your Master, but [*in English*] truly your people is scant worth your favour.

1 p. *Mainly French.* xxvii, 25.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Nov. 9. Düsseldorf.—I have given your letter to Capt. Turner who is back from the Hague, and says that Winwood will not come unless the French Ambr. is here, without whom he will not treat with these Princes, your King desiring to act

with the French King. Two days ago Anhalt arrived, at the request of the Elector Palatine to concert with these Princes, and decide on joint action. He goes on to Stutgard for the marriage of the D. of Wirtemberg with the El. of Brandenburg's sister. The Archduke Leopold is back at Juliers, and we would learn from you for certain what places he has visited in the last week or 10 days, and the truth about the arrival of the Spanish fleet.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French.* XXVII, 27.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Nov. 2. Blackfriars.—I now have your letter of 18th Oct. and likewise your other of the 12th with both which I presently acquainted my L. Treasr. who gives good allowance of your diligence. I have moved him that you may henceforth address your letters to himself, and after they come to his hands I am to have a sight of them. If you need to write privately to me recommend them to Mr. Quester to be conveyed to me. I have moved his L. for a warrant for the future payment of your entertainment, because the two months are now expired for which you received your former pay, and direction has so been given. My L. Treasr. making it known to me that for the trial he has had he could be content to repose a greater confidence in me than in any other employed in like service, made me offer that if I would give over the employment of France, which he termed a casual service, he would settle me about the King as his substitute for foreign affairs, which should give me such an interest in his Maty's and his own particular favour as I should have means to assure myself of a good fortune. I will confess that I was at the first much distracted about the acceptance of this motion, because I did rather affect to improve my merit by the course which I had begun and was unwilling to enthrall myself to a new kind of such continual and painful attendance as this other service would require, but in the end because his L. doth nobly assure me that he doth intend it for my good, and the advice of my friends concurring also strongly, I have humbly submitted myself to accept. I think that ere it be many days a resolution will be taken with the King, but as yet the matter is secret. It is meant presently to help me with a pension in attending that some other thing may be found out, and there shall be a diet specially erected for me in Court, but therein is also to be joined Sir Thomas Lake and the Master of the Requests. Besides there shall be appointed a lodging in Court between Sir T. L. and me, because he is always to attend the King for home business, which I am to do for foreign affairs. The assurances are many that I shall be "respectively" and kindly dealt withal, and I hope, though at the first it will breed me more pains, that I shall receive good benefit and comfort, and as it is a place that will make me much respected at home,

so it will afford me the means to do many courtesies for my friends. There have been good means made to put Sir George Carew into this employment, but his L. affections rather inclined to me. The King came hither from Royston on Monday last, and intendeth not to stay longer than till the end of next week, and I fear that I shall then be forced to follow him thither. He hath given audience to Don Alonso de Pimentelli, and is further to give audience to the Count of Solmes, Ambr. of the Marquis of Brandenbourg, and to another from the Duke of Saxe. The matter of the prohibitions is again on foot, but the King will not now spend any time in it. The controversy between Sir John Kennedy and his lady concerning the nullity of their marriage, and the right of the lease of Barnelmes which is claimed by the lady from Sir John hath bred many hearings before the Lords, and is found so entangled a business as they know not what order to take thereon. The great suit between Viscount Lisle and the L. Barkeley is compounded by the mediation of friends, Lord Barkeley paying the other 8,500*l*. I send two letters—one to the Count of Broué, the other to Dr. Andrea in answer to theirs lately received from you. To Monsr. Pratz I think it not needful now to write, because his letter was in answer of mine*, but I pray you acknowledge many thanks to him for his readiness to pleasure me in all occasions. I did not signify in my last letter that Mr. Levinus did not think it needful that you should write to thank my L. Treasr. for your entertainment. Mr. Wake will not depart before next week to whom all reckonings for money matters shall be paid, and I will provide something for Monsr. Marchant. Yours of 25 Oct. has just come in by the ordinary and a quarter of an hour after your other sent by Flushing.

Seal. 3½ pp. XXIV, 85.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Nov. 2. London.—The glory of my L. Mayor's solemnities was much darkened by rain. It was the opening of term and the day of the K. and Q.'s arrival at Whitehall. Sir G. Carew and Sir Ch. Cornwallis are yet to resign their Lordships into his hands. Don Alonzo de Pimentel and the rest of the Spanish gallants that came with the latter are stayed for his Maty's return. The two Counts of Solmes arrived last week and will press the K. to declare himself for their Masters. My Lo. Treasr. hath not yet spoke to the K. about my lo., but has appointed my lo. to be with him at 8 this morning. Herewith are letters from my lo. to the Count of Bruay and to Dr. Andrew Trevisi in answer to theirs and from my la. to the Princess of Ligne and the Marquise of Guadalosta with a phial of Holy Water for the latter. Your letters have given great satisfaction to my lo. Treasr.

* See p. 147 above.

My lo. tore up as nothing worth the *Audiencer's last negociation*. Mr. Quester now brings in yours of 25th Oct. He says that de la Boderie is certain to come back. I will recommend your oysters to Mr. Houblon. The merchants are about to make a composition with the K. and give him 6*d.* upon a pound of all the pepper which came out of the Indies so that he will hinder the bringing of any other into the kingdom.

[*Postscript*].—By my lord's return from the Court I learn the resolution is confirmed, tho' the K. hath not spoken. He goes to Royston again within this sennight. The enclosed is for Sir Anth. Shirley.

Seal. 3 pp. IV, 66.

JOHN CHANDLER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Nov. 13. Antwerp.—You will have heard from Sir T. Edmondes and from Mr. Beaulieu how the State hath altered their former resolution in sending him Ambr. for France, destinating him for another employment, though I apprehend that this kind of employment will make a fair instep to a better fortune. This doth comprehend your farther preferment. I understand you have given so good satisfaction unto our little great one since the time of your residence for the business of this State. *Perge igitur mi Domine.*

Holograph. 1 p. XIX, 16.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [SIR THOMAS EDMONDES.]

1609, Nov. 15. Brussels.—“Although it is now commonly believed in these parts, in regard of the sum of 1,000 *cr.* which hath been lately remitted from Antwerp to one Owen a Jesuit at Rome, that Baldwin and Gerrard the Powder Traitors are departed from hence towards Italy, yet I have been told that Owen upon the receipt of some letters from Spain, doth begin to take heart at ‘grasse,’ and to vaunt among his favourites that in despite of all his enemies he will remain here during his own pleasure. We shall see upon the Archduke's return to this town (which as it is said will be in the end of this week) whether it be only a copy of his countenance to maintain his reputation among his friends, or a change of the former resolutions of this Prince, for upon his arrival here I will not fail to solicit his Ministers to give me information of the truth of this local report and of the course which he purposeth to take for the satisfying of his promise to the King. Our Roman Catholics which are resident hereabouts do report that the Pope to manifest his dislike of that profane libel which is entitled *Pruritanus*, hath forbidden the reading thereof to all his obedient children upon pain of excommunication, and being also much displeased with Card. Bellermin for the provoking of his Maty. to write, by his *Tortus*, hath enjoined him and all others (notwithstanding the assurance which was

brought us by the last ordinary that his reply was upon the press) upon pain of his indignation [not] to publish or write any answer unto his Maty.'s book without the knowledge and special direction of the See Apostolical.

"The difficulty of settling an indifferent course of trade between these countries and the United Provinces is found to be so great as they have been forced for the accommodating of the same to hold divers conferences with the Magistrate of Antwerp and the States of Flanders, by which occasion Monsieur Rubiano hath been stayed here even until this present day, but it is now resolved to send him into Holland with some new propositions which are said to be of so much equity and reason, as being refused by the States, the commissioners of the Archduke are commanded to require an authentical note thereof for the justifying of his proceedings towards all other Christian Princes.

"Such is the liberty which the Protestants of Antwerp do assume unto themselves since the making of the truce as they do every Sunday repair to the sermons at Lillo in great numbers. And whereas about a fortnight past those which came from the said place were disturbed at their landing on the common wharf by a concourse of tumultuous people who (as it is supposed) were animated against them by the seditious Jesuits, for want of other means to revenge this injury, some of them in the night following made such a volley of stone shot against the image of Our Lady, which standeth over the gate of their Collège in the English house as the right arm of the said image was clean broken down and the rest of the body somewhat battered, to the scandal of that hypocritical society and the offence of their superstitious adherents.

The Span. Ambr., the M. Spinola and Don R. de Lasso arrived at this town upon Friday last, as precursors of the Archdukes' coming. It will now shortly appear what they are determined to do about the long expected reformation, for it is reported that these men are come hither to consult with the rest of the officers of the army, and take order as shall be agreeable to their former instructions. In the business of Cleves and Juliers there is so little alteration since the writing of my last unto you, as I was resolved to have kept silence on that point for this time, but our letters of this week from Cullen and Dusseldorp advertising that the Deputies of both the parties have resumed the former treaty, I thought it my duty to acquaint you that however (from ought I can learn) there is very little hope of agreement between the M. of Brandebourg and the Archd. Leopold. And although I have been credibly informed by one of my acquaintance who holdeth correspondency with Russenbourg, the Governor of Juliers, that the A. Leopold payeth so slackly as he is already in arrears with his men for two months' entertainment, yet I am assured by divers of our nation that Colonel Jacomo Fran^{co}. doth go about to procure for himself

the command of a regiment to serve in those wars, Sir Thomas Studder, as I wrote before, and divers others of our fugitives, seeking also by the uncertain hopes of a like preferment to underprop the decays of their necessities and penurious fortunes. To palliate the dishonour which is cast upon Monsr. Palan for the betraying of the castle whereof he had the command, it is said that he sold the same to the Arch. Leopold for the sum of 13,000 rix dollars. It is now certainly known that the Elector of Cullen is at Rome to negotiate with the Pope [the] making of a league among the Catholic Princes of Germany, and for the affording of some assistance to the A. Leopold. But those which know the avaricious condition of that See are of opinion that beside Bulls and beads he is not like to obtain any other succour at those hands which are always open to take, but ever shut to give. When I shall receive confirmation of a bruit which is current at Antwerp of the remitting of 20,000*l.* sterling from thence to the Spanish Ambr. in England about some 15 days since I will not forget to write more at large unto you upon that subject."

Draft. 3 pp. Min. I, 12.

————— to —————

1609, Nov. 17. London.—Our King saith that he would advise them the sooner the better to procure a meeting of their friends and confederates, and advise what was fittest to be done in the business, that in the meantime, winter being not fit for any undertakings, that they should lose no time, and that his Maty. would send his Ambr. to assist in that meeting, and if matters by arbitration or other course of right could not be determined, then they might proportion with their friends what forces might be raised of themselves, and what they would demand of his Maty. ; that for his own part having holpen lately to put out a little fire, he would not be condemned to be too forward to kindle a greater, as this in appearance would be provoking the German Catholic Princes to join their forces, but thus much his Maty. saith, that if before matters may be determined, the Emperor or any of the House of Austria, or any other whosoever, shall go about to thrust the Princes out of the possession, that then his Maty., never examining what their titles are one way or other, will assist those Princes to keep their possessions.

Extract. 1 p. Min. I, 13.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Nov. 22. Cologne at Mr. Bilderbeck's in Strasburger-gasse.—I have just had yours of 16th. I am just arrived here for 5 or 6 days. This Conference has only been enforced on these Princes to gain time. Leopold says he must refer their demands to the emperor and the Co-adjutr. adds that if they

agree to disband their troops, he will induce Leopold to do the like. They are playing with them. Ct. John of Nassau, father-in-law of the Landgrave Maurice, arrived at Düsseldorf 3 days ago to advise the Princes pending Anhalt's return, who has promised to undertake the management of their matter, after consulting with the Princes of the German Union, who have an Assembly at Swabish Halle, which the El. of Brandenburg and Landgrave have promised to attend. Yet Leopold fortifies the Castle of Palant, and within these two days 40 loads of provisions and munitions have gone there from this place. The pretended Ct. of Horn is with these Princes. If they had a better opinion of him, they would employ him, as being a man of resolution. I thank you for your English letters. We expect Bongars here, without whose presence Winwood will not come. I will take care not to offend him over our correspondence. These Princes have begged Capt. Turner to withdraw. He threatens them, boasting of his correspondence with you and the greatest men in England. Edmondes warned me against him.

1 p. *French*. XXVII, 28.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Nov. 12. London.—Mr. Wake will bring your commissions with 4 books—the *Lives of the Emperors* in English, Sallust in English, *A Description of the World*, and my lo. of Chichester's book—25 yards of cobweb lace, 25 of pairs of gloves, 2 dozens of points and two knives. Also another book and a roll from Mr. Lodge, and a pair of knives from Captain Bruy. The books are well bound. Boterus' [Giovanni Botero] *Description of the World* hath been so much enlarged as to be as thick again as it was before. For the gloves Mr. Crosier hath but one word and that somewhat dear. I durst not venture any where else, having no other acquaintance with any of the trade. You demanded but 20 yards of cobweb lace, but Mrs. Beauvoir found 25 at a reasonable price and wished me to take it all at 24s. it being commonly 14d. a yard. The prices of the rest are at the foot of this letter. Mr. Houblon hath promised to write to a friend at Colchester to send a barrel of oysters from thence to a friend of his at Flushing.

Sir Geo. Warton and Mr. James Stuart being at cards in my Lord of Essex chamber in Whitehall, came to blows with daggers, but being then parted, fought the next morning and both were killed. The one was a Baron's son, the other a great minion of the King. My Lord hath bestowed 50s. in a pair of gloves for Monsr. Marchant in acknowledgment of his sending unto him the pattern of stairs.

Yesterday all the "holy crew" together with Mr. Monger, Mr. Calvert and us three champions of this house had a meeting at the "*Mayre Made*" in Bread Street to celebrate your

health. Mr. Castle, Clerk of Mr. Levinus, desireth salutations to you. Your sister Bet promiseth me lessons for the virginals.
2 pp.

On third sheet:—

The <i>Lives of the Emperors</i>	10s.
Salust in English	2s.
The <i>Relations</i> of Boterus	2s.
<i>Tortura Torti</i>	3s. 6d.
25 yards lace	24s.
2 dozen of points	5s.
2 knives	1s. 8d.
6 prs. of gloves for yourself at 2s.	12s.
3 prs. for a somewhat bigger hand at 2s.	6s.
3 prs. for a woman, 2 at 3s. 6d. one at 3s.	10s.
For Col. Patton.	
4 pairs at 3s.	12s.
4 pairs at 2s.	8s.
4 pairs at 1s. 6d.	6s.
A little pair for a gentlewoman	3s.
Sum	5l. 5s. 2d.

Also

Given to your wife	01. 00. 00.
For 1 oz. of blue thread	00. 00. 06.
For a breadgrate	00. 01. 06.
Made the 8l. 6s. which I had of my lady 10l. to May, Mr. Wake	01. 14. 00.
To Mr. Beaulieu for your use	03. 00. 00.
For a yard of mallord coloured cloth	00. 11. 00.
For 3¼ yards of fustian at 3s. 8d.	00. 11. 11.
For a barrel of oysters	00. 03. 00.
	07. 01. 11.
Mr. Beaulieu	2. 05. 02.
	9. 07. 1.

[Signed] John Searle.

In different hand.

	l.	s.
6 ounces at 5s. 8d. the ounce	1	14
6 ounces at 6s. the ounce	1	16
	3l.	10s.

IV. 67.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the LORD TREASURER,
ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY.

1609, Nov. 22. Brussels.—See Appendix.

Draft. Min. I, 14.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Nov. 13. London.—I could not write to you yesterday by the ordinary post being all day at the Court. I delivered to my L. Treasurer yours of the 1st on reading which he commended your diligence as formerly. The copy of the King of Spain's proscription against the Moors, and the cargazon of the Indies fleet his L. had before received by other means. We are in consultation what answer to make to the Counts of Solmes for the assistance required on behalf of the Marquis of Brandenburg and the Duke of Neuburg. We shall maintain our former professions for assisting them as their occasions require, but will not enlarge ourselves concerning any particulars of the assistance we will give till we further discern both to what head those businesses are like to grow, and how other States will declare themselves in the cause, and what makes us more irresolute how to carry ourselves therein is the inconstant and wandering proceeding of the French King who sometimes professes that he will embrace the Princes' cause, and at other times sheweth himself as remiss and backward, and the States on the other side shew no inclination to stir further therein than as his Maty. and the French King shall first lead them the way, but we think that in the end that difference will be compromised by agreement between the Pretendants without the help of their friends. The King returned to Royston on Saturday, and goeth to Newmarket to stay there till Christmas. He made the more haste from hence because one died of the plague in the Court, and others have been since carried out sick. The Queen and the Lords remain at Whitehall till further necessity of moving appear. My L. Treasr. intendeth within 7 or 8 days to send me after the King, of which my employment in that kind Sir Thomas Lake groweth very jealous. When I have made trial of that course of life I will advertise you how it is like to speed with me. Your warrant for your entertainment is signed by the King, but not yet passed by the Seals. I have delivered to Mr. Wake the bearer hereof a very fair pair of gloves for Monsr. Marchant which cost 50s. but Mr. Crosier of whom I bought them esteems them at 3*l*. Thank Marchant for his kindness in sending me the Staircases. Mr. Wake has also 12*s*. to pay the workman of Antwerp for the small seal you sent me, which is as much as the same is here judged to be worth. For the former seals there is nothing due. There fell out a quarrel a few days since at the Court between Sir George Wharton and Sir James Stuart who married the Lady Dorothy Hastings upon a light dispute at cards, and next day Sir George challenged the other, and they went privately into the fields and killed each other upon the place. Both are much lamented, being of good disposition, and having lived in very good friendship. They were both buried in one grave. Sir Francis Woolley is dead of the small

pox, and although my cousin Jarvais be the next patentee and is to succeed in his right in the Pipe office, yet because Sir Francis' executors pretend that the said office was conferred on him only of trust, and that my cousin did enter into covenants towards Sir F. which did in some sort specify the same, the executors dispute with him to make him accountable for the profits of the office to them, but I hope we shall be able to make agreement with them and to procure him to be sworn into the place. Sir Francis hath left the greatest part of his estate, which is esteemed to be worth 1,500*l.* by the year in land, and to a very great value in money and goods, to his cousin german, Sir Arthur Mannering the Prince's carver, who is one of the executors, and the other is one Mynterne of the Pipe Office, the more wrangling spirit of the two. Sir Thomas Smith groweth worse and worse, and keeps his bed. To appease his pains he hath taken some stupefying pills to procure sleep, which by all men's opinion will shorten his end. Parliament will certainly hold in February. The King before his departure called the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and Justices of Middlesex before him to reprehend them earnestly for that no better order was taken to prevent the sickness and to cleanse the Thames.

Seal. 3 pp. XXIV, 86.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Nov. 13. [London].—My poor condition amongst the Turks [*Turkey merchants*] hath drawn me of late from the knowledge of what passed in the affairs of Christendom.

Mr. Jas. Stuart and Mr. Geo. Wharton have slain each other about the mistaking of a card at play in my Lord of Essex' chamber in Court. Their friends discourse strangely of the humours of those that might have stopped youth's fury. One coach carried them alive to the field and brought them both home dead. They died in Islington fields.

Sir Edw. Conway may come to Brussels. In the meantime by the mediation of Sir R. Winwood his brother Sir Horace and he understand each other, and he is content to continue as Lieut. Governor as before.

My cousin George's wife was delivered of a daughter the day of the deliverance of the powder treason.

Holograph ; Seals. 1 p. XIV, 31.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the LORD TREASURER,
ROBERT EARL OF SALISBURY.

1609, Nov. 25. Brussels.—*The actual letter is in S.P. Flanders.*
Draft. Min. I, 15.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [THE LORD TREASURER,
ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY].

1609, Nov. 29. Brussels.—*The actual letter is in S.P. Flanders.*
Draft. Min. I, 16.

————— to —————

1609, Prid. Cal. Dec. [Nov. 30].—Bruxellae.—“Jam aliquot menses sunt quod nullas ad te dederim propter continuam ab hac urbe absentiam, quo simul ac rediui et suavissimas tuas vigesima Octobris scriptas reperi, non potui quin statim calamum resumerem, maximas gratias, ut decet, habiturus, tam pro alio perspicillo quod te fratri meo tradidisse accepi, quam pro nunciis qui omnes cum gratissimi mihi fuerunt, tum vel illud sane maxime, quod de exoptato tuo excursu proximo vere inieci, quod, ut ingenue fatear, me ita recreauit, ut nihil unquam magis, idque non solum mea de causa, utpote cui perquam iucundum accidet, te tanto interuallo videre, verum et tua cum hac occasione sermos. nros. Principes videre et affari poteris, quos equidem te tales reperturum confido, ut eorum fauori innotuisse te non paenitebit.

“Res Cleuences adhuc valde dubitæ et incertæ, competiores ad intercessionem ordinum Cleuia et Juliaci legatos suos nuper Coloniam miserunt, ut inter se viderent an de eorum controuersiis amicabile aliqua compositio iniri possit, sed utraq. pars, ut audio, ita sibi consultum cupit, ut ne in colloquium quidem cum aduersa descendere velit, nisi militem suum a supradictis ditionibus prius auocet, quo fit ut quorsum summa huius rei spectet quemq. exitum sit habitura, adhuc coniecturis providere non possumus. Eoq. sane minus, quod etsi hactenus ab aperto bello abstinuerint, velitationibus tamen ubicunq. possunt sese mutuo infestare non desinant.

“De Mauris in Regno Valentiae degentibus, puto te inaudiuisse, qui cum euersionem totius Hispaniae mirabili proditione inita meditarentur, Rex Catholicus in Africam eos tran[s]iri curauit, idem, ut putatur, de reliquis omnibus per uniuersas suas ditiones acturus utpote qui terras suas plane incultas et absq. subditis habere malit, quam tam malignum serpentem in sinu suo diutius fouere. Hic instrumentum quoddam visitur in aedibus Vincentii Cocbrugler illi tuo quod proprio suo motu ludit non absimile utpote quod sola follium elevatione atq. cordis cuiusdam extractione, nouem cantelenarum musicam omnibus suis numeris absolutam et ad quadrantem horæ vel amplius durantem, auditoribus summa cum admiratione et voluptate præbere solet. Illud enim quod ad te scribam non habeo, nisi et illud, quod de pirata Danser passim nunciatur, a me scire velis, qui capta opima præda in Portum Marsiliensem tanquam in Asylum se recepit. . . . Magistrum Cornelium communem nostrum amicum a me salutare quaeso ne graueris.”

1½ pp. *unsigned*. Misc. II, 112.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Nov. 16. London.—Yesterday I had yours of the 8th with paper on the matters of Cleveland. “I hope that all those

threats and practises of the Archduke Leopold will not stagger the other Princes' resolution nor the constancy of their friends which the time will make more and more necessary to their cause. This being one of their greatest disadvantages that since the missing of their first opportunities time doth run now altogether to their prejudice. . . . Their Ambassrs. here were to receive their answer upon Sunday last, but what . . . I have not yet been able to learn. A gentleman newly come from the Duke of Saxony is now at Royston with the K."

The Puritans here have of late presented a book in the form of a request to the K. to be reintegrated into their Livings, for which they have been much blamed. For Ireland there hath been a purpose to change the L.-Deputy, but it does not go forward. You will have heard how for the assuring and manuring of the country it hath been propounded to make new plantations, not only of forts but also of towns in Ulster, London being in hand to build up another London there, where the K. to that effect hath bestowed a great deal of land upon them. Commissioners sent to view the countries have returned and confirmed the K. and this town in that good resolution. The intercepting of the K.'s wines from Marseilles by Sir Francis Verney is confirmed, and he is said to have taken a much richer prize. The K. has therefore assisted the Turkey Merchants with a ship of war to secure their ships now going to Aleppo. I return the Proclamation against the Moriscos, having copied it in Spanish. My Lo. Treasr. hath stayed my Lo. from going to Royston with the King. This *accroche* is due to Sir T. Lake's jealousy, but my Lo. Treasr. is against Lake, who considers it a plot to injure him. Therefore nothing is settled about my lo. The place hath been wooed both by Sir Geo. Carew and Sir R. Winwood and others. Nothing is settled about the vacant Embassies, but it is reported that Carew may return to France. A letter has lately gone to Mr. Beecher from my Lord Treasr. Warrants dormant have been issued for the payments of their entertainment to the three "Resident Secretaries" of 20s. apiece for the day.

I send you a note of my Lord Deny for the finding of a certain youth of his, who hath been debauched from him by certain players and is now with them in Brussels. If you can find him, he requests you to charge or persuade him to return. I hoped to hear of the retreat of Owen and his followers from your parts. Wake went with Mr. Plummer by Calais. If you can send us 2 or 3 reams of your best paper of Berch-Straeete without great charges for the transportation, you shall save us half-in-half of the price we pay here for it. Mr. Sanford is our good contubernal till my lo. can find a benefice for him. He is teaching little Henry to read. Two days ago he heard from Oxford that a boy which did lie there in his bed, hath lately had the plague broken out on him. Mr. Flood meditates going

to Wales to his Father. He is disposed to follow my lord's new fortune. John Searle was disposed to take leave, but may now stay as my lord remains in England.

Seal. 3 pp. iv, 68.

JOHN TRADESCANT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Nov. [endorsement]. [London].—I humbly thank your lo. for all your courtesy but your good will and labour hath not effected what you desired to do, for they have put me upon the rack. I have given for every hundred an angel in one office besides many other 'pedy' offices that hath half a crown apiece for the shares so the whole hath cost me 40s. besides 24s. the passage to Flushing. They say that is no passport because the other had one before. They say that two passports cannot be in one, and besides that they say that he had had the last year half his supplement and this year he hath had the full sum of all and more. Therefore I have gotten this much that if he hath a new pass this year that I shall have my money again, and if it come to perfection that either yourself or Thomas Strong an Irish man in the Curt [*sic*] Riders Street may receive it for me, but I fear it will not be done so I rest yours ever to do you service. . . Next to the sign of the *Rose* in the above said place. Remember Mr. Lassells.

[*Postscript*].—I also desire your Worship to assist the bearer hereof for another pass if it may be easily done.

1 p. Misc. II, 108.

1609, Jan. 1.—The King of Spain's order for the making up of the merchants' accounts.

Copy. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *Spanish.* Misc. II, 106.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Dec. 2. Flushing.—I am sorry that your last with enclosed unto my L. Treasurer met with so slow conveyance unto me, dated Nov. 25 and not coming to me till Dec. 1. Contrary winds prevent my sending it hence. I thank you for your great news. I have not heard from England since I last wrote, and from Holland we have no passage as the waters have been frozen many days. Our Provinces have resolved to cashier many of their companies, and do but await the resolution of the Princes at Düsseldorf to back them on to put the same in execution. The course that the Emperor taketh by the proscription sent down against the said Princes will drive them with more speed thereunto and make them more nimble by better inspection into their businesses to prevent the disadvantages of their sloth and delays.

Holograph. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. xxxix, 4.

DR. THOMAS LODGE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Nov. 22. [London].—Since in the height of your affairs (my kind and worthy son) you have usurped over your own weighty business to give your poor Father his desired content, I cannot in exchange (tho' now my business likewise be important) but return you answer to your last of so loving tenor. But how may ought proceed from me that may be answerable or equivalent? I live not in the eye of the world, traffic not with men of State, my court is my study, my courtisans my books and but from them and by them I can in no sort pay your kindness. What therefore they counsel me in respect of your direction in study I will briefly and fruitfully, I hope, satisfy you. All endeavours as you know have and desire their ends (as Aristotle witnesseth), the lawyer the true and entire knowledge and use of the law, the soldier the stratagems, orders, fortifications with other necessary departments of war, and finally the glorious end which is victory, and so in the rest now for that you have proposed this step unto yourself, to apply all your studies, readings, conceits and designs on a State, intending thereby both the attainment of the knowledge thereof and the honour which attendeth the knowledge. I will briefly inform you in my mind how you make the use of your reading to your best profit in your kind. In reading history first choose the most approved—either Romans or others. And observe in them first that time wherein they wrote, the Princes under whom they served, the style wherein they write, their uprightness in judgment, their error in flattery, their dissembling with times, their affections in religion, and as near as you may, begin with the most ancient. Then draw to yourself a book of common places wherein observe in every year the action and person of the Prince, the secret designs of his counsellors, the rise or fall either of obscure or noble, the revolts or pacifications in religion, the rebellions, their causes and ends and so forth. And yielding each of these a due place under a fit title (not forgetting another book for quick and argute sentences, sayings and answer) and undoubtedly being furnished with this method, and prosecuting this course, you shall hoard up such a treasure for your memory, by this order (which as Plato saith is *memoriae custos*) that by yourself you shall readily reckon up the annals of time, unbowel the vicissitude of ages, yea make yourself able to satisfy yourself or any man in any occurrent that is past. The use thereof these times and your occasions will easily teach you to find out. Thus much touching that. Our general news is that his Majesty being displeased with the fatal *Duellums* that are rife in our country, is minded to publish an especial edict against them. We here pray for some new title or honour to fall to worthy Sir Thomas Edmondes. A gentleman of great reverence hath been lately searched, and two priests

found in his house and his goods confiscate; yet hath his Majesty's mercy dispensed with all for 1,000 marks. We hear that there is an order past for the King's debts in Brussels, and would be more glad to have an order for money, for believe me, Son, I am engaged and have spent 200*l.* on my house since I wrote unto you and never had more need to be seconded by good fortune. I prithee be the oracle of some good news that it may be, and when your leisure serveth, write back. I pray you deliver this enclosed to my brother fferneley (unmannerly as I am I should say send it) and command your Father to do you the like service. A patient calls away, my candle is now put out, he endeth in haste that will never end in love, but will ever rest" etc.

Holograph: Seal. 1 p. Misc. II, 107.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Nov. 23. London.—“The K. being still at Royston, the conditions of our new calling are in suspense till he have declared his will, or Sir T. Lake be otherwise satisfied in the alarm which he hath taken at the matter. Being now with the K. he will work what he can for his own advantage. In many men's mouths my lord's journey into France is revived. Lately I have perceived that this choice [*of Edmondes for a secretaryship*] hath not a little troubled Mr. More's spirits, not only for the debarring thereby both of his Master and himself from their conceived hopes, but also for the misunderstanding . . . lately fallen out between my Lo. and Sir R. Winwood, whereby he feareth that his lp. having now better means to show his discontent against him, may be moved hereafter to do him some ill offices, which, as I suppose, caused him within these few days to be very earnest with me for the finding out of some means for their reconciliation . . . and asked me how chanced that you did not write and keep correspondence from the place where you are with his Master seeing that you might . . . receive light in many things by him which there are hidden or disguised unto you. And this he said to propound, not out of any late or express charge received thereof from his Master, but out of the knowledge which he had of old of his good liking and desire thereof.”

It has been said that Secretary Herbert, having lately succeeded to 1,500 or 1,600*l.* land the year and 10,000 or 12,000*l.* in money by the death of his elder brother, would retire. For the Ambassadors Sir W. Godolphin is named for France, but “it is not thought that his spirit will taste of any such employment.” Also I hear Sir G. Carew, not finding matters to shape here according to his desire, doth make means underhand to be sent back again to France. This is very secret. From France it is said that the *President de la Chambre des Comptes*, whereof there was speech in Brussels before we left, is to be

“lieger” here. De la Boderie is expected here for an extraordinary Commission. Yesterday de Vertault was at Whitehall to answer the publishing a lewd book set forth in France against the King here. At the same time the Spanish Ambr. had audience of the Queen. The Venetians were about to send one of their Chief Senators here to satisfy the K. of the truth of that matter. But it seems that they are content of both sides to smother up that broil. The blessed work of the translating of the Bible goes forward, the Old Testament being already done. By the great storm of last week Mr. Bell and Mr. Potter lost a ship of 160 tons laden with wine from Bordeaux. My lo. hath been busy with the purchase of a house and land in Gloucestershire for 6,000*l*. Mr. Delabere, the lawyer, has brought it to a conclusion. Though now the thing is not more than 200*l*. this year, when the leases shall be out, it will be near 1,000*l*. [An account of changes and marriages in the household follows.]

[*Postscript*].—From Mr. Beecher I hear that an extraordinary Ambr. of Venice is arrived in Paris to come hither.

Seal. 3½ pp. iv, 69.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Nov. 24. London.—I did not go to Royston with the King. The using of Sir Thomas Lake and me in that employment seemeth now to be clean changed for some respects more touching Sir Thomas than me. I am still earnestly moved to stay at home but the conditions give me no kind of contentment, and my desire is to go. These distractions plunge me into many great expenses. I was this day at Westminster to speak with Mr. Bingley to procure an order for payment of your entertainment. He promises to do it, but there is stay as yet made of all payments till 6,000*l*. be furnished for Ireland. The Queen’s jointure is lately increased with a pension of 3,000*l*. more. There hath been lately published in France under the name of Maistre Guillaume a very “scurril” book against the King, which is here taken in very evil part, and Mr. Beecher is directed to complain thereof in France. Sir Thomas Smith cannot live above 5 or 6 days. Sir Thomas Lake stands for his place as Latin Secretary. I have within these two days engaged to buy a purchase of my L. Chandos for 5,000*l*. “I am borne in hand it will be a very good pennyworth to me; and I am earnestly busied to take up money for the payment,” and cannot extend this letter.

[*Postscript*].—Your friend Francis Cottington spared not to write as much to Sir Charles Cornwallis as he did to you of Secretary Prada’s liberal speeches of me, and withal that I was taxed concerning the contents of the last dispatch which I sent by you when you made your last touring into England, of which matter it seemeth the Spanish Ambr. was then well

informed, but I hope I shall be ever justified for my good service. Neal Garvey and his son, together with Grane [O'Cahan] have been lately sent out of Ireland and are committed to the Tower.

Seal. 2 pp. xxiv, 87.

JOHN THETCHER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609 [*endorsement*], Nov. 24. London.—After compliments “I must entreat you therefore . . . that you will use your credit a little for me, when the Army shall be paid, to see what you can get for me of my *rematto*. I doubt not but that they will pay some of it though not all, and of an ill paymaster a man must take anything he can get. A word of yours then unto the Duke will get it. . . Mr. Thoris hath a ‘poder’ from me, and can acquaint you with all, having my decounts all in his hands.”

Seal. 1 p. Misc. II, 110.

EDMOND LASSELLS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609 [*endorsement*], Nov. 23. s.v. Antwerp.—“I acknowledge myself much indebted to your kindness in that you pleased to remember me with such advertisements as you heard concerning Sir Ralph Winwood’s going into Cleave, who as I understand by this gentleman the bearer Sir Warwick Heale (who came lately from the Haghe) was ungone the last week so that I hope I shall come to Dusserdorff in good time to find the Ambassador there, for to-morrow (God willing) I intend to begin my journey. What occurrents or novelties happen during my stay there I will advertise you by letters, first sent to Antwerp to our good friend Mr. Withers, and so from him to you. . . I entreat you to afford this gentleman Sir Warwick Heale with the rest of the gentlemen his companions in travel all such courtesies as your judgment thinketh fitting. . . . They are all lately come out of Italy, have seen the Haghe with the other chief towns of Holland, and now . . . desire to see the town of Brussels, with the Court, Park and such other pleasures of the Archduke’s as strangers may be admitted to see . . . entreating you to recommend my service to Sir Griffin Markham. . . .”

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. Misc. II, 109.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the LORD TREASURER, ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY.]

1609, Dec. 6. Brussels.—*The actual letter is in S.P. Flanders.* Min. I, 17.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Nov. 26. Madrid.—[*Printed in Winwood* III, 91, with the following omission.] They pretend to found an English Seminary in this town, but I hope to disturb them, though the house be building.

Holograph. 1½ pp. xxi, 27.

“ Proposition made by Monsieur ROBIANO at the Conference of 10 December, 1609.

Les Deputez de leurs Altesses, en suyvant la charge à eulx donnée sur la remonstrance verbale et rapport à leurs d. Altesses faict par le Tresorier General Robbiano, touchant les difficultez meus en la la Conference, tant à cause du fait des limites que de l'ouverture et passage des navires venants de la mer vers la riviere du Schelde, et autrement, declairent, qu' ayant leurs d. Altesses faict examiner les papiers et documents d' ambedeux costez communiquez et le tout mis en deliberation de leur Conseil, croient que de droit et raison, et en vertu du traité de trefues, ils sont fondez, en ce que de leur part est demandé et requis touchant lesd. points, et par ainssy ne scaivent ny peulvent s'en departir, esperant pour cela que Messeigneurs les Estats des Provinces Unies en resolveront de plus pres et donneront satisfaction. Et si en cas lesd.' Srs. Estats entendent de persister à leur refus precedent, leurs Srs. Altesses pour acclereler ce negoce declairent leur intention estre de rendre participants du succes de ceste Conference, les deux Roys de France et de la Grande Brittaigne, et en oultre les requerir que comme il leur a pleu faire au traité principal, le mesme vouloir faire au regard de ces points differentiaux, et que ce ensuyvant ils veullent deputer et nommer quelques uns de leur Conseil, pour par l' intervention d'iceulx, les vuyder, et aussy tost lad. denomination faicte et lesd. deputez prests à venir en icelle negoce, leurs d. Srs. Altesses ne failleront de faire tenir prests leurs Deputez pour ce temps là, affin de mener au premier ces affaires à une bonne resolution, à ce que les subjects d'une et d'aulture part peulvent estre contents à repos [*sic*] et scavoir à quoy se gouverner, leur asseurants que Messrs. lesd. Estats Generaux se conformeront à cecy, comme n'estant aulture expedient pour accorder ces differents, que par l'intervention de personnes neutres, qui sans interest ou passion en scaivent juger, estant bien raison que entretant pendant ceste Conference touchant les limites questieuses, aulcune innovation ne se face, ains que toutes choses demeurent en l'estat et en toutes manieres comme icelles sont restées au temps du clorre et confirmation du trefues, ce que lesd. Deputez aussy requierent, qu' il plaise à Messeigneurs les Estats, ainsy par tout ordonner comme reciproquement de la part de leurs d. Altesses le mesme sera fait et ce pour cependant precaver tous confusions et abuses.” [*Forwarded by Throckmorton. See p. 196.*]

Copy. 2 pp. Misc. II, 111.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Dec. 10. Flushing.—I have this day received yours of 18th with the Proscription against the mutineers. They have the due loan of their disloyalties. I assure you, yea (albeit I should being of the contrary party) I should receive

advantage by their actions, I hate them as the vilest vermin of the earth, for worse than a beast is he who breaketh his oath to his Prince. I thank you for sending the Proscription. I had heard of it before yours came. Your Commissioners hold themselves averse to give any contentment to these people. They have only handled since their coming the point of the confiscations, and they have passed the same that the Proprietors may sell or alienate them, conditionally that these Princes may likewise be accommodated in their demands for the limits, but the passage of the river of Antwerp is the whole they would hit. If that were yielded, all would be well with them, and they would refuse us nothing that we should ask in lieu thereof, but I hope I shall live the day to see him by the refusal thereof to be beaten from his mischievous designs that by the hope he hath to obtain the same he undoubtedly practiseth, and no sooner he having gained it but he would show his industry to put the same in execution. God grant that we may prevent his subtleties. The Princes of Cleves will be, I fear, too slow, and the house of Austria will not sleep, so as it is to be doubted that they will receive a blow ere they be able to ward themselves.

In England is expected an Earl of Mansfield as Ambr. from the Duke of Saxe who, it is feared, doth suffer himself to be made an instrument for Austria, and will see his error too late.

When the news was brought to the Hague of the Prince of Condé, the whole State there was greatly troubled, and not without cause these people have reason to be modest in the use of their judgment on that accident, for they have a French King to observe their actions and dispositions therein, wherein I fear they will not dare to offend how advantageous soever they might make this business either for the present or future unto their affairs. I doubt that the rest of the Princes of our Religion will all make the like pause in their acceptations to protect him. We understand that he [Condé] is in Germany.

Holograph. 2 pp. ; xxxix, 5.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Nov. 30. London.—Since writing to you I received yours of the 15th, which I presently communicated with my L. Treasr. who remained very well satisfied therewith. Sir George Carew failing of that preferment which he expected here at his return is a suitor that he may be sent back to France, which is a strange proposition and contrary to all example, and if he be preferred before me, I shall think I have very hard measure. “It is, I confess, a course of life which will suit better with my affections than to be used in the home employments which are proposed unto me, and wherein I know myself better able to do service than in these other.” Sir Thomas Smyth died two days, leaving, it is said, 20,000*l*. Sir George Carew

was a suitor for his office of Secretary for the Latin tongue, but Sir T. Lake, who hath of late exercised that place, is like to carry it. The Bishop of London hath been dangerously sick, and his recovery is yet doubtful. The Prince is expected shortly from Newmarket to make his preparation for a combat at the Barriers at Christmas. This day I again moved Mr. Bingley about your entertainment. He promises that it shall be presently paid.

1½ pp.; *seal.* XXIV, 88.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Nov. 30. London.—I have no letters from you this week. The K. is at Royston, with gout, “although he doth call all those traitors that say it is gout,” and could not get one day free to go to his sport. This may hinder his return. The Q. is at Greenwich leaving the Council here. There is shameful news from Ireland of the King’s ship that used to keep in those parts and one of the pirates named Buishop, lieutenant to Ward, who was at Ardmore to fetch victuals. Sir William St. John, Captain of H.M. ship (or rather “Pinnasse” only) heard of this and made after him and anchored before the haven where he was. Which the other perceiving sent one of his men to pray for liberty to go out, professing that he was not there for mischief, but only for victuals; that for his part he loathed that course of life, and would leave it, but would not be brought thereto by force, and would rather die where he was than be hanged at Wapping. “Nevertheless Sir William having made him an answer according to the purpose he had to entrap him there, it caused Buishop presently to come out desperately upon him, and both the ships being grappled together, it was Sir W. St. John’s ill chance that after a long and lusty fight of both sides, his was entered, himself and the Master with some others . . . killed, and the “pinnasse” taken and carried away by Buishop,” although another report says that he sent the same back to England, and others that he hath not possessed her at all, having but saved some of his hands by the blowing up of her first deck as he was entering with his men into her, but for my part I rather fear the worse.”

Some of the ships that were gone to Virginia are lately returned with word that their *Admiral*, wherein was Sir Thomas Gates, was so scattered by a tempest from the rest of the Company, that hereunto they could hear nothing of her, the rest having safely landed their people in Virginia, where dissension is reported amongst them by reason of their Minister being somewhat a Puritan, the most part refused to go his Service and to hear his sermons, though by the other part he was favoured. He will not stay amongst them.

This day it is reported that some 1,000 or 1,200 Irish, shipped to go to the wars of “Sweadland,” being taken with a tempest

near this coast, their ships were forced to put back and came into the Thames. There the men were landed to refresh themselves in Kent, and could not be gotten on board again, but spread all over the country which is now pestered with these people. The Masters of the ships are blamed for suffering them to land.

There is no news about our employment, which seemeth doubtful. There is further difficulty than that which ariseth from Sir T. Lake.

For the house in Gloucestershire 3,000*l.* out of 5,000 is already paid. It is called Burton, with a pretty house which will yield my *lo.* about 250*l.* the year, as the leases now are. The great want is of wood. Mr. Dutton, a near neighbour, has offered my *lo.* 300 or 400*l.* for his bargain.

Peter, Sir Gr. Markham's man, complained that of four letters sent to his Master (whereof two were by my conveyance) he hath received only one.

Sir T. Smith is dead after long languishing.

I send a little discourse set down by Mr. Levynus on *The State and Nature of the Difference of Cleves.*

Pepin is now here with us and thanks you for kindness to her.
3 pp. ; seal ; endorsed N.S. IV, 70.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Dec. 12. Flushing.—I have even now received yours by Mr. Sheldon, my near kinsman, and thank you for your courtesy to him. By this enclosed remonstrance made by Robiano to the States at his first access to them since his last arrival you can see the present condition of the business. I greatly fear that the referring of their different in the opening of this river unto the two Kings is a cunning plot of some whose councils savour more Spanish than were fit for the good of these poor Provinces. I wish that our King would not meddle therein, for so should his Highness and our State ward all blows of imputation or harm that may be laid upon us or befall both them and us by these disloyal practices that these Princes of Spain have in train against these poor people. Wherein they will not long stay to put them in execution, the opportunity of this passage being gained by them. Your Princes have accorded (*pour faire bonne bouche à nos gens*) principally in the matter of the Confiscations, the which is absolutely passed unto us, to sell or to alienate at pleasure, for as that which I wrote unto you in my former concerning that point was only conjectured by the honester sort who could not persuade themselves to believe that the enemy would be so gracious; notwithstanding they sauce or sweeten these preparative morsels unto us, and yet my opinion is of them as ever it hath been—that is that the whole course of this treaty is but a trap wherewith to entangle us. *Latet anguis in herba.* God defend his people.

The French King bitterly pursues the Prince of Condé, and hath declared him traitor, and we have knowledge that there be some executed as complices to his conspiracies against that King. It is more than a matter of Venus her occupation that caused him to leave France. That wicked Count of Overnie is said to be one of his chief complices and I do imagine that he hath been a bait laid whereby to catch that poor Prince into the conspiracy and then to reveal him. He is in prison. Sir Tho. Edmondes is Remembrancer to his Maty. for all foreign matters. Sir Tho. Smith who was Clerk to the Parliament is dead.

Holograph. 2 pp. xxxix, 6.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the LORD TREASURER, ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY].

1609, Dec. 13. Brussels.—*The actual letter is in S.P. Flanders.*
Min. I, 18.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Dec. 7. [London].—I am replying to yours of 22 Nov. which we received Sunday last. The common rumour of the court and town revives the opinion of the Ambassage for my Lord. Secretary Herbert (of whom it was ignorantly reported that upon the late great succession fallen to him by his brother's death he purposed to retire) having conceived that the introduction of my lord into the place and employment would turn to his prejudice, "complained to my lord Treasr. of his proceeding therein, as though he had a purpose to have invested my lord of that right which he pretended to be next belonging unto him after the said Lord Treasr. who thereupon answered him . . . that herein there was not any purpose to wrong him . . . but that as Sir Tho. Lake had been hitherto employed by the K. for the expedition of matters within the Country, so his Maty. had made choice of Sir Tho. Edmondes, and himself for his own ease had furthered it, for the despatching of foreign business under him, wherein he, the said Secretary, would not nor could not be employed. . . So I cannot persuade myself that this complaint of Secretary Herbert should . . . breed the knot of our difficulties, and . . . I will still maintain the hope of my lord's final prevailing in this happy purchase, whereunto if God do so much bless him, there is no doubt but . . . you shall chiefly partake under him, and . . . I do not think that you should yet these many months feel any trouble . . . for any likelihood that I can perceive on either side to send shortly any new Ambassadors."

The K.'s return is expected about St. Thomas' even. The Prince is preparing for a mask for Christmas.

The unhappy beginning of the Plantation in Virginia, where for want of some man of authority (Sir Tho. Gates having been lost from the rest in the *Admiral*) there fell such a dissension

among the company about the distributing of the victuals (beside the other occasion whereof I wrote unto you in my last) as now the report is that being fallen together by the ears, divers of them have been slain. And in the coming home of the ships there was one or two of them cast away here in their entering into the narrow seas. But some say the *Admiral* is now safely come to Virginia.

The story of the capture by Buishop of the K.'s pinnace hath caused H.M. to write very earnestly to the Grand Sigr. that he would not suffer his Pashas to favour the harbouring of such Pirates upon his coast.

The Venetian Ambr. is not yet arrived, and some think that he cometh upon some further errand than that which gave the first occasion to his sending. The K. is said to have told the Lieger here that the Senate should not need to trouble themselves with the sending hither upon that occasion, for he held himself sufficiently satisfied of that matter.

I was told the other day that the Prince of Condé hath made suit to the K. here that he might retire himself by his Maty. which motion it is thought will not be willingly entertained. This day H. Balam has been dispatched to Holland. I know not why.

This morning my lord is at Sir Tho. Smith's funerals at Fulham. It is thought that his death will cause my lord's stay to be more necessary at this Court.

Mr. Dudley Carleton is chosen one of the two Secretaries in Ireland. His friends wish that he might have had a better place, this not being above 200*l.* the year. "He is here one of our most inward and familiar friends."

Those of Zeeland who at my lord's being there had offered him a present of wine, which he refused, have sent my lady a suite of fine Damas nappery, for which he has thanked them by a letter to M. de Maldere.

My lady wishes 24 Dutch ells of the enclosed lace which she says may be had for 6*d.* an ell of the work-woman who lives in the new street leading to the Oxen market.

Herewith you shall receive the lessons on the Virginals procured by Mrs. Bet. They are by one Martin Peerson, a skilful musician who for company sake lieth with his wife in the same house as Mrs. Crowther at Newington. He has composed many lessons on the virginals, which is his principal instrument, and inserted some in this book. I will solicit Mr. Calvert for those which he hath bespoken, which may be better. Herewith a letter from Mr. Houblon to his friend in "Cullen" to the effect which you desired. Henry and Susanne are married and live by the Exchange till they go to Ireland. He has "swept with his broom the filth out of our house into his own."

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the LORD TREASURER, ROBERT,
EARL OF SALISBURY].

1609, Dec. 20. Brussels.—*The actual letter is in S.P. Flanders.*
Min. I, 19.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Dec. 14. London.—On post day last week I was at Fulham at the funerals of Sir T. Smith where Sir Thomas Bodley and myself were chosen chief mourners, next to his Brother. The rest of the company were special friends and kinsfolks. Though the funeral was performed in private manner, yet it was done in good and convenient fashion. His fortune was gotten with much scraping and penury. It is "generally acknowledged that the State hath not been of long time served by a more sufficient Minister." On receipt of your letters of 29 Nov. I spoke with the L. Treasr. concerning both points contained in the private letter to myself touching your advertisements of Don Louis de Avila and concerning Secretary Fowler. No answer was made, but good notice was taken. The L. Treasr. will write to you of his contentment with you. "The business of our home commonwealth doth wholly occupy our cogitations, whereof a principal is to give contentment to the Prince who now beginneth to take a great authority upon him, and expecteth to have his creation proceed at Candlemas next, at what time he will have accomplished the age of 16 years. It is supposed also that it is projected to be done at that time, for that the Parliament is then to be moved to grant some contributions for the maintaining of his estate, which will draw on a charge of 40,000*l.* by the year. He maketh himself already very much respected and even by our greatest men in authority, and many men out of the pregnancy of his spirit do make many descants of many things that may hereafter ensue. He is returned to Whitehall, and is now busy to prepare himself there for his exercise of the Barriers where he hath chosen for assistants with him as challengers, against the defendants, the Duke of Lenox, the Earls of Arundel and Southampton, Sir Thomas Somerset and Sir Richard Preston." It is said that there will be 24 defendants to be proportioned some for each of the challengers to deal with. It is also said that at the Prince's instalment there will be a creation of some noblemen, among the which my Lord Chancellor is named to be an Earl. My own particular is deferred for the King's coming." Most likely I shall be sent to France, "for that upon the retracting of the offers which have been made, I have directly refused to stay upon the other conditions which have been proposed. You can imagine whether my mind hath not suffered much affliction and unquietness to be continually exercised with these distractions ever since my coming home, and to have made my preparations forward and backward for these several employments.

[*Postscript*].—"Bellarmine's answer to the King's book is brought hither, wherein he acknowledgeth the former book under the name of *Tortus*, to be his own writing, and it is said that in his latter work he hath carried himself in very respective [*sic*] terms towards his Maty. The news of the Prince of Condé's flight with his lady out of France is, for the cause, censured here to be very scandalous and reproachful against the French K."

2½ pp. XXIV, 89.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Dec. 14. London.—"Whereas at the first my Lo. was voluntarily promised a chamber and a set diet at the Court, with the qualification of a Substitute to raise his quality and distinguish it in this new employment from that which he had before in this Court, all that is now retracted from him, and he put to his choice, either to accept of the said employment nakedly, living here otherwise in the same quality as he did in former times, or else to resume his first resolution of the Ambassage of France, which he seemeth as much to affect as ever, having . . . protested against the other offer. . . . But because the K. having had the first matter moved unto him . . . hath already given his allowance thereunto and to all the aforesaid conditions, therefore his Maty's. return must be expected to allow again and authorise this new alteration. . . . The difficulty which was conceived by Sir Tho. Lake's jealousy in this matter, was the point of less impediment, which would not have long hindered the effecting of the same, if the other wind had not so suddenly turned against us. And although he did plainly discover his discontent against my Lo. Treasr. for that new introduction, as though the match had been made specially against him, yet we owe him this commendation that in all his proceeding herein he hath carried himself very discretely and honourably towards my lord. Sir Geo. Carew, who thinketh himself wronged to be set out of the game, doth labour . . . to be admitted to this employment about the K., and even, as I hear, with those conditions which my lo. hath refused, . . . and hath already made his desire known, . . . to return from whence he came. But it would be held a dishonour to the State to yield to the last point."

A "new monster" hath been apprehended for having had intention to poison the K. His name is said to be Conway, a Welshman, who hath long dwelt at Bordeaux, and came over expressly for his damnable enterprise, which he purposed to perform by presenting certain fair fruits of that country, which were preserved and poisoned, to His Maty. The discovery was made through an English Capuchin, who leaving his habit is come from the nonce to discover it. He hath his lodging assigned him at Mr. Bell's, to remain close there for further examination.

The Irish who, I told you, were put back from their journey to Swedland upon the coast of Kent, have been collected, some from their ships, some straggling about the country, to be penned up and kept here till next spring for that employment, the Sound being now frozen. They are 1200, and are kept by 400 together in several places.

The great ship which the East Company's merchants were building at Dedford is finished, being at the least of 1,000 or 1,200 tons.

By Sir Tho. Smith's death Sir Tho. Lake shall be Latin Secretary, and Mr. Boger by virtue of his patents, Clerk of the Parliament. Sir T. Smith's pension of 100*l.* is made over to his Son.

I have received from John Searle 20*l.* which you lent me.

[*Postscript*].—I was about to write to Sir Griffin Markham to acknowledge his letters sent to me in your packet, but am called to other business. I will solicit an answer from Mr. Ch. Paget to Mr. Throckmorton's letter. I am writing herewith to Mr. Hotman to accompany Viscount Lisle's packet to him. Peter Green returns shortly to his Master.

2 pp. iv, 72.

THOMAS FLOYD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Dec. 15. Blackfriars.—Last week there was sent for my cousin Conway 15*l.* out of which I hope Wythers, if it come through his hands, will pay himself. Otherwise I expect some note from him, for his friend's satisfaction that he hath done him such a kindness partly for my sake, whereupon I will give Wythers that contentment that he shall not repent himself for that courtesy. All this time I have been in London and Essex, for until notice be had whether we go to France or no, I shall not go into the country. Dr. Lloyd, my brother Jeffreys and my cousin Yonge have often remembered you. Remember me to Sir Griffin Markham and Mr. Thorys. I received yours of Nov. 22.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. xxv, 16.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Dec. 17. Düsseldorf.—I thank you for yours of Nov. 30. We now seem to be threatened with a great effort with the ban which the Ct. of Hohezollern has brought to Juliers, and our fears are augmented by the disbandment of 5,000 men kept up for two months by Leopold, and also by the sale of 18 guns by your Princes to those of Erkelen, which is a device to help Leopold. *Dolus an virtus quis in hoste requirat?* Thus they undermine us by tricks and intimidation. I am much afraid of the effect of the ban upon the towns in Cleves. The remedy is with our Kings. The Counts of Solmes have been here three days, well pleased with their English journey and with

your King's promises. The Cologne meeting has proved fruitless. Leopold had desired to meet these Princes, but has changed his mind, and is furious at his letters to the Emperor being intercepted, for by them his plans and his weakness stand revealed. Condé is said to have been at Juliers, Breda and Brussels, much irritated against our Court.

We are thankful to be rid of Turner, a double-faced, impudent and impudent fellow. I can easily set you right with these Princes about him, knowing that you only sent him news and that only as a way of repayment.

French ; seal. 1 p. ; xxvii, 29.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the LORD TREASURER, ROBERT,
EARL OF SALISBURY.

1609, Dec. 27. Brussels.—*The actual letter is in S.P. Flanders.*
Min. i, 20.

1609, Dec. 28. Madrid.—Summons to the Moriscos of old and New Castile, Estramadura and La Mancha to leave Spain within 30 days, severe penalties being decreed against any one who should molest them during that time. They may dispose freely of immovable property, but whatever they remove is subject to heavy export duty, nor may they carry gold, silver, except for their actual journey, jewels, bills of exchange, or other articles of which the export is prohibited. They must not pass through Arragon, Granada, Murcia, Valencia or Andalusia under penalty of death.

Spanish. II, 113.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Dec. 28. Flushing.—I had yours of 18th on 24th. These people still contend with your Princes concerning the limits, but more specially for the opening of the river to Antwerp, which Zeeland will never yield, nor accept arbitration. If they abide by this resolution, there will be a new war ere long, the King of Spain being persuaded that he should have free passage, or he would never have signed the truce. I think they will temporise in expectance of the success of Cleves and Juliers. It seemeth now that these Princes must determine that different with Austria and that the moderators will be the pick and the pistol. The Prince of Anhalt hath [been] some days at the Hague with the States, and hath moved to have three regiments of their foot passed over into the service of the Princes of Brandenburg and Neuburg, and is like to prevail. I hear the Prince Elector of Brandeb. is near the frontiers of Juliers and will shortly be at Düsseldorf. Here is passed by one sent from him with haste to our King ; he hath likewise letters from that Prince to H.M. of great importance, with

a request to the Chief Commander of this place to give him speedy passage from hence. Nothing from England these 10 days.

Let me know the truth about Condé's retreat from France, and how his business now is, and let me have a copy of the answer to the King's book if you have one.

Holograph. 2 pp. xxxix, 7.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Dec. 20. N.S. Madrid.—[*Printed in Winwood, Vol. III, p. 98 with the following omission.*—“I am sorry you had no English news for me. Your book of Picaro I cannot send . . . for in all this town it is not to be bought, but within these two days I shall have it for you.”

Holograph. 2 pp. xxi, 28.

MONSIEUR DEBURE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL [?]

1609, Dec. 30. Lingen.—Estant par la grace de Dieu arivé en Nre. garnison icy je n'ay voulu manquer à macquiter du debuoir qu je doibtz à vostre bon naturel et ensemble vous donner part des nouvelles que nous auons par deça lesquelles sont que dernièrement se sont recontrez quelques troupes du Marquis de Brandebourg et de l'Archiduc Leopold lesquelles se sont fort bien estrillez et veult on dire que ceulx du Marquis ont esté rompuz, plusieurs prisonniers et tuez et qui celluy Marquis avec son frere a voulu entrer avec toute sa cavallerie dans la ville de Duren mais les bourgeois nont voulu accepter la garnison mais bien leurs personnes et court. D'autre costé ceulx de l' Archiduc Leopold ont fait une entreprise sur une petite ville de laquelle nay peu savoir le nom, mais ilz l'ont failli par manquement d'ung petard. En fin il semble que peu à peu la myne prandra feu. Dieu veille qu'elle ne la mette aultrepart mais quimporteront pourveu que ne sont loing de nous. Il ne nous en peult arriver que contretens. Excusez moy sy j'en parle de cette facon car ung bon crestien ne doit desirer le mal d' aultruy mais comme suyvant la guerre il fault que je roulle comme les aultres. En fin voilà tout ce que vous puis dire maintenant pour n' avoir chose digne de vous, seulement que je vous supplie m' honorer de vos commandes en tout ce que me trouverez capable de vostre service vous assurant que me trouverez tousjours prompt d' aussy bon coeur que je supplie le Createur vous donner accomplissement de vostre desir.

Enclosure for Monsieur Beaulieu. 1½ pp. Misc. II, 114.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, December 21. London.—I have your letters of the 6th and 13th. My lord now earnestly sues for the Ambassage of France, but has not yet received any answer. The K. arrived last night, and I hope, before my lord goes to the country to keep

Christmas, we shall be put out of this trouble of irresolution.

Last week the Bishop of London died here, and was privately buried in "Powles" without any ceremony. Dr. King may be his successor.

A copy of Bellarmine's answer to the King's book was sent 10 days ago to my lord Treasr. It is not so sharply written as was expected. "For the answer itself they say that he doth not so much follow and insist upon the material points as he doth here and there retort his arguments where he findeth most advantage."

Two of the Turkey merchants' ships are lately returned, laden to the value of 70,000*l*.

I send a letter of Mr. Charles Paget which I have procured from him in answer of that which Mr. Throgmorton had so long ago written to him. Our friend Mr. Flood, hitherto my chamber fellow, seeing his presence here for the time unserviceable to my lord, and hearing that there would scarce be room at Albins for all the expected company, is retiring to Oxford until he be sent for back on my Lord's employment to France. He desires me to excuse him for not taking leave of you. For Mr. Sanford, if you will have any thing to Tripoli, make your packet ready, for by the example of Sam. Calvert he is now going to turn Turk, and freight his ship for Aleppo, or at the least he playeth with the wind that would have turned his sails that way. Some friends of his propose to bestow him amongst the Company of English merchants that live there, which out of his desperate humour, because hitherto his suits could not succeed in England, he hath been so audacious as to entertain, but I venture that his audacity will venture no further.

The chief occupation of the Court is preparing for the Prince's combat at the barriers. Sir Anthony Ashely was lately before the Lords of the Council, and it is thought will be cashiered. The Plantation of Ireland goes forward. This night for Mr. Flood's farewell we are going to gossip over a capon, with the assistance of Mrs. Lane and pretty Mrs. Sherborne.

[*Postscript*].—I thank you for your extract of Cleveland. We are here in doubt of the future success of that quarrel, which incline more to a war than a composition. Poor William Browne is now invested in an ordinary place in the Tower by the death of one of his fellowes. My lo. doth not write because Peter Greene goes away on Saturday who will tell you everything. He delivered your packet to my lo. Treasr.'s own hand. Sir John Wood is back from Gloucestershire with a good report of my lord's bargain both for the land and the house.

2 pp. ; *endorsed* N.S. IV, 73.

PRELIMINARIES OF JULIERS—CLEVES PEACE.

[Undated].—"Que dans un mois à conter du jour de la ratification des presents articles les armées prinses et levées de part

et d'autre seront posées et mises bas, et ne se fera dorenavant aucune entreprise ou acte d'hostilité soit es pais qui sont de la succession du feu Duc de Juliers qu' autres appartenans aux PP. de Brandenb. et Newbourg et aux PP. et estats qui les ont assisté et favorisé pour quelque cause ou pretexte que ce soit, sur peine aux contrevenants d'estre punis comme rebelles et perturbateurs du repos public. Et seront à ceste fin licentiez dans le temps susd tous gens de guerre tant de pied que de cheval levez de part et d'autre à l'occasion des presents debats et differens, fors et excepté ce qui sera necessaire pour la garde des places tenues par lesd. PP. de Brandenb. et Newbourg.

"Que dans le temps et espace de six mois toutes les parties pretendans droit es pais et Duchés de Juilliers, Cleves, Berg, Contez de la Marche, Ravensberg et Ravenstein et autres estans de lad. succession du feu Duc de Juilliers, conviendront de juges pour juger, decider et terminer les differens qui sont entre elles; excepté le different qui est entre led. PP. de Brand. et de Newbourg et celuy concernant les fiefs relevans de la maison electorale Palatine, lesquels s'il plaist à S. M. Imple. seront vueidez par les arbitres communs entre eux. Auxquels juges Sad. M. Imple. sera tres humblement supplié par toutes lesd. parties de donner commission, autorité et pouvoir de juger et faire droiet suyvant les loix et la constitution de l'Empire.

"Que les Rois de France et de la grand Bretagne et les Estats des Provinces Unies des pais bas d'une part et le Roy d'Espagne et Archiducs de Flandres d'autre prometttront et s'obligeront de faire executer garder et entretenir tant le contenu es presents articles, que le jugement qui entreviendra.

"Cependant les d. PP. de Brand. et de Neub. demeureront en la possession et jouissance des Duchés, Contés, Seig^{ies}, villes places, chateaux et forteresses q'en dependent, et ce tant en leur noms qu' au nom de celuy auquel par led. jugement sera déclaré led. pais devoir appartenir. Sa M. Imple. à la tres-humble req^{te}. et supplication, qui luy sera faite de la part desd. PP. de Brand. et Neub. leur permettra de lever pour le temps et espace de trois ans les impostes de nouveau par eux mis sur le Rhin pour la necessité de leurs affaires. Et cependant seront lesd. impostes moderez en sorte que personne n'ayt occasion de s'en plaindre.

"Et seront mises au néant toutes precedeures criminelles commencées par lesd. PP. leurs sujets et toutes autres personnes, villes et communautéz, qui les ont assisté sans qu'ils à l'occasion de ce ils puissent estre recherchez à l' advenir, molestez ou inquietez en façon quelconque.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p.; copy. Misc. III, 61.

HABIT OF A KNIGHT OF THE BATH.

[Undated]. A gown of russet cloth like an hermit habit. A surcoate and mantle of crimson taffety lined with white

sarcenett, the cordons or laces of white silk with lapels of the same and a pair of white gloves tied to the end of the laces.

A gown of violet or purple taffety lined with silk in fashion to a bachelor of the law and a white silk lace set on the left shoulder which must be tied up in a knot.

A pair of hose of silk or black cloth, the soles of black leather sewn unto the same anciently called casshambles.

A coif of cambric or fine lawn.

A sword with a scabbard and girdle of white leather without any harness.

A pair of white boots.

A pair of gilt spurs.

A hat and feather white.

A saddle covered with black and the arsons of [*sic*] and black stirrup leather with gilt stirrups. The saddle must have no "croop," but a pectoral and a cross patée set thereon.

A bridle of black leather plain with long reins after the fashion of Spain and a cross patée set on the forehead of the horse.

A scutcheon of his arms with the crosses I will cause to be provided. Two squires well suited and horsed to ride on each side of him.

A page to bear his sword before him by the point, the pommel upward and the spurs "totyed" to the hilt.

A footman to attend the horse.

1 p. Misc. III, 62. [*Sent by Sir W. Browne. See p. 302.*]

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the STATES GENERAL.

[1610, Aug.] Ayant esté requis par lettres escriptes de quelques amis residents par de là de vous aduertir du changement qui pourroit arriuer aux conseils de ces PP. outre l'affection que J'ay à la justice de vostre cause et bien public, et taschant que lad. requisition se conformeroit avec la service de sa Matie, J'ay fait toute la diligence qu'il m'a esté possible pour m'informer de ce que ce traitoit en ces quartiers cy touchant le siege de Juliers et le secours que l'on y pourroit enuoyer. Sur quoy mectant en consideration le mescontentement de gens de guerre, la disette d'argent, et sur la crainte qu'ilz ont de rompre par legerité la Trefue d'Hollande, qu'ilz ont fait avec tant de peine et fatigue, Je n'ay jamais peu croire qu'ilz voulussent rien attenter contre l'armée des assiegeants, mais voyant à ceste heure qu'ils font marcher leurs troupes vers Mastricht qui est destiné pour le rendezvous des siens, il m'est aduis d'en donner cognoissance à vos Ex^{ces}. et vous asseurer que hier apres diner le Conseil de Guerre s'estoit assemblé pour ceste affaire et en fin on pris resolution d'enuoyer leurs forces sur leurs frontieres (au moins les nouuelles leuées, et le regiment de Don Juan de Menesis qui est à Cambray) lesquels avec les autres qu'y sont déjà, peuuent arriuer de 13 à 14 mil hommes, sans 2 mille cheuaulx. Or (comme j'entends) leur resolution est telle, ou de licencier lesd. gens en cas que l'Empr.

ou le Duc de Saxe voudroyent enuoyer quelque secours pour se joindre avec eux ou bien faire bonne mine pour aduancer les conditions des assiegez et apres la reduction de Juliers talloner les pas de vostre armée pour l'empescher d'entreprendre quelqu' autre desseing. Cependant Monr. de Werpen gouuerneur [de] Maestricht a pouuoir de la part de ces P.P. de commander à leurs gens de guerre jusques à tant que le Conte de Bucquoy qui est denommé pour cest effect sera prest en prendre la charge. Le Capne. de Bredebend estant icy a bien importuné L'Archd. d'enuoyer quelque secours au Monsr. de Rushenberg luy faisant offre par la faueur d'un bois qu'il y a auprès de Juliers en despit des assaillants de se jetter dans lad. ville, mais jusques à ceste heure n'en pas sceu preualoir en sa demande. Par lres. du 6 de ce mois qui ont esté enuoyés de Prague en diligence on a proposé aux François de faire mettre la ville de Juliers en sequestre entre les mains de quelques personnes neutres, agreables aux P.P. pretendants, jusques à tant que les Deputez qui seroyent enuoyez à Cologne, sur la fin dud. mois, eussent donné sentence definitiue pour la succession de lade. place, Cleves et autres Provinces qui en dependent, et là dessus Messieurs le P. d'Orange et de Bassompierre estant nommez comme personnes dignes de ceste creance. Les Espagnols cerchant tousiours de subterfuges pour gagner temps, les uns se sont excusez sur l'Empereur et les autres sur l'exigence de vostre siege qui estoyent desja bien auancéz. Je serois bien aise de scavoir par quel moyen Je pourrois asseurement adresser mes lres. pour vos Ex^{ces}. Et sur ce me remettant au rapport de ce porteur que J'enuoye expres pour de bouche vous dire le reste.

[*Postscript*].—Ces Princes taschent par tous moyens de leuer des deniers sur leurs Prouinces pour donner deux mois de gages à leurs gens de guerre, et dans 3 ou quatre jours attendent les nouuelles de quelques remises d' Espagne, pour le mesme subjet.

Draft with emendations. 2 pp. Misc. III, 58.

Speech of [SIR] ROBERT SHIRLEY to POPE PAUL V.

1609, [Sept.]—On behalf of the Shah of Persia who desires an offensive and defensive alliance against the Turks. It is desired that the Pope and all Christian Princes should be represented at the Persian Court. As to choice of a seat of war it should be where combined action is possible, and Syria or Palestine is suggested, being badly provided with fortresses. In any case the Shah will make a powerful diversion if the other allies attack in Hungary or with naval forces. Many of his officials are Christian or friendly to that religion.

Italian. Copy. 4½ pp. Misc. III, 57.

Property of the DUKE OF CLEVES in the territory of the ARCHDUKES.

La ville et pais de Rauestein tenu en fief du Duché de Brabant. Une rente de 750 florins par an sur la recepte generale de

Brabant au quartier de Boisleduc racheptable au denier.

En Flandres la terre et pais de Wynendale.

La terre et seigneurie de Rouliers dont sont tenus plusieurs fiefs en Flandres.

Sur la recepte generale Doost une rente de 1,000 *escus* au prix de 24 solz la piece.

L'Hostel de Rauestein en Bruxelles et Gand.

Une rente de quelques centaines razieres d'auoine sur l'Espier de Coutray dont est recepueur hereditaire le Sr. de Blanchevual gouverneur d'Oudenarde.

French. Copy. 1 p. Misc. III, 56.

[WILLIAM TRUMBULL to ———]

[Undated]. Brussels.—Has been requested by friends both English and others to appeal on behalf of a Scotsman James Hamilton who served for 17 or 18 years in the King of Spain's cavalry receiving 15 *escus* monthly. In consequence of the "*alteration de Pont*" he is included in their Highnesse's ban. He has a wife and children. Apologises for seeming to interfere in the affairs of their Highnesses.

French. Draft with emendations. 1 p. Misc. III, 55.

AN EXTRACT OF THE UNION BETWEEN THE CATHOLIC PRINCES
OF THE EMPIRE.

(*Printed Dumont : Corps Diplomatique. Vol. v. pt. ii. p. 118.*)

1609.—"1. All the Confederates shall constantly and sincerely aid each other and none of them wrong any of the rest, nor oppress their subjects, much less himself attempt any hostility.

2. If any misunderstanding rise amongst them, then shall the principal* chief of this Union take such order that the parties may be reconciled, and the different composed. And if need require, the main assistance and power of the said Union shall be employed.

3. None of the Confederates shall wittingly suffer to remain within his territory one who is enemy to any of the rest ; much less shall he defend him, but contrariwise pursue him earnestly with all his force, and never cease until he shall have expelled him.

4. The Confederates shall use care and watchfulness in all parts and whatsoever they may understand which may tend to their prejudice, shall give notice thereof by writing or word of mouth to some of the Chiefs of the Union who lie nearest unto them.

5. If any of the Confederates forsake the Union, the principal Chief together with the rest shall take due notice thereof and having examined the cause, resolve with the first as shall seem most needful for their defence, and assault him with the joint forces of the Union.

* Margin "This is no tautology but used by me for distinction."

6. Whosoever of the Confederates shall wrong any of the rest, or really assault him, in that case shall be left nothing undone by the body of the Union which may possibly be effected.

7. And he who in regard of such violence must stand on his defence may take that course and order which is contained in the constitutions of the Empire, and he may also use the means and forces of the Empire for the execution thereof.

8. When any of the Confederates authorised by the rest shall disburse ought for the behoof of the Union, the same shall be repaid unto him again upon notice given.

9. If in any consultation the number of voices chance to be equal on both parts, then may the Principal Chief determine and pronounce that resolution which shall be followed.

10. When occasion shall so require, it shall be lawful for the Principal Chief together with the Confederates to levy forces both of horse and foot.

11. Neither shall the intended assistance and defence be deferred until any of the Confederates suffer violence, but timely preparation shall be made for the preventing thereof.

12. The Union shall continue for the space of 9 years.

13. Other Princes shall be likewise moved to enter into this Union and the managing of that business shall be committed to the Principal Chief.

14. The Principal Chief is Maximilian Duke of Bavaria.

15. His assistants are the Bishops of Wirtzenbourg, Passau and Ausbourg.

16. If it so happen that all the Confederates be assaulted at one time, be it generally or each of them apart, then shall the body of the Union be defended in such manner as necessity and the condition of their affairs shall require.

17. When it is found needful to levy an army the direction shall be wholly committed to the Principal Chief.

18. If the Confederates undertake any man's cause, it shall not be lawful to give it over or compose it by any agreement with the adverse party without the full consent of all.

19. The Principal Chief shall be satisfied and have reparation of all known damages which he may sustain.

20. The proportion of charges shall be rated to every one of the Confederates according to the *Matricula* of the Empire.

21. The Confederates shall so soon as may be, and within a prefixed time take order for necessary provisions and furnish a good sum of money, to which end they shall likewise assemble every year."

Copy. 2½ pp. Misc. II, 126, 127.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Dec. 24. Düsseldorf.—We have had Condé at Juliers and Cologne for 12 days. His hurried departure has started more wild rumours. I don't know where he is. As to the

400,000 Spanish money, the truth must be ascertained, and whether any of it has reached Leopold. The Danish Ambassador is here—a very respectable man; he speaks English and likes your nation. He awaits Winwood, who now has no excuse for his absence. Our Palatine has gone to the Juliers country, to try and get a garrison admitted to Duren, where they fear the ban, not forgetting their treatment by Charles V and the Spaniards in 1542 in the matter of the war in Gueldres. Two Saxon Ambassadors are here. This good Elector does not see that he is only used as a puppet to help on the farce, for Leopold's intercepted letters to his brother Ferdinand tell us more than we wanted to know.

I am not now writing to our Ambassador so you will not let him know that you have heard from me. Why does Edmondes linger in England? He is wanted by the right sort in France. The enclosed is from Mr. Becher with all speed.

French. 1 p. XXVII, 30.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Dec. 27. Düsseldorf.—The Count Palatine lay four days before Duren, when the townsmen, revolted against the *Magistrat*, and opened the gates. The same day those of Aldenhoven repulsed Leopold's men, who had breached their wall with a petard and were well into the place, and killed and taken 60 of them. These Princes mean to hedge in Leopold, and if he is not helped from Brussels, he will suffer. Condé, after being 10 days at Cologne, has passed through Juliers.

The Saxon Ambassadors have renewed their demands, but somewhat modestly.

French. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXVII, 31.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Dec. 28. Albyns.—At the presenting of your last letter of the 13th to my L. Treasurer I acquainted him with what you had again written concerning Don Louis de Avallos. He said he thought this information might be true, but that he knew not how to help those practises. "The liberty is so great which is used in this time, as many unfitting things pass without controlment, and besides we are not willing to apprehend the danger of secret workings till we shall be further awakened by present necessities." We understand out of France that upon the arrival there of the Prince of Anhalt who brought with him the resolution of the Princes Protestants of what they intend in this business of Cleves, it is determined to send de la Boderie to negotiate with his Majesty to assist also that cause. We shall be engaged to join with so good company, but we cannot as yet be persuaded that the French King hath any intent, when it shall come to the proof, to enter into that war. Monsieur de Boississe is designed by that King to go to

Suabe in Germany where the Protestant Princes are assembled to assist to the common resolutions, and Sir Ralph Winwood may be directed also to repair thither. It hath been of late suspected that the Lady Arbella (who by the working of discontentment in her high mind is held to be somewhat tainted in her brains) is not only corrupted in religion by the Lady Skinner, sister to Sir Griffin Markham, but that she hath been plotting by the means of a discontented Scottishman called Douglas to negotiate some foreign marriage for herself, and she has been removed out of London and restrained to her lodging in the Court, and Douglas and one of her gentlewomen have been committed prisoners. Lady Skinner's lodgings have been narrowly searched. It is thought that in the proceeding of the Lady Arbella no matter of importance will be discovered but only foolish and very weak dealings. Our Court is now chiefly busied about the Prince's Barriers which are to be on Twelfth day. The number of defendants is increased by the entering in of many young gentlemen. The time for the Prince's instalment is not yet settled, but will be during the holding of Parliament, for the Houses are then to be moved to grant yearly contribution for his maintenance. I am still in suspense. Sir Anthony Ashley hath been again called before the Lords and the issue hath been upon the hearing of the foul matters wherewith he stands charged, to confirm the order by the whole Board which was before taken by the Court of the Lords for his deprivation from his place.

[*Postscript*].—I am desired by my Father and Mother and my Wife to remember them to you and the rest of your company. I understand that the Bishop of Ely, Dr. Andrewes, is in hand to answer Bellarmine's last reply to the King. Dr. Abbottes [*sic*] the Bishop of Lichfield is the likeliest for the See of London.

Seal. 2 pp. xxiv, 90.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Dec. 29. Blackfriars.—We merrily spent the holy-days at Albyns. I have your letter of the 20th. You will understand my lord's private business by his letter.

My Lady Arbella is committed to her Chamber, the occasion having grown by the acquaintance and familiarity of a certain Lady Skinner, a great Papist, who being visited by one Douglas, a Scotchman, was the cause that he going to travel abroad, the Lady Arbella was content by his means to entertain correspondence for a marriage with some Prince of Germany, and namely with the Duke of Moldavia. The Lady Arbella lived some time before retired from the Court, which men ascribe to her studious and melancholy humour. De la Boderie is expected, and a house is taken for him here. Mr. Devick is back from Guernsey. To-morrow we return to

Albys to make an end of Christmas, with Sir W. Browne and his Lady, and Sergt. John West. Your sister B. is here. My valentine at Albys also commends herself to you, and our ancient friend the poor Pip, who together with Prester John often remember you in that hermitage.

Seal. 1 p. iv, 74.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Dec. 31. o.s. The Hague.—These States have at last answered the Archdukes' commissioners. They say that the inconveniences which still remain in matter of commerce, are not to be imputed to them, but that whereas they have lessened many taxations in that nature, the Archdukes have increased theirs, and that unless the treaty were better observed, they will not trouble the two Kings' Ambassadors with further mediation, meaning that their Majesties have little reason to mediate where no care is had of performance, and they have less reason to wrong them by a second interposition. They have agreed that the confiscations shall be sold mutually on either side.

The Prince of Anhalt, to advance the cause of Brandenburg and Neuburg, especially the former, slipped privily into France from the Duke of Wirtemberg's marriage, and reported on his return this way that the French King hath promised to perform as much himself as all the Princes of the Union together. He would have it believed that he has this promise under the King's hand, who told him that La Boderie should be sent to England to confer with the King on that business. Perhaps my Lord Ambassador may go to Cleveland and to Hal in Suabia, where the meeting intended in Heidelberg is to be held. This will crush Spanish designs, for these two Kings joining and the Dane whose Ambassador is now at Dusseldorp, I see not what opposition may be feared. This is confirmed by the answers given in England and here to the Saxon Ambassador advising him to commit all to a quiet and friendly handling. True it is that this late Ambassador is but Mansfelt's John Baptist to prepare his way, and procure a suspense till his tale be heard, but he will effect no more than his forerunner and now if that Saxon bund could be dissolved, the greatest difficulty were overcome.

The Embdeners will yield Aurick on condition of redelivery to them on demand. The Castle of Griet they will still hold, and have permission to employ the garrison of Embden to prevent any hostility on the part of the Count. The States refuse and demand unconditional surrender of all places held. The States defer the casting of their troops, now that Zeeland and other provinces enlarge their repartition. What you say of the paucity of Leopold's troops is strange. His adversaries

have thousands, and if Anhalt commands, he is well experienced and no German in his diet. These States are repairing frontier forts, though there is difficulty about contributions.

2½ pp. XXII, 8.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the LORD TREASURER, ROBERT EARL OF SALISBURY].

1609[–10], Jan. 2. Brussels.—*The actual letter is in S. P. Flanders.*

Min. I, 22.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Jan. 2. Düsseldorf.—Yours of Dec. 21 went to Wesel. The Palatine ready to come here after his success at Duren and Aldenhoven, received letters from Archduke Leopold inviting him to meet him at Juliers. He sent to ask the consent of the Marquis, his companion, who replied that he desired nothing so much as an agreement, but that the Cologne communication ought to be a lesson to them, and that Leopold's object was but to gain time, for after sending to these Princes with the same offer, he blew up the towns within a fortnight. Part of the money which was sent from Antwerp to Cologne can only reach the latter under strong escort. He is also awaiting news from Prague, Rome and elsewhere, his forces not being able to make any signal effort.

We have a few prisoners—mutineers of Duren—and a Commissioner of Leopold among them. They have been brought here for exchange purposes.

French. 1 p. XXVII, 13.

HENRY BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609–10, Jan. 14. Cologne.—Yours of the 4th are received and those for Hotman are delivered. Last Monday arrived a herald with the Imperial Ban.

Count Mansfelt's natural son, Governor of Luxembourg, surprised by night three days ago the town and castle of Sleiden in the Eifel. He went through the garden to the gate of the castle, fixed a petard, blew up the gate and part of the wall, and occupied the town without resistance. Our men will go to recover it, *quod erit admodum difficile, cum sit dictum castellum natura loci fortissimum.*

French. 1 p. VIII, 8.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610[–11] [endorsement], Jan. 15. [N.S.]. The Hague.—This is to accompany Sir Charles Morgan. Ambassadors from Sweden have been here at least five months. They demanded an alliance between Great Britain, Denmark, the States and Sweden, and of the States two or three regiments of horse or

foot. The States answer that they will join, but cannot spare their men so far from home. The Chief of the Legation returns to Sweden very presently. The other two purpose to go to England—I guess—to persuade H.M. to mediate between them and Denmark. H. E. these two or three days has been crazy, but now is well amended. Barnevelt's ague has not left him.

Holograph. 1¼ pp. XLVII, 2.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[10], Jan. 7. Madrid.—*This letter is printed in Winwood's Memorials, Vol. III, p. 103, with the following omissions:—*“Mr. Weaver is still in Seville. I have written to him this day concerning you. The new ships from Dunkirk are making ready, and are to be in Cadiz by the end of February, but so slowly they proceed as in my opinion it will not be performed by the end of March.” XXI, 17.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Jan. 9. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of Dec. 28. I have more cause to be grateful to you *than to our Ambassador there* [at Brussels?] *who writes too generally but judiciously enough. Let him not know of the commerce between us.* The Prince of Anhalt, after successful negociation with the King, passed through Brussels on the 28th for the Hague, and has found the same support there. I suppose Boderie to be now on his way to England. Boissise is on his way to Hal to represent France. Anhalt having prevented the interview between Leopold and the Palatine, is taking the latter with him to the meeting from which they will be back in three weeks, to get to work in good earnest. I was the first to suggest this successful journey of Anhalt's. I rely on you for news of the reconciliation with Condé, and what Spain will do in the matter.

French, save the italicized words which are in English. ½ p. XXVII, 14.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the [LORD TREASURER, ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY].

1609[–10], Jan. 10. Brussels.—*The actual letter is in S. P. Flanders.*

Min. I, 21.

WILLIAM DEVICK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[–10], Jan. 11. London.—“At my arrival in London I found your last letter of the 8th of November in my cousin Beauvoyr's window where it had continued, I think, a long time more than in my desire to hear from you I could with patience have digested. If I had not met with it in the half way I was as glad thereof as the obligation of your approved love doth worthily challenge that do so friendly and willingly

accept of such troublesome requests as I make unto you for which I will ever be thankful. . . . Sir John St. John his absence from this city is the cause that I cannot send you the length and depth of the hangings. As soon as I have spoken with him, I will be bold to renew my request unto you about them, and in the mean time of my abode in this place, which will be till March at the least, I desire nothing more than that you will make use of me with the like freeness as I do with you. I feared Sir Thomas Edmondes would have been parted for France before my coming to London, but I find it far otherwise and more likely now to be stayed here for some home employment. We his poor friends do wish that it might appear one way or the other for doubts are full of discontentment . . . It seems you make account to return very shortly but we perceive no great likelihood of it here neither can I in my own friendship wish it as yet, since the longer you stay the more shall be your merits and reputation which is the reward of such employment and since you are entered into it I wish you continue so long as may bring to yourself and yours the best contentment that can be expected. I have been at Albans since my coming where our joy was somewhat but not complete as missing some of the old crew and our Doctor with others showed more heart affects than was accustomed, which to amend I could be content to bestow my eldest daughter. But I will trouble you no further. For matters of importance I leave them to those friends that both can and will give you better satisfaction than I am able.

[*Postscript*].—"Sir Thomas Edmondes hath disposed of a hilt of mine and John Searle telleth me he hath taken order for another to be made for me. I desire your word to the latter for the doing of it and could be content to have it of any other fashion because I have one already which I wear like the other which was given away and would not have it alike.

I perceive nothing of that affection between the 2 parties you were wont to speak of.

Part much faded. 2 pp. Misc. II, 41.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Jan. 12. London.—Our absence at Albins last week, where we were "bacchanalizing the last act of Christmas did breed an eclipse of our writing unto you by that ordinary," and since our last we have none from you, which is by frowardness of the weather, which has for 10 or 12 days kept de la Boderie at Calais. Till his coming we shall have no resolution concerning our particular. I think that the King doth for the nonce forbear the naming of his Ambassador until he may see what order will be taken in France for the furnishing of the like place here. Our desire is now wholly turning to that employment, since that the King's coming hither hath nothing to the

redressing of the former proposition. Within these two days he hath gone back to Royston till Candlemas.

On Twelfth day night the Prince performed his combat at the Barrier, which was very magnificent. He acquitted himself with much dexterity and gallantry. He and his fellow challengers were in a livery of crimson velvet and broad gold lace. The assailants were 40, who the next day came all in their livery and very gallantly mounted from St. James's to Whitehall, to invite the King and Queen to a banquet and play which the Prince had prepared for them in the said house. Against Candlemass is a solemn mask preparing. In those sports the Spanish Ambassador had without controlment his full elbow room. Of his retreat from hence there is no hotter speech than there was two months ago, staying, as I suppose, the arrival of your Don Alonso de Velasco, who by his *sosegado passo* showeth well from what country he cometh. In the late Bishop of London's place Dr. Abbott, Bishop of Lichfield hath been admitted, who being Mr. Sanford's friend hath promised my lord since his admission to do somewhat out of hand for him.

My Lady Arbella is now at liberty, and cometh every day to the Court, and on New Year's Day was presented by the King with plate value 200*l.* and requited the King with a rich pair of slippers. She was committed for entertaining marriage with the Duke of Moldavia and for changing her religion, though the last is doubted. One of her gentlewomen is yet committed for offensive words to the gentleman that came first from the King to her Lady.

In my last I did not inform you of the marriage between the Scotch Earl of Argile and Mrs. Anne Cornwallis⁽¹⁾. Who being bidden last week to a feast at my Lady Hatton's for that occasion, where many other lords and ladies were invited, among whom were the Earls of Pembroke and Montgomery, there was like to fall out a quarrel between Pembroke and Argile for the places of sitting, which the last had taken amongst the ladies above the other, who rose from the table at the second course and so disordered all the feast and the company, who muttered much with him at the Scotch Earl's presumption, Pembroke saying that if he offered him any more such an affront he would run him through with his rapier. The other withdrew into another room, and for the time there grew no further inconvenience of it. They departed without any satisfaction one of the other. It is thought that the prosecuting of that matter hath been hitherto only hindered by the occupation which the parties had about the Prince's combat.

There is no speech of altering the day for the Parliament, where to honour the Prince's installation many other erections are said to be intended, both of Dukes, Marquesses and Earls.

(1) In G.E.C. the marriage is stated to have been solemnized on 30th Nov., 1610, but apparently the year is incorrect.

I thought to have sent you now the spectacles which you wrote for unto me, but Mr. Quester, trusting more the care and honesty of the next post, hath wished me to defer. From Albyns I brought you commendations from Sir John, my Lady Wood and Mrs. Anne Pepin. The same from your little sister here present.

[*Postscript*].—My lord who is to go presently to the Court willed me to say that by a man of my lord of Cranborne, that came yesterday out of France, they advertised him that the gentleman employed towards the Prince of Condé worked nothing with him, wherewith the King is much offended and perplexed, so that they are about to send the Marquis of Cocuvre to the said Prince to persuade him to return to France whereunto the Princess, his mother, doth also offer herself, but is like to effect less, being held in suspicion with the Prince, who on the other side is said to stand in great fear of his person. But it is reported or presumed that the Archduke and Ministers of Spain not a little help that aversion in him, being glad to lay hold of such an occasion to keep the Prince amongst them till the King die, that by his means they may then work their good wills in the State of France. We long to hear your relation of this important matter.

Moreover that Pere Gontier, the Jesuit, taking hold of this unhappy conjuncture to spur on his charity against the Huguenots, hath of late bitterly and vehemently preached and urged this against them, that since they hold the Pope to be Antichrist, they must hold the King's children to be bastards, who are only lawful by the Pope's dispensation, that gave allowance to his marriage when he had already another wife.

For the lady Arbella's matter, his Lordship told me that the same having been diligently examined, little ground hath been found against her only *qu' il y auoit eu, en son fait, quelques petites brouilleries*, and though the examination were not fully ended, she was very welcome to the Court, and much made of by the King and Queen. And it is thought that she hath done this out of policy, to value herself towards the King and to make herself the better considered of, when he should see how she was sued unto by foreign Princes. Herewith are letters from my Lord and Lady to the Princess of Ligne for delivery.

Endorsed in Sir W. Trumbull's hand:—London. From 1609 to 1625, but several years intermediate from Paris. Monsieur Beaulieu a worthy friend and correspondent of my Grandfather's. *V. Ao.* 1623 passages relating to the Spanish match. A few letters from 1605 to 1608.

Seal. 3 pp. iv, 76, 77.

Oratio REGIS GALLIAE LEGATI ad Potentissimos Germaniæ Principes, Halliæ in Sualbia congregatos. 1610, Jan. 26.

Latin. Copy. 3 pp. Misc. II, 130.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the LORD TREASURER, ROBERT,
EARL OF SALISBURY].

1609-10, Jan. 17. Brussels.—*The actual letter is in S. P. Flanders.*

Min. I, 23.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Jan. 17. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of the 4th with enclosures from Beaulieu and Lord Lisle. You do not tell me who have instigated the poisoner named by Beaulieu. Our Ambassador there [at Brussels] thinks that the 30,000 crowns a month are not for Juliers, but in what else can Spain be more interested? I want to hear news of Condé. If the King had ignored him at the start, he might not have been so obstinate. Of England's decision we hear nothing. Winwood neither writes nor comes.

The El. of Brandenburg and the Landgrave met at Smalcald. The first has gone to Anspach to await the Hal decision, the latter to Coburg *vers les puisnés de Saxe pour empêcher qu' ils ne vendent leur droit à l'Empr. comme on dit que veut faire leur d. aîné Electeur de Saxe*. Sleiden, a small town in Juliers, has been taken by the Leopoldians, but recovered in a few days. It was the birthplace of Sleidan, the celebrated Historian. Sir James Murray on his return from Poland passed this way going to Brussels. Is there any means of reading Bellarmin's answer and this Jacobin's?

The Imperial herald has again published at Cologne a citation against 43 of the chief men of these parts. As to the man recommended by you, these Princes have refused to employ foreigners, English, Scottish or French, passing them on to the Kings of France and Great Britain.

French. 1 p. xxvii, 36.

MAURICE, LANDGRAVE OF HESSE to the BRITISH
AMBASSADOR AT BRUSSELS.

1610, Jan. 17. Cassel.—“This bearer Doctor Mosanus our trusty servant and Physician to our person, having in right of his wife and her children some affairs in those parts hath solicited us to commend him unto you and your favour” etc.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. II, 129.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[-10], Jan. 18.—“From my house opposite the *King's Arms* in the Old Bailey, [London].—I have spoken with divers of the Customs and particularly with Mr. Salter, who hath the license of Rhenish wines, but cannot prevail in your matter. The duties for that wine (they say) is six times doubled within these six years, neither will any man's forbearance diminish the yearly quantity brought here. Mr. Paget hath sent those

letters long since. The Assembly of the Protestant Princes to be held at Heidelberg is to be at Halle, two leagues from thence, whither Boissise is dispatched, and Winwood may follow. The Prince of Anhalt who suddenly from the Duke of Wirtemberg's marriage went to France, took the Hague in his way home, and gave out that the French King gave him much satisfaction. He of Saxony shall have the like answer from the States as he had here. They have no purpose to use the intervention of the Kings in the differences remaining between the Archdukes and them, as your Commissioners required.

The Ambassadors, so long wind-bound at Calais, are come. La Boderie's errand is said to be specially about Cleves, and we suppose the other from Venice comes to give his Majesty satisfaction for that they printed not his book on Sir H. Wotton's great instance.

The Lady Arbella upon divers reasons concerning that might move suspicion has been examined by the Lords, and had some of her servants restrained, but now the naked truth appears that her private retiredness was for want of money to clothe herself according to her rank against Christmas; her Gentleman usher's preparations for a voyage were intended for his own particular, another servant's seeking for a ship to pass the sea, was likewise for his private affairs, and the taking of a house for her in Lincolnshire was upon the true reason of thrift, which being now truly understood all matters are well ended. Indeed H.M. hath given her a cupboard of plate worth 200*l.* for a New Year's gift, and (they say) her pension of 1,600*l.* shall be augmented to 2,000. She confesses the fault of her womanish credulity in the matter of love with the Prince of Moldavia, and in the people's opinion remains somewhat touched with the spot of Popery. The discourse of her nearest servants would make one believe that she were rather given to the discipline of Geneva.

You will have heard of the Christmas triumphs of our pregnant Prince, whose princely towardliness gives daily hopes of his future worthiness; here is a saying that about the 19th of next month—his birthday—he shall have his household established in honour, whereof his Majesty will advance divers, as my Lords Treasurer, Privy Seal, Chamberlain and Dunbar to be Marquesses, the L. Lisle to be Earl of Warwick, and Lord Wotton, Lord Peaters and others to be Earls.

[*Postscript*].—"If you like not your trade with Mr. Dickenson, you may be sure to have an honest return from the first hand, as Mr. Beecher hath, if you have fancy to make any manner of adventure that way."

3 pp. XXXII, 3.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[–10], Jan. 18. [London].—"The Turks have almost made me forget Christianity, imposing upon this last week but

too much business. . . . We are dull and careless, asleep and secure, and neither speak nor hear anything to purpose. . . . Our domestical affairs . . . breed nothing but discontentment.

La Boderie is coming hither and Boississe is going to Heidelberg.

For your particular my endeavours could little prevail. My cousin [? Cottington] is willing to further you, but in the quality of his employment is not able to show himself as he would. Mr. Kirkham hath the whole charge of the Customs. Southampton is supplied, and the party sits fast there, so that unless Hull be to be had by composition with a deputy, I know not how you shall have contentment.

Your virginal lessons are in my memory, but those fantastiques here (to whom I must be beholding) have so delayed me as I could curse courtiers for their sakes. Robin Henlake is an undertaker for you, but is slow.

Mrs. Carey would know what's become of Capt. Yaxley's debt to her late husband.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. XIV, 24.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.—Resident with the Archduke.

1609[–10], Jan. 18. London.—⁽¹⁾ Sir, after 18 or 20 days' expectation, due to foul weather, we have received two packets together, dated 27th Dec. and 2nd of this month. I thank you for the ample and particular relations therein contained of the State and chiefest occurrences of your affairs there, so much overcharged as you are every week, and above all upon one day of so many ticklish businesses. I intreat you not to strain yourself further hereafter for my sake than your convenience will bear.

The day before Mr. Quester brought your packet my lord and my lady were gone into the country for 10 or 12 days, while the King is at Royston, but your letters were sent to them, and Quester delivered the packets to my lord Treasurer.

The ill success of the conference at the Hague doth make some hasty judgments here prognosticate that your truce will not continue long, the points which remain undecided being so essential. But those to whom it doth chiefly import will be provident by one mean or another to take order against such an inconvenience.

The Prince of Condé's business now ministers the ripest occasion of discourse here. Few men thought at first that there would have been so much difficulty. Neither do we wonder that he is so much made of there, and so royally entertained by your courtiers, who no doubt will hold on as fast as they can of such an occasion, to make their advantage thereof.

(1) The address "My good bedfellow" ceases when Trumbull becomes Resident.

Spinola's "costly feast with him is not here a little argument of talk and of that opinion and of their good intents."

I am glad of the success of the Princes of Cleveland, and of the resolution to send de Boississe into those parts, which sheweth that they have not abandoned their care of those affairs. On Boississe's arrival I do not doubt Winwood shall have order to repair thither, to join with him in counselling those Princes. But except there be speedy order taken to stay the violent proceedings of the two parties these light skirmishes will shortly turn to an open and dangerous war, seeing that the time of the year coming on apace will favour no further lingerings, and either engage them thoroughly into the wars, or force them absolutely to an accord.

Yesternight we had news at last of de la Boderie's landing in England, and this night or to-morrow he will be in this town with Contarini from Venice, and, they say, one Count of Mansfeld from the Duke of Saxony. Their coming will, I hope, hasten the King's return from Royston.

And therein that I hope we shall receive definite resolution for our particular interest. My lord is held in suspense until, it is pretended, the coming of de la Boderie. This long delay raiseth up in me a part of my former hopes of staying in England, "seeing that my lo., having upon his discontent of the alteration befallen in the business, earnestly sued my lord Treasurer by an express letter for the Ambassage, hath hitherto had no answer thereunto; whereby I do conjecture, as also by some stronger arguments I do gather, that they have a good desire to stay him, and have the use of his services here at home, if they could content him without prejudicing their own humours or interests."

One thing I have of late overheard that Sir Edward Conway, who is now in these parts, is making suit to succeed my lord in his late Ambassage. "But how the same will be entertained or what purpose there is for the furnishing again of the place, I can hear yet no mention made at all.

"For the compounding of the jar fallen out between the Earls of Pembroke and Argile (who alone amongst all the Scots doth stand here for the place with the English as I mentioned in my last), the King as I heard, sent a peremptory command to the said Earl of Argile to yield it unto my lord of Pembroke until the next assembly of the Parliament, that controversy might be fully decided and ordered."

The King has a royal purpose of creating a College at Chelsey only or chiefly for the handling of controversies in Religion, designing to that effect a dozen selected Doctors taken out of both the Universities, whereof eight to be Divines and four Historiographers, and to maintain them there for the reading and writing of History and Controversies."

That copy of the State's answer to Robbiano's propositions which you desire, hitherto I have not had, but if Mr. Moore has

it (with whom to my grief I do not enjoy that same familiarity which for the respect of your mutual great friendships, and for his own merit's sake I did desire) I will seek to procure it for you at his hand against the next week.

The things you write to have sent by Antwerp are not yet come, stayed, I suppose, at Flushing by the winds. In the meantime I thank you for procuring those things which are for myself.

By this bearer, Henry Balam, I sent 6 pairs of spectacles, whereof one is of pure crystal, and two of crystalline, having been at first forced to bespeak those, because the price of the other was an angel a pair, which moved me to take only two of this sort for the little man, and the two others (which the workman assured me to be almost of as good and perfect use) of crystalline. [*At side*]. Those of crystalline alone he sold at 16*d.* a pair for the lowest price, and so I made bargain for those four pairs with him which come to 21*s.* besides the boxes for the which I paid 3*s.* so that it came in all to 24*s.* But afterwards seeing that you demand the second of the same goodness as the first, not to disappoint you, I caused the workman to make me two other pairs of crystal for which with the boxes I paid 20*s.* These and the crystalline ones I bespoke for 55 years, though the workman, according to his discretion hath a little diversified them, assuring me to be for the best; the two other pairs, which are in single cases for the little man, are the one for 55 and the other about 60, which he hath done so, according to his best fancy, "putting me down with his knowledge of the use of those things" and offering to reform them hereafter if they be not liked, whensoever you send them back. I was recommended to him by some merchant friends, who pay, as they tell me, ordinarily an Angel for every pair of crystal. He prayed to be remembered to you as an old acquaintance—John Torshell who served one Mr. Walles. He swore (and he seemed to have a sparkle of honesty in his face) that I had the crystalline ones among the rest for nothing for your sake, and that those of crystal are the purest he ever made.

My commendations to "the little man, and to Monsieur and Madlle. Magnet. I could not find lace of the pattern and fineness she desired, so send 6 yards of plain cobweb lace, and six of stripes that at 20*d.* a yard and this at 15. I had Mrs. Beauvoir for the arbiter of my bargain.

"Now to conclude with a word for yourself. I hope you will not make any ill interpretation of the alteration of my style lately happened in the superscription of my letters, which though I do acknowledge that the quality of your place could very well admit, yet I know that it was far from your nature and modesty to affect any such honour of titles, which made me at the beginning to forbear it, upon the confidence and freedom of our old familiarity. But seeing almost all the rest, and amongst them those that are many degrees higher than the top of my

head, to use that observance and formality towards you, I was afraid it might have been taken for a presumption or neglect in me to remain singular in the plainness of my form, and thought it better to incur the danger of your particular censure for too much, than the ill opinion of all the rest for too little respect towards you. And so by the force and necessity of the example have I offended in that wherein I have offended, and not by any other cause or extravagant motion, good bed-fellow, I beseech you to believe." Till next week I cannot answer Sir Gr. Markham's letter to me. Your oysters are procured by Mr. Houblon's means at Colchester and gone over to Flushing.

5 pp. IV, 39.

WILLIAM BECHER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Letters dated 1609[-10], Jan. 18, Jan. 30, Feb. 7 and 17, March 13; and 1610, May 9, o.s., are printed in *Winwood Memorials* III, pp. 106, 109, 110, 119, 130, 158.

III, 112-5, 117, 127.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the LORD TREASURER, ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY].

1609-10, Jan. 23. Brussels.—*The actual letter is in S. P. Flanders.*

Min. I, 24.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the LORD TREASURER, ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY].

1609-10, Jan. 31. Brussels.—*The actual letter is in S. P. Flanders.*

Min. I, 25.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1606-7, Jan. *Endorsement*]. Paris this Friday.—I have yours of Jan. 17. We begin to believe the same success will prove of the war in Italy as of the intended *trefve* near you. The Prince is too wise and the others too wary[? weary] not to prevent the inconveniences that may happen to them both, if they misunderstand one another in that fashion. We attend daily to hear when the 20,000 levied by the Pope, and as many by the King of Spain for his assistance shall be dissolved. Touching my Lord C. I sent you word how I had collected that scandal given out of him by a knave in this town, and am glad you are assured of the contrary, for I owe him love and service for his worth, besides a respect to the little alliance between us.

[*Postscript*].—"Mr. Mathew is neither fish nor flesh. He discourseth with priests and hath been at the Mass, but of late also at my Lord Ambassador's sermons." Of late we had like to have fallen by the ears together." *Le premier Prince*

du Sang and Monsieur de Nevers upon a word speaking or mistaking, would needs fight, and had not the King wisely prevented it, an ill consequence would have ensued. Nevers was in the field with above 300 able horse; the other was stayed by the way, and he and his troops sent back.

Holograph. 1 p. *Seal.* XIV, I.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610-1 [*endorsement*], Feb. 1. N.S. The Hague.—I have yours of Jan. 21. I have nothing from England since Dec. 24. Our Swedish Ambassadors are gone, one to Sweden, one stays at Amsterdam, the third one Vandigne a Hollander, born in this town, is gone for England. The States had told them that they could give us no answer before H.M. declared himself. There is fear of war between Sweden and Denmark about the confines. Vandigne has charge to move his Majesty to mediate. It would be good for these parts of Christendom if Sweden were better established, the King being old and indisposed, and if the King of Poland should become master of that kingdom, which is wholly Spanish in faction and religion, both England and these provinces would be subject to a great thralldom.

Barnevelt is still sick. It is rather troublesome than dangerous.

Little Valchenberg is back with us. Letters of exchange he has for 70,000 or 80,000 *gr.* and promises that the rest shall be sent soon. The Prince of Anhalt is gone to Berlin. The Prince of Neuburg has a voyage in his fantasy, but I know not when or whither.

Holograph. 2½ pp. XLVII, 3.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Jan. 24. Düsseldorf.—I thank you for yours of 11th with news of Condé of which our Ambassador says nothing, nor of the help given of the 6 regiments. Please verify this, for it is important. Villeroy does not name Boderie. Boissise comes here as Resident after the meeting at Hal, of which we only know that there were present 9 Princes and 29 Counts. The Landgrave of Lichtenberg is said to be going there in behalf of the Emperor. You know of the recapture of Sleiden where Count Frederic of Solms found much booty and prisoners, among others the bastard Count of Mansfeld who had surprised the place five days before, telling the inhabitants that he was neither for the Emperor nor Leopold but for the Archduke Albert. Your Captain Turner is more and more discredited. A Scottish Chevalier passing here lately says that he is giving information to both sides. But the letters he gets or pretends to get from people of quality in England or elsewhere convince these poor wretches of his credit. You know what Edmondes wrote to me about it. Turner is bringing two letters from you, of what date I know not. For my part I have no

dealing with him, but I fear he will do harm here. Therefore warn Edmondess, for if only he or the Lord Treasurer gave these Princes or Winwood a hint about him, it would be effectual.

French. 1 p. xxvii, 15.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL at Brussels.

1609[-10], Jan. 25. London.—Since writing on the 18th I have 2 letters, one by the ordinary and the other of the 5th by way of Flushing, also one for Mrs. Russell which I return as she is gone to your parts. Of our particulars I can tell you nothing more, de la Boderie's coming having produced no resolution, and the King being absent till Wednesday next. Our chief talk is of the preparation for Parliament.

Notwithstanding our unfortunate beginning in Virginia we do not yet faint in the work nor give it over. I send you a copy of a Proclamation lately made concerning that business. A poor requital for your long oration of Sir Robert Shirley [see p. 207] and the extracts of Germany which you sent me.

I was told that Sir Edward Conway was rather averse from the employment [*the French Embassy*].

Our Bordeaux prisoner, whom the Capuchin had charged with treason is still in the Gatehouse, but there is little matter found against him. The Capuchin is dismissed with money in his purse, of whom I hear very lewd reports made by persons of credit who knew him and his dealings abroad.

Mr. More has not had the States' answer to Robiano's propositions. The things you sent by Antwerp are come by Mrs. Monger's means. The stockings are too straight for me. James thanks you for his. Herewith are three pairs of plain gloves for Mrs. Cheney, whereof one is of cordevant; they are as good as I could choose, though "not of Mr. Crosiand's shop with whom I could not meddle for fear of his dearness." They cost me all 7s. those of cordevant being 3s. I took two of them without tops, being told the gentlewomen most use now to wear so here. Also 12 yards of black and white lace for M^{lle}. Magnet. They cost by Mrs. Beauvoir's good bargaining but 14d.. The oysters are a present from Mr. Houblon. I have spoken to John Searle about your money, whereof he will take care according to your order to him.

[*Postscript*].—The enclosed is for Mr. Hotman.

1½ pp. iv, 40.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL, at Brussels.

1609[-10], Jan. 25. London.—My silence while in the country will have been supplied by Beaulieu's letters. Things with me remain in the same distracted terms as before. "The particulars which I wish you understood are not fit to be committed to paper. . . . Monsieur de la Boderie and the Venetian ambassador are now arrived here who do attend the

King's return from Royston for their audiences. . . . It is thought that the first cometh to solicit the King to join in the business of Cleves in favour of the Princes Pretendants, and that the errand of the other is to satisfy the King on behalf of the State of Venice concerning the sharp expostulation which passed between them and Sir Henry Wotton upon their refusal to suffer the King's Book to be printed and published at Venice. I intend to-morrow to visit Monsieur de la Boderie. My Lord Treasurer is infinitely troubled and toiled to take up money upon interest for the serving of the King's necessities, and much they are troubled how to bethink themselves to induce the Parliament to yield to some large contributions for the maintaining of future charges, and this is the exercise that at this time doth chiefly occupy our Exchequer. Sir Anthony Ashley hath been lately committed to the Fleet for continuing his accustomed practises of juggling, but he hath again purchased his liberty. Howbeit he standeth still in ill terms for that there is a meaning to call him into the Star Chamber, where it is thought he will undergo a heavy censure. I do purpose to return for a few days to the country, and afterwards the Parliament will tie me to a necessity of attendance. I send you herewith an answer to Sir Griffin Markham's letter."

[*Postscript*].—I have found opportunity to speak with my lord Treasurer and acquainted him with what you wrote concerning Sir James Murray and Mr. Fowler which he took in good part, and I intreated him to bestow a few lines on you for your comfort. He assured me that he would forthwith do it, but supposed that he had already written to you.

Seal. 2½ pp. XXIV, 68.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[–10], Jan. 31. London.—“This honest poor rogue, having after much impatience for his long stay and tedious kinds of living in these parts, specially in the wilderness, as he doth call it of Albins, taken at length a resolution, though I protest much against my will and counsel, and obtained my lord's leave to retire himself from hence and to go back into that country. I could not let him go without the company of my letters unto you. . . . It is not for any offence committed by this poor man . . . that he goeth from us, for I know that he was never in better favour with the Masters than . . . now, . . . but for certain grievances which he hath taken, and . . . not without cause at his condition . . . here, whereof he may particularly inform you, though he hath promised me never to open his mouth to any other for any complaints. I am very sorry, and so is all the household, to lose . . . so honest and officious a companion. . . . But more a great deal for the doubt I have that the corruption and bad wind of that country whither he is now going back

will soon blast or blow down the blossom of his new reformation, whereof he hath made free and open profession since his being in this country. And it will be the best work of love and charity that you can perform towards him, . . . to maintain him in that good mind and to foster the breeding and strengthening of the good seed in his heart."

Your letters of the 17th were delayed by weather.

De la Boderie and the other Ambassadors having hitherto stayed for the King's return to town, where he is expected this day or to-morrow, in public and particular affairs there is no novelty since my last. It was reported that de la Boderie might continue "lieger" again here as before, in which case the purpose was to send back Sir G. Carew to France, or else my lord will be employed therein. De la Boderie has been visited by most of our courtiers, and especially by my lord Treasurer.

I send you a book newly come forth, against the Papists in defence of the Oath of Allegiance and confirmation of his Majesty's book, written by one Mr. Donne, secretary to my Lord Chancellor. My Lord Deny, affecting the recovery of a boy of his called William Lee, hath solicited my Lord that this matter be referred to you, fearing that Greene, the player, with whom the boy was, is come back to Antwerp, and the boy being unwilling to come back for fear of punishment, you may assure him that he may safely return.

Your marginal advertisement enforces me to entreat you to tell me whether you have heard anything reported there that you have written to me that I may be more wary in my private discourses.

2 pp. iv, 41.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Feb. 3. Düsseldorf.—There is a report that Condé is gone to Spain. We await news from Hal where the Elector of Brandenburg has arrived to the general delight. At the first two sittings nothing was settled. Boissise was expected on the 20th, and Ambassadors from Great Britain and the States are looked for, but I see no appearance of this. Leopold is raising troops, and if these frosts last, we are none too safe here, for the Count of Ridberg, brother of the Count of Emden, is near with 800 foot and some hundreds of horse and has summoned Bilfeld and the nobles of Ravensburg. However Leopold is not ready, and is trying to re-open communications but the Palatine is with Anhalt. Let me know what money and forces Leopold may receive from your side.

[*Postscript*].—They have arrested a herald of the Emperor's who was on his way to put up mandates at Cleves. To avoid violation of international law what the soldiers took from him has been restored, and he will be released.

French. 1 p. xxvii, 16.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609-10, Feb. 4. Antwerp.—Yours of Jan. 25 and 27 I received with a “coberkin” for which I remain your debtor. I did also by virtue of your letter to Hans Harmans receive 175*fl.* the which I have now given order to Mr. Colford to pay you if you please, or else will dispose thereof here as you shall give me order. Upon the receipt of your letters I went about your perspective glasses with an intention to have bought them presently, but the party held them so dear that I was half afraid to meddle with them, not knowing whether they will content you or not, and therefore after some days persuasions I have so dealt with the party that I have only taken them upon your liking, the which you shall return here within a box being four in all, viz. 3 of glass which are at 10*s.* sterling the piece and one of crystal at 20*s.* which is the lowest price I can get them at. You may take what you please and send the rest or all of them back to be here upon Monday, for so I have promised.

I should now be glad to hear some good news from you about Sir Thomas Edmondes’ proceedings in England, the which I hope will in the end succeed to his own contentment. I have not heard from my compere Chandler this three weeks who, in his last letter to me, made it something doubtful whether my Lord should be accepted in his new employment or not. I pray you as occasion serveth write three or four words thereof.

Holograph. 1 p. XLV, 6.

HENRY BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609-10, Feb. 4. Cologne.—Boissise is at Hal in Suabia. The El. of Brandenburg agrees to join the Union without stipulation that the Juliers matter should be a question for all. After the Assembly the Duke of Neubourg will soon return, *et fortassis, ut scribitur, melior quam abiit*. It is thought he and Brandenburg will come to terms about the succession. *Non videtur illud rebus sic stantibus practicabile*. The chief cause of Anhalt’s bringing Neubourg to the Assembly, is to avoid conference between the latter and Leopold, who was inclined thereto, *quod sine praejudicio Electori Brandenburg fieri non potuisset*.

Polycarpus continues to hinder harmony among the Bohemians, and I fear will do harm, according to Jesuit practices. Neither Hungary nor Austria is for peace.

At Heidelberg the Prince is making arquebuses for light horse. The Count of Emden has deputies at the Hague, insisting on his admittance to the confederation with the United Provinces. His object is to oppress his town rather than any affection towards us.

French. 2½ pp. VIII, 10.

ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[-10], Feb. 1. Whitehall.—Hitherto I have returned you no answer to your many letters because I have had other distractions, and yours being *de rebus gestis* there was no occasion of fresh directions to you. And if I write not more often than I have special occasion hereafter, . . . I will take no whit less notice of your careful endeavours. Your part is to observe and advertise, and mine to make use for the best of His Majesty's service of what I receive from you.

You will continue the intelligence that Sir Thomas Edmonds had in Germany. I thank you for your last from Cologne which was contained in a piece of paper by itself of two lines only. It is a special part of a Minister of your employment to have his eyes cast afar off as well as near, and I commend it much in you.

1 p. xxxvi, 21.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609-10, Feb. 12. Antwerp.—Yours by Mr. Brownelow I received with an *estuy* for Mr. Penninton which I will send him by the first friend that goeth thither. The workmanship thereof is so well liked by some of our quaints that they have made me their spokesman to desire you to cause 3 or 4 such like to be made, whereof one or two to have a broad end to make a seal as that which you sent me. I have also received the crystal perspective glass the which I have redelivered and have so dealt with party here for the other three which you have kept that he hath rebated me 18 stivers in all off 30s. the which sum I will find good in the *estuy* you shall cause to be made.

Yesternight late Mr. Richard Daniell gave me the enclosed to be sent to you, and will himself within a day or two come to Brussels to speak with you. I think about his old request.

Holograph. 3 pp. xlv, 7.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[-10], Feb. 2. Blackfriars.—These few lines accompany the Lord Treasurer's letter promised to be written to you upon the last motion made by me in that behalf, having indeed been forgotten by reason of his great business. Thereby you shall receive satisfaction of the good acceptance of your diligence.

I received last Tuesday yours of 17th Jan. and this day I met Mr. Quester at the Court carrying thither your letters of this week. "The King returned only yesterday in the afternoon from Royston, and in the evening Monsieur de la Boderie had audience, and this afternoon is the time appointed for the Venetian Ambassador. . . . I conceive it to be likely that the King will resolve to express himself what assistance he will . . . yield in favour of the Princes Pretendants to Cleves, and that thereupon Sir Ralphe Winwood shall be

directed to repair with that Commission to Düsseldorf. As we have not the means to perform so much as the French, so we think that they make ostentation of more than they do really furnish."

Seal. 1 p. xxiv, 69.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[-10], Feb. 2. Hague.—The town of Alkmaar doth travail with two factions, some accepting, other refusing the new Burgmasters. The townsmen have armed, and taken the gates and Town-House. Also their chief Minister is Arminian on predestination. The States of Holland have tried in vain to compose the difference. At Lewarden the Magistrate had ordered every man to have arms, but the Anabaptists disobeyed. Count William hath settled this. The inhabitants of Utrecht have long had the surname of mutineers in this State, as the Gantois had in yours, for besides murmuring against taxes and the bestowing of Canonries, they have deposed some magistrates and named others, which action hath had some kind of confirmation here. You may thus see what work these Provinces would find for themselves, if they feared no foreign attempts. His Excellency is now gone to appease that storm. The late arrival of La Boderie in England will keep us in suspense about the resolution of the two Kings as to Cleve. The Catholic Princes of the Empire have been no less busy than the Protestants of the Union.

1 p. xxii, 2.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Feb. 14. n.s. Madrid.—*Printed in Winwood, Vol. III, p. 118.*

xxi, 18.

HENRY BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609-10, Feb. 15. [Cologne ?].—Cavalry is being levied near Lorraine for the Archduke Leopold who has been here on his way to Bonn. He is said to be going to Prague for the meeting on 28th inst. I hope the Elector [of Cologne] will soon be here. Preparations are being made to lodge him at Düsseldorf. The Papists hold daily processions here for Leopold's success. At Utrecht is rebellion against contributions, now that there is no war.

French. 1½ pp. viii, 1.

THOMAS FLOUD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Feb. 15. Paris.—I could not let Mr. Thorys pass by you without remembrances to you and Mrs. Trumbull. It will suffice to testify the continuance of service.

¼ p. xxv, 17.

ABRA[HAM] WILLIAMS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610-1, Feb. 15. The Hague.—“Yours of the 3 came to my hands the 10th of this month; the two enclosed I delivered, the one to my Lord and the other to Sir Chal[istenes] Brooke. My Lord would have written you an answer, but that he hath been full of business all this day, and tomorrow the Post goes too early. . . . From Mr. Dickenson I presume you have all things as soon as we and perhaps before us. Here are a day since arrived in this town two Ambassadors from the Princes at Düsseldorf to make relation to the States how far they have prevailed in their endeavours to give Saxony contentment. . . . It is too certainly believed amongst us that the Queen Regent of France will not long continue the two French regiments in her pay, which charge the States are not able to undergo, so that they must be forced to cashier them, and to avoid partiality it is to be feared they will cast many English companies also, and other strangers which will bring a great alteration among our troops. Yet the States have great reason to make much of their men of war, not so much for any foreign fear as for intestine divisions amongst their Provinces. The States have long since sent 6 or 7 Deputies into East Friesland, where together with the Principals of that country they now hold a “Landay,” and when that is ended, they intend to meet at Groningen finally to settle the poor Count again in his possessions. His Excellency is indifferent well recovered of his sickness, but goeth not yet abroad. Monsieur Barnevelt cannot yet by any means shake off his quartan, which unless this Spring help him, he being an old man, will very hardly forsake him. I do very much wonder that Sir Griffin Marcham’s man should be so long upon the way, yet hope he is not miscarried both for his own sake and his letters both to yourself and Sir Tho. Edmondes. Sir Chalistenes Brook says that he hath sent one to Rotterdam to take order with Vander Veke for the making out of your money by a bill of exchange which he will within a day or two deliver me here, but I doubt this is a shift to delay time. . . . As for the book you write for, I cannot know it by your description, because I was not here when Mr. Dickenson sent that to Monsieur Devicke, but if you please in your next to name it, I will forthwith send it, and as for the money for it . . . you may send it me by the Post after that you have received it. The Post doth often carry money. . . . Indeed I persuaded Sir Calisthenes Brooke to send his by him.

Seal. 2 pp. Misc. II, 133.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the LORD TREASURER, ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY].

1609-10, Feb. 6. Brussels.—*The actual letter is in S. P. Flanders, dated 4 Feb.*

Min. I, 26.

Captain THOMAS KINGESMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Feb. 16. Antwerp.—“I received a letter from Bruxelles by Mr. Colforde. The cheapness was a sufficient warrant that it came by your address, though he told me he received it from Mr. Throgmorton, who I presume had it from you. . . . This place affords no news but what comes from your town of Bruxelles. . . . If you please to commend me to Sir Griffin Markham, I will recommend him to you that desires to be esteemed as time and occasion may approve him.

[*Postscript*].—“I will send no commendations to Pëarkyn nor my landlady because I owe them some money which I hope very shortly to send them.”

Holograph ; trace of 1 p. Seal. Misc. II, 48.

WILLIAM DEVICK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[–10], Feb. 6. London.—“I have been this 5 or 6 days absent from London, so that I am unfurnished of any entertainments by advertisements, but I know Mr. Beaulieu will so well supply my want that you shall be well satisfied therewith. He lives altogether in the course and trade of all occurrents, and is so diligent to entertain correspondence by a just payment of his debts that I know he will leave nothing of importance for others to write of, but for my part as I can little pleasure you therein, yet will I promise to omit no particularities that may concern you, nor be wanting in any other thing wherein I may have any means to express both my true affection and how thankfully I do accept the continuance of your kind love. If Sir John St. John do no more speak to me about the hangings I will be content to let that matter pass, but if he keep me to my promise, I will be bold also to make use of your favour therein. I thank you for your care about my hilt [i.e. hilt] which you sent me word shall be of a fashion differing from this which I have, and if it were not too late I would wish it were of some smoother workmanship, for the ruggedness of this is very discommodious by the wearing out of clothes, and Captain Bruce doth marvel that I having read the *Lezina* will carry such a discommodity about me. I do wish a coloured felt for my own wearing, but I am almost ashamed to be so importunate to you. The last which I had were of a good colour but nothing like the first which you and I bespoke together, for they were light and kept their fashion well and these very heavy. I pray you procure me as soon as you can 2 Spaw chains of mixed colours. My daughters are well I doubt not because I have heard nothing to the contrary, and I do seldom see them as Dr. S. is continually with them. There is no resolution taken concerning that you desire to hear of as yet, but I do rather think, for that I have heard from my Lord once more, that it will fall out for France in the end and I wish it may be for his

best contentment. My services to Sir Griffin Markham, Colonel Patton and Mr. Colforde . . . not forgetting Monsieur Beruire.
2 pp. Misc. II, 49.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610-1 [*endorsement*], Feb. 16. O.S. The Hague.—My last was sent by Peter Green, Sir Griffin Markham's servant. Count Maurice is recovering, and Barnevelt's ague is less severe. We heard of an assembly to be held at Erfurt in Turingia to determine the difference between the Duke of Saxony and the Elector of Brandenburg and the Palatine of Neuburg about the reception of the House of Saxony into possession with them of Cleves and Juliers. Now the place is changed.

The Earl of Dunbar is dead. Lord Fenton is sworn of the Privy Council. France is now the theatre of all news, and the world attends to see what Savoy purposes with his army of 17,000. They have passed the mountains not far from Geneva, which if it be besieged, will mean a dangerous and desperate fortune.

Holograph. 2 pp. XLVII, 4.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Feb. 8. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of Jan. 19 and 25, delayed by floods. We have good news from Hal, the King having declared himself very freely and gone on to Lorraine. The Strasburg authorities are more in our favour. The King of France and the States have declared for the Princes, and the Princes of the Union will soon come to a like resolution. The Elector of Brandenburg has joined the Union, and it is hoped the Landgrave will do so. I am convinced of your Master's good will, and amazed at Winwood's delay. I hear of trouble in England about Lady Arbelle, and of a revolt at Alcmarr in Holland. I hope to hear of the success of the negotiations for the Prince de Condé. "*Our Ambassador there writes nothing of it, whereof I do not wonder a little.*" Capt. Turner is come pretty coolly, and says he means to serve the Marquis. I cannot think why they trust him, after what is known of his late behaviour. His tongue is his worst enemy.

At last the Abbé and Monks of Syburg, an important place for Bergh, have declared neutrality. Two days ago they have sent back a man who came here in behalf of some of the nobles of Julich to resume the Cologne communication, and was authorised by Leopold. He is not to return without authentic assurance that the Possession will not be disputed.

French save the italicized words which are in English. 1 p. XXVII, 17.

JOHN SEARLE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[–10], Feb. 8. Blackfriars.—“I have obtained your entertainment for the months of January, February and March which contain 90 days and accordingly I have received 90l.

Now stand I in doubt whether to make it wholly over or no in regard I have procured a month's longer entertainment than I expected, and I further understand that you are to pay moneys to my Master or Sir John Wood, for accomplishing whereof it may be you determine part of this. These considerations have made me cast about which may be for the best and according to my own foolish discretion, I have made you over by Mr. Monger his bill of Exchange which herewith you shall receive, the sum of 60*l.* sterling only, and do keep the residue of your moneys the sum whereof shall plainly appear by a bill which herewith I send, secretly in my hands until I hear further from you about it to the end that if you please to have more made over, it may be done (as I hope) no less beneficial unto you; or if you will have it paid Sir John Wood, it may be easier done than by sending it back again from you. I pray though I have done contrary to your mind herein, yet bear with me. I hope you shall receive some good news from my Master this time (though nothing is yet spoken of here), but he hath been with the King this day to have a letter signed, who is gone to Hampton Court notwithstanding the Parliament begins to-morrow. All the Ambassadors have had their audiences these three days last past, but I can learn nothing whereupon they treat, for some say one thing and some another, but I suppose you do or shall understand it by better means."

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. Misc. II, 43.

JOHN ——— to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Feb. 18. Antwerp.—"I have received yours of 16 present *per* Mr. Throgmorton with the two French crowns which I thought not sufficient, nor is indeed any ways equivalent in regard of your pains which you took in that cause, which although they were frustrate as it fell out, yet your good endeavour therein was not the less. Let me therefore entreat you to accept of this small remembrance which I pray you bestow in a pair of gloves and to wear them for my sake and at my return from London which should not be long, I will study to requite the whole [*torn*] some days past sent you small packet a [*torn*] *per* a friend which I doubt not shall be safely arrived. For my departure from hence I cannot justly advise you of. Yet I verily intend to go within 6 or 8 days. What stead I can stand you in assure yourself of my bettermost service."

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. II, 134.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[–10], Feb. 9. Blackfriars.—Our Court and town now gallantly flourish with extraordinary Ambassadors whereof there is almost every day one or other seen in the streets with no small train of coaches and followers going and coming from

their audiences, there being now a third of Saxony, accompanied with two others from the two brethren of his Master, added to the two former. I have not learnt anything of the subject of their negociations, at least of the second and third. The first, I have been told, propounds a definite league between the two Kings, whereto his Majesty is willing to agree. It is thought that besides the affairs of Cleves *etc.* the difficulties of the Prince of Condé's reconciliation have chiefly moved France to that.

I have nothing to add about our supposed poisoner, nor to recant, but contrary to my former information, the Capuchin is here still, expecting the end of the proceedings against the other, who, for as much as hitherto could be found, had no further intent or malice in that overture made to the Capuchin than to sound the soundness of his heart towards his King and country, having perhaps some cause of evil suspicion against him, and so to entrap him. But the other, preventing him, hath gone nearer to entrap him first in his own nets. He purposeth, as soon as he shall be dismissed, to return to his Order beyond the seas.

The bruited prohibition of Spain against the coming in of English ships into their parts, or the harbouring of any new Englishmen into their houses, hath been confirmed by many letters. It is thought due to the false reports made there by your charitable and officious friends the Hollanders of the increased sickness in these parts. The Merchants are about to procure an attestation from the Spanish Ambassador to satisfy his countrymen of the truth of that matter. The Lords of the Council have been urgent with merchants trading thither to have consuls in the best towns of their trade. This they say cannot be done without the establishing first of a Company which hath been heretofore hindered.

Concerning our particular I am as wise as I was two months ago. This morning I summoned my lord to tell me what he knew or thought of this miserable matter. Of any certainty he could not inform me, but he thought his destiny should be France. But I hold you *terque quaterque beatum* who pass in so worthy an employment this miserable time of idleness, barrenness and irresolution which we suffer here. I who live here so long without occupation, not only lose my time and practice and gather rust to my wits, but also consume my purse, without hopes of reparation, by my continual expenses. Besides the cold comfort which we feel now in this climate since the fall of our later condition, but specially since the making of our new purchase I see the untoward disaster coming more and more upon our hands. And now my lord is in hand to give over this house, which is reasonably honest and convenient for us, to take in his old house again of the Blackfriars next month. But all these considerations are not so grievous to me as the incertainty of my own condition. In good faith,

bedfellow, this trouble doth make me wish for the comfort of your presence, to receive your good counsels therein.

Commendations from Mr. Devicke, Mr. Flood, who is lately, though uncalled, back from Oxford, Mr. Chandler and Mr. Calvert, who, by the mere operation of his good fortune, hath lately added to his clerkship of the Turks that of the infidels of Virginia.

[*Postscript*].—This day Parliament begins, but a visit which my lord doth purpose this morning to the extraordinary Ambassador of Venice will hinder me from the sight of the formalities.

I have received of John Searle the money which I had laid here for the buying those small provisions which I send you, having thereupon defaulted the 13*s.* which you had laid out there for my stockings.

2½ pp. IV, 42.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[–10], Feb. 9. Blackfriars.—Since my letter of the 2nd resolution hath been taken upon the negociation of the French Ambassador to make declaration of the forces which his Majesty will furnish in favour of the Princes Pretendants to Cleves, which is the pay of 4,000 men, whereof a part is to be taken of those which serve under the States, if they will spare their service, and whether the rest shall be sent out of England or only money furnished for the entertaining of them is not as yet resolved, because we expect to hear from Düsseldorf what will be further determined there for the proceeding in the war before these latter particulars be agreed on. The French King promises 4,000 Swiss and the two regiments of French which serve in Holland and 2,000 horse, but we do here make reckoning that as the regiments of French foot will be no new increase of charge to that King, no more will be the horse, because it is likely that the number will be furnished out of the bands of ordnance which are kept in continual pay, and so his Majesty's assistance will not be much short to the new charge that the French King doth put himself to, for the finding of 4,000 Swiss. Besides we stand upon it not to exceed former precedents, for that the assistances which the late Queen did send for the support of France were not above 4,000 men, though in the Low Countries there was a necessity to raise the same higher. But the further truth is that as the case now standeth with us, we cannot further enlarge ourselves, and we have very much strained upon our necessities to have so far forth yielded, for the which we must seek to repair ourselves by the Parliament. Sir Ralph Winwood is hereupon commanded to repair to Düsseldorf to make offer of this assistance and to join in conference there with the Ministers of other Princes for the carrying on of that business. I have this day at the sending away of that dispatch written effectually

to him on the behalf of Sir Griffin Markham, and I have procured Mr. Levinus to do the like also by his letter, so as I doubt not Sir Griffin may assure himself that Sir Ralph will very favourably employ himself for him, but I must tell you that we are here still confidently persuaded that the said war will either not go forward or not long last, so as Sir Griffin had need to be advised not to embark himself into too great charge about the same, and withal Mr. Levinus wisheth him to be very careful how he doth entertain under him any soldiers that be Catholics lest they may be subjected to [be] wrought upon for matter of practice. The three Ambassadors which are come hither for the three Brethren the Dukes of Saxony concerning their pretences are like to return with good words and advice to the end that they will submit themselves with the rest of the Pretenders to the judgment of the arbitrators. Monsieur de la Boderie hath besides the business of Cleves renewed a motion formerly made by him to have his Majesty to join with the French King in a league defensive with each other, whereunto we have consented, and the said league is to be perfected before his going from hence. The errand of the Venetian Ambassador tendeth to nothing else than to have his Majesty's satisfaction concerning the expostulation between their state and Sir H. Wotton about his Majesty's Book, wherein they needed not to have troubled themselves, for his Majesty professed before to be well satisfied, and better it had been for the credit of Wotton if the matter had not been so far stirred in, but that this superabundant ceremony had been omitted.

[*Postscript*].—Salute the French Ambassador, Monsieur de Berny, and tell him that I forbear to write to him till I shall see how it is intended to dispose of me.

Seal. 3 pp. XXIV, 70.

MATHEW DE QUESTER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL, Resident at Brussels.

1609–10, Feb. 9. London.—“Yours of the last of January in answer of mine to the 18th of the same came unto my hands this present morning with all those which accompanied the same whereof the chief was for the Lord High Treasurer and the others with the box packet and turs [? truss] being for Monsieur Beaulieu were all delivered by myself before noon.

My servant Henry Ballam being the bringer who had both a leave and desire in person to have seen your worship at Brussels but that your river was frozen up as he told me, and is likely to be true seeing that snow continued 6 or 8 days to sport the ladies of parts that delighted to ride in sleds and cast snowballs. The penalty of 6 gilders for every bale [? ball] for so great ladies was too base or small to be imposed of them that were so high in degree. His Majesty being gone to Hampton Court the Parliament has been adjourned until Tuesday next.

1 p. Misc. II, 44.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[–10], Feb. 21. N.S. Madrid.—I have sent Picaro Gusman to Mr. Becher, entreating him to convey it to you. The royal journey, including Andalusia, will begin after the Queen is brought to bed at Lerma next April, but I doubt their going.

Two couriers have lately come from Prague whose letters have caused our Councillors to sit long. We intend to do something for the Catholic pretenders of Cleves.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXI, 19.

HENRY BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609–10, Feb. 21. Cologne.—You will receive herewith the “libel” of the Marquis of Burgau and another against the Princes. You will find this ante παραλυσιν good reading. Bellarmin’s answer to King James has been printed here. *Bellarminus Jesuitam adhuc agit id est impudentia insigni sophistam agit quae certa et irrefutabilia sunt sicco pede transit, jactat se in illis in quibus mordendum aliquid repperit, nos gratulemur nobis quod veritas invicta: Hallæ quod oportebat constitutum est, restat ut beneconsulta executioni mandentur, sed nimis lente nostri procedunt, et metuo ut imparatos hostes vigilantes praeveniant; terret me quoque quod ductorum multi nullum usum militiae habent. Deus aderit suis et causam suam aget. Sed hoc non parum me recreat et reficit quod audio Reges Galliae, Britanniae dominosque meos ordines unitarum Provinciarum Belgiae suum auxilium Principibus Brand. et Neuv. pollicitos esse. Scis quanta sit molis, quantum requiratur ad alendum totum exercitum, unius anni spatio, quo tamen vix hoc quod instat bellum finietur.* I hear the Duke of Brunswick is arming, and will offer his services to the Emperor, and from Basle by letters of the 2nd inst. of a new enterprise against Geneva, and that two of that town are prisoners.

Leopold’s men have taken a house named Kalkhouen near Aix, and garrisoned it with 300 foot and 200 horse to overawe Aix. This is the beginning of war which will develop with the season, which the Emperor will only end when he pleases.

French and Latin. 2 pp. VIII, 2.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Feb. 13. Düsseldorf.—I have yours Jan. 19 and 25 and Feb. 1. We do not neglect the good information you send us, especially as to the four regiments. As for Capt. Turner I will not dictate to a man of your quality. I only wished you to know that he takes about the letters of his friends and forges many to keep up his credit. To Juliers lately there came a *convoy notable*. Our side were warned too late. We long to know the result of Hal. Generally we hear that all will be settled to the advantage of the Cause, and that Boissise has much

influenced them. The Elector of Brandenburg, and the brother of him of Saxe are to meet on the 15th to settle their differences. The Elector of Saxe is gradually opening his eyes, and discovers that at Prague they did nothing for him, as our two Kings have informed the Agents and Ambassadors of Saxe.

The Agents of the Duchess from Cleves are here demanding neutrality for the three towns and other places in Juliers which are settled on her as dowry. These two Princes make more difficulty of it than Leopold does, saying they have their rights [*avoir leurs raisons*].

You know of the trouble in certain towns of Holland and Frisia, and we are troubled over the reports of England, whence we have no news. We rely on you for this, and for news of the issue of Coeuvre's negociation.

French. 1 p. xxvii, 18.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the LORD TREASURER, ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY].

1609-10, Feb. 14. Brussels.—*The actual letter is in S. P. Flanders.*

Min. i, 27.

CAPTAIN BRUZ to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609-10, Feb. 14. London.—“I . . . thank you for your pains &c. . . . in sending me the three perspective glasses, the which be very dear if they did cost 40s. as you write, for they are not much better than that I received first from you that cost but 4s. as you write me. Notwithstanding I will not that you do lose anything. Yet if the party you had them of will be contented with a crown I will send them to him again and a crown over, or I will give him 10s. for one of them or 20s. for the three, but howsoever you shall not lose by me and at your next letter I will give the money to Mr. Beaulieue. Your “bieke” that you sent me I gave to my Lord Treasurer and also your first glass. If you will command me any service, you shall see how willingly I will perform it. In the mean while I can do nothing else but praise you and speak well of you to such as may do you pleasure.”

[*Postscript*].—“I pray you recommend me to Sir Griffin Marchame [Markham] and tell him that I could scarce speak with my Lord Davars [Danvers] since I came. He is always so in business as he saith. My Lord Breuce is still sick and keepeth his chamber, voiding each other day some stone.”

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. ii, 45.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609-10, Feb. 24. Antwerp.—This is to give cover to the enclosed the which I received from Vlissing being in answer of that which you last wrote. I wrote you answer of your letter

unto me of 19th by Mr. Brownelow nothing doubting that Mr. Green will keep promise and be with you upon Friday, for this is their last pay [*sic*] which they must play here until Lent be past.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XLV, 8.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[-10], Feb. 15. London.—Parliament in both Houses has sat little. “The first man that brake the silence to any purpose was old Sir William Maurice who revived the motion for the proceeding of the Union, dividing his speech into six parts, whereof he only handled two, and spending in that discourse two hours, he forgot to go through with the rest of his intended points. The next important thing was the speech of Sir Herbert Crofts in setting again on foot the suit for the dividing of the four shires from the jurisdiction of Wales, and by that occasion complaining of some severe proceedings which, as was pretended, have been used by the Lord Chancellor against one that was refractory to the authority of that Court upon complaint made thereof to his Lordship by the Lord President and Council. That taxing of the Lord Chancellor was tenderly apprehended and hath been answered by others, but for the main matter of the grievance it is referred to be considered of, that the King may be again moved thereon. There was this afternoon upon the request of the Lords. . . a conference with a great part of the Lower House, which was to let us understand the state of the King’s necessities, and how the same hath grown and how unable he shall be to sustain that charge . . . unless Parliament . . . grant him an extraordinary assistance, but withal an intimation was made that so as Parliament would endeavour to give the King satisfaction therein, he would . . . give them reciprocal contentment in some things to their desire, which is thought to be meant for the taking away of wardships and purveyance which are . . . two important benefits . . . but before the conditions concerning these matters be agreed on, it will require great deliberation.

“The Lady Arbella was lately again called before the Lords upon a new marriage which she was in hand to have concluded . . . with the second son of the Lord Beauchamp for the which fond proceedings of hers she is strangely censured but notwithstanding she is left to live in the State as she did.”

The French Ambassador and the two of Venice were on Sunday last feasted by the King. The former stays till he have finished the Treaty, but the Extraordinary of Venice will leave shortly.

Those of Saxony have been heard by the Lords since their audience with the King, who are like to carry no better answer to their business than I advertised you, and as they have a weak cause to maintain, so those who treat with them report them to be very poor negotiators. I have your letter of 31 Jan.

Seal. 2 pp. XXIV, 71.

JOHN SEARLE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[-10], Feb. 15. Blackfriars.—“The chief occasion of my troubling you . . . is to let you receive this your second bill of exchange. . . . Sir John Wood gave me the other day a bond to be put in suit wherein you stand bound with Mr. Downes in 200*l*. to pay my Master 105*l*. I have spoke with my Master about it, and have found out a better course in my judgment, notwithstanding he answered me it was your desire the said bond should be put in suit, and this it is. By Mr. Tyler’s means I have found out one Mr. Garnet, a brother-in-law of Mr. Downes with whom I have dealt about it, and he doubts not but he will make payment shortly of it, or at least howsoever hath promised that within 14 days I shall hear what his answer is. I shall be loth if by his dallying I bring you into any greater danger, for I confess it is for the love I bear him for your sake that I have used this course. Our Master remains as uncertain still as at his first coming over what shall betide him. The Steward of the Forest is lately dead, and he hath made some suit for it, but I fear is like to go without it, seeing it is in the Countess of Oxford’s grant, who hath promised it to one Mr. Trevers. It is a place not very gainful, but of good credit. I suppose you have heard of a rumour that goes generally here now, that all the ports of Spain are shut against ships, pretending the sickness to be the cause. Samuel Calvert is chosen by the chief of the Plantation in Ireland to be their secretary, and doubts not but it will be more beneficial unto him than his former place is. . . . I would gladly leave [my Master] weighing my own particular, and cannot, seeing I enjoy some greater liberties than formerly I have. . . . The French and the Venetian Ambassadors were feasted on Sunday last by the King. I pray you remember Mr. Devick his hilt who daily brawls for it.”

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. Misc. II, 46.

NICOLAS HOUBELON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[-10], Feb. 15. London.—“J’ay receu lettre de Coloigne de Monsr. Leseau [?] le quel mescript quil auroit volontier correspondance avec vous. Mais à cause du band Imperial là publié contre ceux qui se meslent des affaires des princes il me prie de voloir bien vous excuser parce qu’il noseroit à present pour certain respect. Il me dit que vous adresserois a un Monsr. Bilderbeck demeurant au dit Coloigne le quel faict profession de tel negoce. . . .

Je vous avois faict d’envoier ung barille d’huitres de Colcester mais [ils] ont esté long temps en chemin. Je vous en feray envoyer encore ung aultre par le dit lieu pour veoir si ne trouueront plus heureux passaiges et que vous puissent parvenir fresches.” . . .

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. II, 47.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[-10], Feb. 26. The Hague.—The Archduke's "braves" about the Twent will end in words. The French will hardly enter into overt action to aid Savoy. My Lord is to go to Düsseldorf to let the Pretenders know that the King will aid them with 4,000 foot. To avoid the charge of levying, transport *etc.*, he would borrow so many of his subjects in the States' service, to be paid by him. The whole forces will be great and war will probably prove only a *feu de paille*, and Leopold attend no longer than until he shall see an army in the field that so he may depart with the less touch of honour. These men are now sending deputies to England and France, but it is unseasonable to give thanks a year after the receipt of a benefit. The stirs at Utrecht grow more dangerous, nor can the presence of his Excellency and the States' deputies effect the good that was hoped, but the mutinous townsmen have been held from deciding their different by *pique* or musket. The rigorous hand of authority is needed.

The Elector of Brandenburg may come to Düsseldorf; his presence will be very requisite.

1½ pp. XXII, 3.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609-10, Feb. 15. London.—*Printed in Winwood, Vol. III. p. 119.* IV, 43.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[-10], Feb. 18. o.s. Madrid.—Antonio de Arosteguy lately Secretary to our Council of War is made Secretary of State. All business of England, France, Flanders and Germany must pass by him, and Prada has only Spain and Italy. Juan de Ceriza, brother of the Duke's secretary, is Secretary of War.

Robert Sherley is still here, though the King and Queen are gone to Valladolid. He hopes to be in England before Easter. He hopes also there to be received in the nature of an Ambassador, saying his Majesty hath so declared.

Holograph. 1 p. XXI, 20.

HENRY BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609-10, March 1. Cologne.—I enclose packets from Hotman and Turner who is no horseman. Hotman says some of his letters have not reached you. There was a procession yesterday of Priests for the preservation of Romanism. Leopold "*amasse tout ce qu' il peut*," but has no money. The castle of Juliers is hard pressed. Many families have left the town.

French. 1 p. VIII, 3.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Feb. 20. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of the 8th with the appended *imprimés*. These Protestant Princes* and the

* Here and elsewhere Hotman writes P.P. only.

towns have declared themselves very generously and this week the Assembly will end, and then I think we shall have Boissise here. We wish the Elector of Brandenburg would come if it were only for a fortnight. The Emperor has got the Landgrave of Leuchtenberg to write to Anhalt not to go to Prague. I therefore fear all peace proposals will be too late. The levée of the four regiments is pressed on, and so is the money provided for that purpose and the Maestricht magazine is open to the party opposed to this. But we have no word from England nor from Holland. I am grieved to hear of the obstinacy of Condé. He will injure himself more than anyone else. "Our Ambassador there doth so extenuate the succour of Spain and of your Princes as though the said Protestant Princes did not meddle in the matter . . . and is half angry with me because I do write that your Protestant Princes will not suffer their Cousin here to receive any hurt or disgrace, but I think he is not well informed, for otherwise I know him to be a very honest man and true to his King and Country."

French, save for last sentence. 1 p. XXVII, 19.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM TURNER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Feb. 20. Düsseldorf.—I acknowledge myself most infinite beholding unto you for the many and sundry kind letters I have received at your hands to which courtesy I must bind myself to be perpetually indebted. . . . The Palatine of Neuburg is all day expected to arrive in these parts from Swabisches Hall where that Convention of Assembly was of all the Protestant Princes concerning these affairs of Juliers now in hand, which I pray God send a good end for the said Princes whose just title they do pretend, which being apparent before God and the whole world, the Princes have granted to bend their best endeavours of assistance with other towns more of the Empire and in short you shall hear of a great power of men and money, so fast as it may be possible, levied or gotten together. The Prince Elector of Heidelberg is a great favourer of this cause; the Prince of Anhalt Christian is appointed Lord General of the whole army being no less worthy than he is, he being of the Religion and virtuous and well qualified for the wars and a Prince of great courage and grace and sage in wisdom as not any man his like in the whole Empire now living. Sir, as yet all things are silent in those parts until their coming back to Düsseldorf which is daily expected. The French Ambassador Monsieur de Boissise should come from thence with the Princes as is reported here and withal the French King will send 10,000 men and Switsers to assist these Princes in that space. I hoping his Majesty our King will not hold his most gracious hand from the like and greater, being somewhat engaged by alliances in these parts of Germany. I pray do all your best favourable assistance in this affair; you may either, by advertising

here unto me or unto an other ; any thing may be any benefit unto these services. For my part I do seek all means to endeavour myself to make a good end, being begun. But to be plain I have taken great pains in the service of the Marquess, and hath in the beginning bent my courses unto his service hoping that great reward which [torn] evil I shall be requited as well for good as is commonly seen by many probable reasons and true allegations of reason you find by experience in this age. For to be plain I have not gotten as yet much as yet for my pains but great promises made both by word and writing but no effects as yet. The Marquess is a good Prince and noble in all things enough, but he hath, as all Princes hath, insinulators and backbiters about him of his country being grajes [?] people hating a stranger or one who is favoured of the Princes. My hope is in one Monsieur Palesserie[?] and in one Monsieur Ketler who is two right noble persons and my ever kind proved friends who hath promised me that they will get a recompense for my travails and time being spent. It is not unknown unto you the many good offices I have done unto the Princes both unto yourself and unto many other ministers of our State employed in foreign parts on this side the seas and unto many particular noblemen of our State at home for the Pals Graf of Neuberg ; he is a Prince that is my best master as yet and who hath given me most entertainment monthly until this time with rewards but the other not as yet. The Palatine I do find do much better use me than the Marquis, and to be plain all our nation. What should be the reason I do not know. In truth to be plain our nation is not beloved in no part of Germany ; the Landegraf of Hessen and the Elector by Rhine excepted who doth love our nation well, as is not unknown unto all men of worth in our State not now but long in the Queen's time. In short you shall receive from me the contentment I do find. My hope is in the two noblemen and the Prince of Neuberg who is one that is famed to content all strangers and all sorts of people that hath to do with him, and especial these that doth him service." . . .

[*Postscript*].—"If I be not recompensed for my pains but be ungratefully recompensed I will not spare to make it known unto his Majesty and all our State in general, but I hope better in the end. Yourself do know ungratitude is the most damnable thing in the world. I do expect still letters from yourself, and from me you shall not fail and the next letter I will write unto you when I do receive news. I will be employed against these Princes for offending his Majesty, I being commanded to the contrary by his Majesty and the State and yourself in particular, for you do know I do desire [to go] home and your persuading me to the contrary hath made me to stay until this present. In my next I will write unto my Lord and Mr. Levins, my Lord of Salisbury's secretary and to Sir Thomas Parry and other more Counsellors of State. The Governor of Düsseldorf hath been out upon an onslat and is not yet returned

back. It is upon the Graf John of Redberg, the Graf Endones brother, that had advertisement of it. The Princes hath great provision of waggons and horses for the artillery and other necessities for war.

Trace of Seal. 3¼ pp. *Very eccentric spelling and grammar, almost without punctuation.* Misc. II, 135.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the LORD TREASURER, ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY].

1609-10, Feb. 21. Brussels.—*The actual letter is in S. P. Flanders.*

Min. I, 28.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609-10, March 3. Antwerp.—I have yours of Feb. 25 with two letters enclosed; the one I delivered to Arthur which he sent presently away, and the other I sent to Vlissing according to the direction. Concerning the murder of Captain Kingsman I can only write what you have heard already both by Mr. Perry's relation as also others who have written you thereof only that the murderers are not punished according to their deserts. Some say that both the master and the man are gone to Liege, others think that they are yet in the Castle, but let them go where they will, no doubt God will pay them with the like measure, and so I will leave them for villains as they are.

I am entreated by a friend here to desire that you would overlook your papers and send us a copy of the article wherein it is expressed that the English merchants are to lose no more of their goods than that which they shall enter too short, I mean for matters of custom, and that you would send it me so soon as conveniently you can.

Holograph. 1 p. XLV, 9.

JOHN KENDRICK [*endorsement*] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[-10], Feb. 22. .—"Having not yet wholly received my payment of the assignation that I had of the finances upon the Province of Arthoys and doubting lest these brawls betwixt the Archduke and the King of France about the prince of Condé may cause wars betwixt them and so by that means the province of Arthoys soonest like to be indamaged, which if it should fall out would be a means to delay my payment here, I have therefore made bold to entreat you to advice me your opinion whether that these brabbles be like to break out into a war or no betwixt these princes, for if I perceive any likelihood thereof, I can with some reasonable loss assure or procure my money, but if it be not like to come so far as that the King of France should assail those parts (which I am persuaded he will not do upon so small a ground)

then do I intend to save so much money, because I know that the money is sure and that ere long it will be all paid, touching which matter let me entreat you to return me your answer and opinion with very first, because I will accordingly rule myself in my journey into those parts. I have now at the long last with much difficulty gotten together my Lord Ambassador's damask diaper and linen, only I want the towels for the damask which must be made of purpose because in these parts the towels are always made out of the napkening [*sic*], and your commission being for stuff of five and six quarters broad (which is not made in any place but in France and that but slight stuff) I have here of purpose caused it to be made and shall have it ready so soon as warm weather cometh in fit to "bleak" it. The rest, if you think good, may be sent now into England or stayed if you will till it be already together, whereof by your next I pray you know my Lord's pleasure and it shall be accordingly performed, praying you by your said letters to excuse me that the provision thereof hath been delayed all this while, which I protest unto you upon my faith I could not better, for the reasons alleged unto you at my being with you and so praying you to return me answer to the former part of my letter per first under the covert of this bringer Mr. Richard Greene (whom I have appointed to call for it but not acquainted him with the contents), I cease." . . .

[On back]. "If it fall not too troublesome unto you, I would entreat you to write me two or three words also about the proceedings in Juliers, with the likelihood of the ceasing or going forward of those wars. Here is no news . . . only I understand that the Estates are partly inclined to set off all licenses for all Spanish goods that shall come this way which if they do, is only to prevent the trade for the coast of Flanders wherein notwithstanding I am of opinion they will miss of their purpose unless they set off the license for all things in general, for without that I understand the Duke will not be brought, not so much as to lessen any of his licenses on this side, which if he do not, the charge will still be so great that there parts will be furnished by the ports of Flanders because that way men are subject to nothing but to petty tolls." . .

Unsigned. 1½ pp. Misc. II, 50.

JOHN SEARLE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[–10], Feb. 22. Blackfriars.—"Ever since the receipt of your last letter of the 7th of Feb. we have been shroving in the country, so as I have not been able to effect all your businesses, especially the trunks, for I have sought in divers shops and finding none have enquired among my friends. . . . It is Mr. Quester who both professes to have skill and acquaintance with the best in London that makes them. He hath both note and measure and says he hath spoke with the party, but he

demands 4*l.* for the two, so as I have stayed the making of them until I hear further from you. If you please, you may write to him about them, for he seems to be very willing to do you any kindness, or otherwise give me further directions what you will have done herein, and I will do my best endeavour. You may remember there were certain silver ones sent you over, which Mrs. Beauvoir provided and paid for. Now she spake of them the other day to me, but I had almost forgotten [*torn*]. I know not what was her intent, but as I remember I once offered her money and she made me let it alone, saying she owed you certain money. I pray you look into my letter if you have it, and thereby you shall know . . . why I paid her not, and consequently you may do according as you see occasion. I hope I shall be justified now for making over no more money, and rather blamed for making over so much, but the money in my hands and your fees, I suppose, will make the sum of 60*l.* which you can best tell, knowing each, and I ignorant of them. . . . If you purpose I shall receive your fees, let me know what fees must be given, and I will do my best for you. I have seen your bill and it bears date the 11th of July 1607 to pay 63*l.* the first of December next following, so as the principal with the interest amounted unto . . . 75*l.* due the first of December 1609 and for this last half-year my Master is contented to forbear you, though as he says himself, and as I . . . know he pays after 10*l.* in the 100*l.* for almost 2,000*l.* not being able to call in his own moneys so speedily. The Venetian Ambassador is going back on Saturday next. . . . Commend me to Dennis, *alias* Father Barnard.

Part of seal. 1 p. Misc. II, 51.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609-10, March 4. Cologne [?].—The treason at Geneva is discovered, and one of the Senators, a Doctor of Medicine, broken on the wheel and burnt alive, and other six are in prison. In proportion as the Duke of Savoy keeps peace with Geneva, the King of Spain and the Archdukes will do so with us. The troubles at Utrecht, Alkmar and Leuwarden are fore-runners. God help us. The meeting at Halle went off very well for us.

The King has promised to do as much for the Prince Pretendants as the Princes and the Union, but this is a secret. The 18 companies of French infantry are marching already to support the Princes. De Boissise is now at Frankfurt awaiting a courier from France, and will then go to Heidelberg with those who will carry out the decision taken at Halle. The King of Spain raises levies in Italy and Switzerland, some say for the defence of Milan, some to attack Savoy, others to help Leopold. Kalkhouen is re-taken and garrisoned.

French. 2 pp. VIII, 4.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to SIR THOMAS EDMONDES.

1609-10, Feb. 23. Brussels.—This bearer Alferez Froste who is well known to you, having upon some disgust given him by the ill-affected English here, and out of a desire to employ himself in the service of his country, obtained his leave to depart from hence, and repair to England. I could do no less, being an eye-witness of his honest carriage towards our State and made acquainted with some zealous courses, which he intended to have taken against some of our malicious countrymen, than to accompany him with these few lines, and in all humility to beseech you in his behalf (though I fear my recommendation will rather prove superfluous towards you than beneficial towards himself) that you would be pleased to favour him in those reasonable motions which he shall purpose for his future employment. I must also add for the excuse of this boldness and recommendation of Mr. Froste, that either the affection which he beareth to his country or the hatred of these men towards those who will not make themselves enemies to it, have caused him to be sent away discontented, making so much difference between him and others, as they will neither afford him a third part of his *rematto* or any other means to carry him into England, whereof the one was given to the mutineers, and the other is not refused almost to any man of worth. And so. . .

Holograph. 1 p. *Draft.* Minutes I, 29.

THOMAS FLOYDE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[-10] (*endorsement*), Feb. 23. Blackfriars.—“I hope my long silence occasioned by some absence, and hitherunto prolonged (rather than prove often troublesome in these your busy times) will no way impeach our former acquaintance, which I desire to continue, and find in myself to boil more fervently wanting that comfortable vent of mutual conversation. As for all other your former kindnesses, so likewise your late great favour showed my cousin Humphrey Floud, doth so far engage me unto your good self that I may make no promise of requital or acknowledgment of a friendly acceptance, fearing to detract from the true desert thereof. Only my cousin and I desire the fortunate tide to happen that we may be charged with your mandate. But to oblige myself yet further unto you, I must crave in the behalf of my cousin Yonge and we do jointly entreat you at the best leisure to bespeak for him four of your best Brussels ticks for bedding, which if it please you to perform and return instruction to what value they will amount and what time they will be provided and by what means he may receive them, I assure myself beside my particular obligation you shall command him either in his trade or otherwise. . . . Marston the poet is minister and hath preached at Oxon, and Owen the epigrammatist, nephew

to Hugh Owen, is eager for a Church living and hath been to see Sir Thomas Edmondes and not finding him within imparted so much unto me. It was to move him to be a solicitor in his behalf to my Lord Treasurer. I should be glad to know whether my noble Polacke be at Brussels still and in what predicament my cousin Conway is. I pray you salute on my behalf that worthy knight Sir Gryffin Markham and Monsieur de Beruier ; of his happy escape I am not sorry. My good friend and yours, my brother Jeffreys, Doctor Floud, my cousin Floud, my cousin Yonge and myself . . . kiss your hands."

Holograph. 1 p. Misc. II, 52.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[–10], Feb. 23. London.—*Printed in Winwood, Vol. III, p. 123.*

IV, 44.

Dr. THOMAS LODGE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL,
near St. Guricke, Brussels.

1609, Feb. 25.—"These are earnestly to desire you upon the next opportunity to send away this letter herein enclosed to Mr. Gent and require an answer, for it concerneth me. The pains you take herein, as in many things you have, shall not be forgotten, although my former negligence in your behalf might draw me into suspicion especially in regard to your pills. But trust me it fareth with me as one in a *sincope* who sounding suddenly neither can upon his reviving know those that cast water in his face, put cordials into his mouth, bound his body or stopped his nostrils, only that he fainted he is sure, for neither the good offices of my friends nor the counsels ministered by them have been sensibly conceived by me, so great dejection and amasedness hath my present misfortune brought me into, yea to be plain with you it hath wellnigh made myself forget myself. But now since the memory of your goodness and my wife's advertisement hath ascertained me of my negligence, half ashamed of myself I send you the receipt of your pills assuring you that if your apothecary do faithfully dispense the same, you shall find profit by them. I pray you let me design you for my solicitor to renew the memory of me to mine honourable Lord and Lady, Mrs. Wolley, little de Vigne with all the rest, and tell Mr. Sanford that I am sorry his passion of the stone continueth with him, to mitigate which tell him if for 8 days he will use this medicine I send him he shall find profit. I would you might all of you as inwardly discover the affections of my heart as you read these lines, but God in good time will I hope discover it. . . .

[*Below*]. "Your pills. R. [*Prescription*].

"For Mr. Sanford. Take six handfuls of beans, burn them in an earthen pot in the oven ; take their ashes and make lye

thereof in a quart of pure Malmsey; let it stand 24 hours, and stir it often; then let it pass through a hippocras bag and sweeten it with sugar if it shall not thoroughly please the taste. Let him drink hereof 6oz. in the morning and as much at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for 8 days."

Holograph. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. Misc. II, 3a.

HENRY BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, March 8. Cologne.—I sent on your packet for the Landgrave of Hessen to Mr. Hohefried, also that for Hotman.

After Solms had retaken Kalckhouen, he besieged Bredenbend. Leopold had heard of this and sent all those who came out of Kalkhouen. His men were prevented from passing the Meuse.

As for the levy of Swiss which are made by France and by Spain in Italy, we learn that the French King fearing trouble with Condé means to raise an army of 25,000 men in the centre of France to secure his Dauphin in case of his death.

French. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. VIII, 5.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Feb. 27. Düsseldorf.—I have written to you weekly. I cannot think that the failure of my letters to reach you is due to Bilderbeck. I have yours of 15th, and for the farce which you say has been played there by those who would have it believed that it was intended to carry them [? the Prince and Princess of Condé] off in your town of Brussels by night and with so few people. But he is a young Prince who is ruining himself. "*Croyez que ce n'est d'aujourd'hui qu'il minute telle folie, de laquelle il se repentira le premier et Dieu le veille. Mais je vous promets qu'il est en mespris partout, surtout s'il prend le chemin de Prague.*" We are certain of the four regiments of which *l'ami nous avoit aduertis*, and they will be ready before these people can receive them. They expect Anhalt in a week or so. He is to command, with Anspach as Lieutenant. The United Princes send their force at their own charge. Boissise and Bongers are at Heidelberg. I send you the former's speech in the Assembly. You will pass it on to Edmondes and our friends, especially to Beaulieu and Viscount Lisle in my name. Leopold's troops have occupied and fortified two castles—Calkhouen and Frankeberg to keep Aix in check, with a view to using it as a magazine and garrison, and to cover their convoys on that side, as they harass them too much from Cologne. I hear the Jesuits there are lighting a fire which may burn them. I am glad about Madame Arbella, but we long for news of La Boderie, and to hear what answer Mansfeld will have brought. He has not had a good one in France. Villeroy writes me that your Archdukes' Ambassador at Paris wanted to assure H.M. that neither the King of Spain

nor his Masters would interfere in the Juliers matter if His Majesty abstained. The answer was that he understood their plans and would not imitate those *qui jettent la pierre et cachent le bras*. Captain Turner *est importun icy à beaucoup de gens*.
French. 1 p. xxvii, 20.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the LORD TREASURER, ROBERT,
 EARL OF SALISBURY].

1609–10, Feb. 28. Brussels.—*The actual letter is in S. P. Flanders*.

Min. i, 30.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[–10], March 1. London.—*Printed in Winwood*, Vol. III, p. 124.
 iv, 45.

HENRY BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, March 11. Cologne.—I have told you how Solms is besieging Bredend. The Marquis of Brandenburg has hurried to the place. But I fear a long siege, for Leopold has sent more troops. The Pope has sent to the Duke of Bavaria the ratification of the last Catholic league, but declines to contribute to the Juliers war “*quod (ut verbis bullae utar) thesauros Sancti Petri contra inimicos occultos sanctae sedis in Germania integros conservare debeat. Et quod Catholici in Germania Evangelicis potentiores sint, et facile sine aliis adminiculis praesertim si iis apud Catholicos usitatis contra hæreticos artibus utantur, eos domare possint.*” Brandenburg is now at Heidelberg, and the Prince of Anhalt is daily expected there, and also Boissise, specially summoned from Frankfort, to consider the letter brought by Dona from France. You know that a letter was sent from Halle to the King during the meeting.

French. 1½ pp. viii, 14.

SIR JOHN WENTWORTH to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[–10], March 3. London.—“I have been wrapt up in so many businesses as my letters have slept, at my return to town wakened with the dead fall of great Spencer.⁽¹⁾ I find every man’s ears open to hear and hands full of news, that Sir John Brook and Sir Tho. Rooe are gone in a ship and pinnace for Guiana; Sir Tho. Dale in Sir Tho. Gates’ place being reputed for dead going with my Lord de la Ware for Virginia. Thus the world grows full of action, as is reported both from your parts France and Cleve. The Parliament discourse also of yielding to 200,000 *per ann.* and 600,000 in deposit towards the King’s debts and these new occasions of war. Yet the

(1) Sir John Spencer.

resolution twixt wind and water till the Office of Wards, 'grives' of purveyors and divers others be exchanged. The Prince's [Henry] creation to be towards the end of the Parliament, that time doubtful through the uncertainty of the other. Barons then is thought shall not be, the last glut such as they sit too close in the House. Ambassadors not resolved upon. Bodere still here, suspected to tarry lieger, then Carey again for France. Last Sunday Mr. Sherly of Northantshire was at Counsel table, complained of Scots that had begged and with a packed Jury judged him and other gentlemen for recusants notwithstanding they were goers to Church; they committed and fear the losing their ears. We hear that the cessation of arms hath turned Spinola effeminate, or else a plot of the Prince of Cundy's [Condé] to set his person by his own to appear the worthier to her. I fear her funerals in some Spanish ruff. These things are so familiar with you as I need rub up nothing of that side, and only shall wish for somewhat here to present you, to show how much your courtesies at Brixeles have tied me for yours.

[*Postscript*].—"We hear of Kinsmell's being slain but I cannot believe it. I pray you let me beg of you some of your stuff that seals letters so well and command me somewhat here."

Holograph. Seals. 1 p. Misc. II, 53.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

1610, March 13. Prague.—"Les levées qui s'y font dont Je vous ay cydevant donné avis donnent selon mon opinion plus de martel au Roy de Hongroie, et ses subjects d'Austriche et de Moravia que non pas aux Princes qui sont à Düsseldorf, contre lesquels neantmoins l'on a publié qu'elles seront employées. Toutesfois la d. Sr. Roy depuis son accord avec les Protestants de la d. province d'Autriche a moins d'occasion de craindre qu'auparavant, et de fait il a escrit aux officiers de ce royaume et au Nonce et à l'Ambassadeur d'Espagne des lettres par lesquelles il montre d'avoir plus de soing de la conservation du repos en ces Pais que de peur de succomber si on l'attaque. Ceux de Moravie comme plus voisins ont garni leurs frontieres d'un regiment d'infanterie et d'un autre de cavallerie, et ont ordonné que le 5,000 hommes de toute la province se tienne prest pour toutes occurrences qui pourroyent survenir. Je ne croyis encores rien de bien assuré touchant l'assemblée qui se doit tenir en ceste ville."

1610, March 18. Düsseldorf.—"Ceci leur sera pour leçon de ne s'enbarquer plus sans biscuit, car cuydans que ceux de dedans se rendroyent à la veue de leur canon ils avoyent fait mauvaise provision de toutes choses, outre le secours de gens de pied et de cheval qui ayans esté empeschés de passer en un endroit leur donnerent le charge et allerent passer plus haut et vindrent à couvert d'un bois entre Julyers et Bredebend à

nombre comme ilz disent de 2,000. Là où ceux de ce party n'avoient pas plus de 600 hommes qui leur estoient plus nécessaires que la cavallerie. Ils disent que le Roy et les Estats leur eussent presté de bonne heure les deux R[égiments] François ce disgrâce ne leur fut arrivée, et ne savent bon entendre[?] à qui s'en prendre. Leur ennemy enflé de cecy se promenera assez à son aise pour quelque temps et prendra quelques places foibles là autour. Le real est que le pais de Juliers assez mal affectionné et peu asseuré se lasse et se desnoye fort mesmes pour ne voir encore ny M. le Prince d'Anhalt ny aucun secours tant petit soit il de quelque part que se soit. Je scay bien qu'en fin il sera grand et puissant, mais J'aymeray mieux qu'il fust un peu plus prompt.

"Madame de Bouillon Maulevier et Monsieur le Comte de la Mark son gendre sont venus à Cologne pour parler icy de leurs affaires de la Mark, mais ces Messieurs en leur conseil ont resolu de ne leur permettre l'entrée au pais en ceste saison, et pour la consequence de toutes [sic] les autres Pretendants, desquels ilz ne souffrent pas seulement les Ambassadors. Ainsy elle aura bien dependu de l'argent inutilement."

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. Misc. II, 137.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[-10], March 4. London.—The Plantation in Ireland hath brought forth a new corporation of Aldermen and Assistants here, and ere I was aware they made me Secretary with a fee of 25*l.* a year. For news I refer you to Mr. Bedford, since your quondam Lord is of the Parliament House.

In London we have little but that the people grumble at the unequal sassing of them towards the payment of 20,000*l.* for the Plantation in Ireland where two cities are to be built, Derry and Colrane. Our Committees manage the business and sit every day four or five hours since the erection of their Corporation, who yet are not so much as entered to the true method of so weighty a matter, though it hath been a month's work already.

Sir John Spencer died yesterday and my Lord Compton is busy about his bags. Dean Wood of Ireland died at Holyhead fourteen days ago.

We have had of late many honest sermons at Paul's Cross. There never was more need of them.

Your friend's virginal lessons are almost ready.

Holograph. Seal. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XIV, 25.

HENRY BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, March 15. Cologne.—The Pope openly proclaims that this Cleves war is one of religion and not politics.

From Geneva I hear that a Doctor of Medicine, one Canard had made a compact with the Duke of Savoy, who was to reach the Lake at the spot, where are stretched the chains of which he had charge, with the key, having promised him

admittance. The discovery was made by a sentinel, who observing that the chains were not fixed, told the Seignory who arrested the Doctor who has confessed, and has been burnt "comme Sodomite." The Spanish Ambassador has called on the little cantons for a levy, and the French Ambassador demands one already promised, pointing out to the cantons that their alliance with Spain is only for the defence of Milan, and that they must not exceed it under penalty of losing their new pensions. They will certainly, if required, support the French rather than Spain.

The cards are now not so shuffled as the Princes expected after the recovery of Kalkhouen. They thought that that capture would have put them "au dessus du vent," and have found their mistake, now that they have had to raise the siege of Bredenbent with heavy loss including Albert Otto de Solms.

French. 2¼ pp. VIII, 15.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609-10, March 15. Antwerp.—Yours of the 8th sent me under cover of Anthony Withers came safely, but I was absent from home that whole forenoon so that I could not perform my duty as I wish I had done to so honourable a gentleman. When I came from the Exc. and found your letter, I was told by my wife that *Mon pere* and Anthony had been with him all the forenoon and were already gone abroad with him so that I was then so much ashamed of my own hard fortune that I had lost the opportunity to wait upon him in the afternoon that I durst not go to him at all, he being to depart the next morning betimes, hoping that you will not be offended with me, for I protest I would most willingly have performed the contents of your letter if it had come to my hands in due time.

I have this day received by Peter Sir Griffin Markham's man a little packet which shall be sent for London by the first friend that goeth for it is uncertain when Mr. Perry will go. I have also received an *estuy* by him, as also one before by John Brownelow, but they are not such as I desired, for I would have had the like of that which you sent to Mr. Pennington which was plain and not gilt, but these shall now serve.

Holograph. ¾ p. XLV, 10.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610[1], March 7. o.s. The Hague.—I would not suffer Hotman's son to pass by Brussels without an address to you, knowing you love his Father. Your "Sennor" Claude has been here, and has treated with the Prince of Portugal about his pretensions, but the condition which is required that the Prince should quit these countries and transport himself to reside under your Princes shows that there is no purpose to do him any great good.

Last week a dangerous conspiracy was discovered at Utrecht, completed by the mutiny of last year. The design was to seize Sir John Ogle, the governor. Canter, chosen burgomaster last year by the mutins, is taken and in prison with his son, as is Helsinghen the other Burgomaster.

Let me know whether Sir G. Markham's man Jack Green has delivered my letters.

Holograph. 1½ pp. XLVII, 6.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, March 7. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of 22nd [Feb.] telling me of the departure of Condé, "*lequel je croy qu'on cherche en vain là où il ne passera pas. Plusrs. rient qu'il ait laissé sa Dame en belle garde. Son péché et son repentir le suyront par tout il ira. Certes il n'eust seu prendre pire conseil au monde, car il perd toute l'affection de sa patrie.*" I thank you for Beaulieu's letters, but nothing is yet settled with La Boderie. The Princes of the Union are to send their Envoys to Great Britain and the States. Calkhoven, near Aix, has been retaken. There were 300 men with horses and arms, and they have been *renvoyez avec un baston blanc*. Thence they are gone to the Meuse to "*charger*" Barlo's regiment who has crossed that river. The Palatine of Neuberg and Anhalt are expected here, the presence of the latter being very necessary. The Electors of Mayence and Treves are levying, and have put their burghers on oath, for their own defence. Boissise writes from Frankfort that he is to see them on his way, and only awaits the return from France of the messenger who took the news of Hall. England is not moving quickly in this emergency, but the people here look for favour from thence. Now that all these Kings, the Princes of Germany, and the States are taking a hand, I cannot see that the war will be limited to Juliers. A friend of mine there has seen the Emperor's new patent to the effect that he intervened for no motive personal to himself or to his House, but only to maintain Imperial rights, and to confer the succession on the rightful candidate. This, I think, is to satisfy Saxony and to encourage the Pretenders to join him. The local Assembly of Cleves awaits the general meeting on April 12, when it is believed the El. of Brandenburg will appear, but nothing has been heard of him since his meeting with John George of Saxe at Hoff in Voitland.

Turner is still here waiting for a summons of some sort but he has lost all credit. He sent me the enclosed for you this morning.

French. 1 p. XXVII, 21.

* WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the LORD TREASURER, ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY].

1609–10, March 7. Brussels.—*The actual letter is in S. P. Flanders.*

Min. I, 33.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY.

1609-10, March 7. Brussels.—After Count Frederic of Solmes had recovered the Castle of Kalkhoven, he attempted to break a regiment lately levied by one de Barlo on the frontier of Liege, but failed, because the other was advertised beforehand. He then turned his force—some 2,000 foot and 300 horse—upon the Castle of Bredebende, where he was foiled by the Archduke Leopold with loss of 500 men and his artillery. I enclose an extract about it.

On Saturday arrived an Extraordinary from Spain with bills for 400,000 *cr.* upon Antwerp, partly to support the designs of Leopold, partly for the service of this Prince. He is supposed to have brought directions to the Archduke to stay Spinola until it be known what will become of the war in Juliers, but others argue that this is invented by the Marquis himself to amuse the French, who have threatened to revenge those evil courses whereby they suppose he hath debauched the Prince of Condé to cast his person into the protection of Spain.

The Princes have sentenced to death Henry Hoens merchant of Antwerp, condemned of high treason for trading with the Hollanders and the East Indies. His friends can now compound with the Archduke for his liberty by a ransom of 15,000*l.*

Capt. Jas. Blunt, whose treacherous mind hath declared itself in former actions against our State, and who lately assassinated Capt. Kingesman at Antwerp, was in treaty with Arthur Godfrey, son to Godfrey the lawyer, to draw him in to join with him in a plot whereof Blunt purposeth himself to be the author for the surprising of his Majesty's person by certain men from the Flanders coast at such time as his Majesty shall remain at Greenwich. Godfrey detesting the project came to me, to the end you may be advertised thereof. He returned to Antwerp. The course of it is now broken off by Blunt's absence. But I warn you for the prevention of the like mischief hereafter, and that acknowledgment may be made to Godfrey.

I send copy of a letter from Monsieur de la Faille late Secretary to the B[aron] of Hob[oken] at Herberts(?) in England to one Pory who is said to be employed about your Lordship. I know la Faille to carry the quality of adjoint to a Secretary of State here and to be a servant of the Jesuits. If their correspondency be with your Lordship's avow, I presume this proceeding of mine cannot do them any hurt; if otherwise you will not be displeased to have notice thereof. But I beseech you to conceal my name in this discovery of the matter, not to endanger the life of the party from whom I had it.

Draft. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. Min. i, 34.

HENRY BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609-10, March 17. Cologne.—Before Bredebend the Princes only lost 40 men, but Count Albert Otto de Solmes was killed.

Of the Juliers force 200 were killed. The Marquis had to withdraw his artillery on Friday evening and on Saturday marched toward Berchem under the nose of the Juliers men.

French. 1 p. VIII, 6.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[–10], March 7. o.s. Madrid.—*Printed in Winwood III, p. 128. With the following omission* :—"Mr. Cheyney I have not yet seen, but for your sake would pleasure him. In a worse time he never could have come to this Court, for all this time all pretenders (especially for Flanders) are excluded and expressly commanded not to present any papers. Those which by friendship get their papers relieved, have a *no ay lugar* given them after much labour. What I am able, I will do for him.

Your Picaro I some weeks since sent to Mr. Becher in Paris desiring him to convey it to you.

My lord Ross will be in France (from hence) before June next.

Holograph. 2½ pp. XXI, 21.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[–10], March 8. London.—"Our Parliament business to the which I have been willing to give a diligent attendance by reason of the important matters which have been handled therein, have been the occasion of the intermitting my writing unto you." It shall well content me to receive information by that which I shall understand you write to my Lord Treasurer and by Beaulieu's letters.

The chief points handled in Parliament have consisted of contribution for the King's necessities by supply and support, and of the retributions of benefit and grace which his Majesty promiseth in recompence to grant to the subjects. For the King's debts 600,000*l.* is required, and for other charges and support an increase of 200,000*l.* annually. These demands "sounding very high in the ears of the Parliament, they are very careful, seeing there is a necessity that they must yield to so great an enlargement, not to engage themselves in the promise thereof till his Majesty shall consent to grant some equivalent benefits on the behalf of the subjects. There have been some offers of retribution propounded from the Lords to our House, . . . and though . . . they are such as will be of great ease and advantage unto the subject, yet we desire to redeem a greater burden and thralldom." Parliament doth strongly insist that the Court of Wards be dissolved, and will treat of no other matter till that is done. Other grievances will be presented, and complaint is made against one Dr. Cowell, Reader of the Civil Law Lecture at Cambridge, for exalting in a book the King's prerogative against the fundamental laws of the kingdom,

but there want not those that seek to extenuate his fault for the valuing of themselves with the King, and it is doubted whether Cowell will be punished. This afternoon will be a conference between the Houses on this subject and on the dissolution of the Court of Wards.

"Sir Ralph Winwood hath very lately upon notice given him by Mr. Carleton that I remained not well satisfied with him, written me a letter full of respect . . . whereupon I have been moved by the friends of us both to be reconciled to him, whereunto I have assented. . . . I send you herewith that part of both our letters. He desires to hold correspondence with you." My sister Clearke died lately in premature childbirth. Her husband and she lived in good terms since their last coming together. She left a son. My friends underhand tell me that it is likely I shall be sent to France, which will nothing content Sir George Carew who affects to return to that employment. De la Boderie expects the return of his Secretary from France with instructions for the defensive league with us. It is hoped the plantation of Ireland may shortly be settled. The Lord Delaware is preparing to depart for the plantation of Virginia. As I was finishing this letter, I received yours of 28th Feb. I will take order as Monsieur Hotman desireth that Beaulieu shall communicate the papers he desireth to the Lord Lisle. "For that which you wish to be thought of concerning the breaking of the Irish regiment, I must tell you that it is vain to make such proposition here, for that our State is of opinion that it is better those men should live in any sort there than to have any of them to return into Ireland, and there is very little care taken here of dangers which do not nearer press us. The beastly murdering of Captain Kingesman was found here very strange, and the suffering of James Blount to escape in that manner doth make it more monstrous.

Seal. 3 pp. xxiv, 72.

ROGER PARKER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[-10]. March 8. London.—Requests that employment may be found for Trumbull's brother who is in great poverty.

Holograph. 1 p. Misc. II, 55.

JOHN SEARLE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[-10], March 8. Blackfriars.—Two kind letters "since my last I have received from you. Wherein I find how well my rash proceeding hath succeeded. . . . Mr. Garnett keeps not touch with me, wherefore if I cannot speak with him the sooner I must change my determination rather than disappoint and deal ill with my Master. I have made payment to my Master of the 35*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* which lay idle in my hands and he is contented to let the rest alone until your next receipt.

I think I shall never be able to give you satisfaction of any certain employment that our Master shall obtain. He writes now and then a letter in French and treats with the Venetian Ambassador now and then in so much as he is great with him, and hath been feasted once and invited often. This day my Master accompanied him in a private visit which he made to the Countess of Suffolk, she drawing him before the King for her valentine wherewith he thinks himself no little honoured. My Master once said in my hearing that he might guess, but certainly knew not what should be his employment, and as I understand it was he thought he should go into France. He visits often Mr. La Boderie whose secretary that formerly was left here being sent some 3 weeks since into France is daily expected to return again, and then some say something more will be known. Mr. Sanford and Mr. Lloid are both going to Oxford, as sorry for the uncertainty of my Master's condition as any of us are. My Lady commandeth me to give you thanks for the care you take in all her commissions. She said she would have written unto you herself if the sorrow which she suffers for the death of Mrs. Clarke who died in childbed would suffer her. . . . Herewithal she hath troubled you with another commission. Sir John Spencer is lately dead, a poor man not worth much more than 700,000*l.*, 14,000 land by the year. My Lord De la Ware is gone toward Virginia and the prosperity of this voyage was generally prayed for on Sunday last. Mr. Chandlor is going to Jerusalem, and hath put out much money to divers persons upon his return to receive three for one, amongst whom Mr. Sanford, Mr. Lloid, Mr. Beaulieu and myself have taken 40*s.* and are become bound. He means to have a saying with you in his way. Sir William Browne is gone to Vlissing this last week, quite discouraged for having spent 1,000*l.* and got no suit, only he hath good words of my Lord Treasurer, and the King gave him at his taking leave a chain of gold and his picture hanging at it. It is said Sir Edward Cecil shall shortly into Cleveland with 2,000 men. . . . I have not received any bill from you what the lace you sent my Lady came unto, but I will attend to it at your commodity."

1½ pp. II, 55(a).

CAPTAIN WILLIAM TURNER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, March 8. Düsseldorf.—I received the relation of the bamket of the Marquis Spinola and accordingly I returned it unto Bilderbeck unto Collen [Cologne]. It makes me half in despair with myself that you are in so poor a conceit of me in that you have written all week unto Monsieur Hotman and not to me. All people doth conjecture more than I do the affair. I pray pardon me in this my plain fault in writing unto you but assuring you I am attend[ing] your service and command. Further for news is none but that the Palatine

Neuberg and the Prince of Hanhalt is this present day to arrive from Hall from their convention ; there is leaving a company in Duisland 25,000 foot by the several princes and 5,000 horses, this is truth, also men and munitions. The General is the Prince of Hanhalt and the Count John of Nassau Lord Marshal. One Fax is Colonel of a Regiment foot and general of the artillery, the Marquis of Brading [Brandenburg], uncle of the Marquis of Ansbach a regiment, Wirtemberg a regiment, the Marquis of Baden a Regiment ; the Prince Elector of Rhine a Regiment ; besides other earls, princes and free towns in general. Also the Graf Alb[recht of Solms] regiment of 1500 foot ; and a company of horse ; his brother Frederick colonel of a 1000 horse ; Graf James Wilhelm a company of horse, a hundred, all brothers ; Graf Philip of Salmes their cousin Jarveis colonel of a regiment foot 1500 ; Baron John Keteler a regiment of 1000 horse ; Mons. Craf colonel of 1000 foot and Master Pallant colonel of 1000 foot besides other companies called "free Vendelles" or ensigns. . . . Some 10 or 12, all noblemen who will not be under any. These are all ready now at Orsoe (?) on foot. Here is one Colonel Shoumburg who was captain by the States, a great "Reinsman" but young. He is gone to levy his regiment in Holland in all haste. Mons. Ketler and Count Frederick of Sollmes are gone to a place called "Callkerhoffen." . . . Leopold had taken it in but we have it in again and more. Leopold hath left 100 horse. Also we have sent 1500 foot and 100 horse to defeat the Graf of Redburg . . . who is levying a troop for Leopold, so the troops were all in his town of Redburg . . . that our people could not come by them at all, he being fully advised. So his squadron does lie by the county of Rafensburg, a county of these princes, and there is two towns named Leipstat and Lemg belonging to the Graf of Leyp. He is a Protestant. He feared that the Graf of Redberg should take it in for his better road into Rafensberg . . . so he has received a garrison of ours into it until the end of the wars. They prefer the two princes better than Leopold or Redberg. Mons. Deboysis remains at Frankfort on Main until he hath further order from his master, the French King. His lodging is ready and our ambassador is expected and another out of Denmark. There is now one Dr. Jarvis. Further news is not but that the Prince of Anhalt hath a guard of "cendressers" and a company of harquebussers for his own guard, one Stronge, lieutenant of Graf Ernest of Nassau's company of horse in the States' service.

2½ pp. [*Unpunctuated and very eccentric spelling*]. Misc. II, 56.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609-10, March 8. London.—*Printed in Winwood* [Vol. III, p. 129] who however omits the following passage :—Yesterday Sir W. Browne returned to Flushing.

This house and Albins is mourning for poor Mrs. Clarke's death after long affliction by the unnatural rudeness of her husband. She had a stillborn child two days before. Her husband was at the time here suing for knighthood. Sir John Spenser, at a riper age, is also dead. He made no will but hath left my Lord Compton *si empesché à compter* that he can scarce find an end of his new wealth, estimated at 300,000*l.* at least ; some say 500,000, some 800,000.

I sent you an extract of the Union of the Catholic Princes of the Empire.* I thank you for Bellarmine's book, but my Lord by mistake bestowed it upon Sir W. Browne. For Mr. Alberie's reiterated suit, I spoke about it to my lord but all his papers and books are yet embarreled. I hope to hear what you had done with Green the player and about W. Lee. I forbore to go to Lord Deny upon so slight an errand as Mr. Wake's letter did bear, but now I will out of hand repair to my Lord Deny and tell him your endeavours. Tell Mr. Thorys from Mr. Flood that Dean Wood is dead, but he knows not what estate he left.

Seal. 3 pp. iv, 46.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, March 10. Düsseldorf.—I have written to you once or twice every week, especially of the result of the Hall meeting. Anhalt is to go again to France. The King has promised 5,000 French foot and horse and 6,000 Swiss, to march on April 15. Winwood writes that he is ordered here immediately to announce your Master's intentions. To individuals of your nation and mine, I have answered that the Germans prefer to act separately. A month ago two French gentlemen were killed in a true German quarrel.

I have failed to get a commission for my Son, though the Marquis [Anspach ?] ordered it. They flatly refuse and say that *chaque espèce d'animaux paissent à part*. Besides the Marquis is gone to besiege Bredebent, a castle which the late Palant sold or gave to Leopold just before his death. They complain here of the three or four cruel and rude letters written to them by your Archduke. This suggests that he seeks a quarrel, or is supported by Spain.

I see moreover that Condé is not content *de faire la folie à demi*. In France it is thought that he is jealous or suspicious of his wife for he has changed her domestics. Let me know if Mlle. de Certeaux is with her. She is *fort honneste* and my neighbour in the country. Also how the Princess is treated, and what has become of the Prince and Princess of Orange. [In English] "I have no news so certain and so special from thence as those you . . . write." I will keep the letter for Winwood.

[*Postscript*].—I have yours of March 1.

Mainly French. Seal. 1 p. xxvii, 22.

* See p. 208 above.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, March 23. Antwerp.—This is to give cover to the enclosed for Mr. Throckmorton, which please deliver. They are taking up in this town here both horse and foot, presently, as it is said, to be sent to the Archduke Leopold. You wrote that order was come for the payment of 500,000 or 600,000 *cr.* I learn nothing among the negotiants of any such matter. My compere Corham came yesterday from Middelburg, and says that Sir Wm. Browne was arrived at Flushing before his coming from thence, and that an English ship bound with merchandise from London to Dunkirk was driven thither by foul weather, and that Sir John Throckmorton had stayed an English gentleman who was in the said ship, and will send him back to England, for that there was found about him diverse letters to Jesuits and others.

Holograph. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. XLV, 11.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the LORD TREASURER, ROBERT,
EARL OF SALISBURY].

1609–10, March 14. Brussels.—*The actual letter is in S. P. Flanders.*

Min. I, 36.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[–10], March 15. London.—Since my letter of last week “Parliament hath chiefly prosecuted the complaint against Dr. Cowell for the scandalous points published in the book set forth by him against the authority of the Parliament, and also to receive his Majesty’s answer whether they may contract for the redeeming of their liberties for the suppressing of the Court of Wards. And first concerning Cowell it hath been signified to them that his Majesty doth very much mislike of the writing of the said book, and in declaration thereof will take order for the calling in of the same, but he shewed to be unwilling that there should be any proceeding against the person of the said Cowell, howbeit upon the urging since of some other passages of the said book which are held to interest as well the authority of the King as the other places do the liberty of the subjects, the said Doctor Cowell hath been again called before the King himself and the Lords to shew what authority he can allege for the proving of the grounds set forth by him in his book, the which for that he could not readily produce, there is time given him to prepare himself for the same and in the mean season he is committed to an Alderman’s house. For the other matter of the Wards the King’s Majesty hath returned us answer that he is content we shall contract for the redeeming of it, and so likewise for the taking away of purveyances, whereupon we are more in hand to bethink ourselves what offers we shall make for them both, and likewise

what order we shall [*sic*] for the establishing of so great a revenue as is demanded for them, the which to perform will be a work of very great difficulty, and for the respect that will be had to private interests, will be subjected to great oppositions. . . "I hope that the general affection which is borne to the proceeding of this comfortable business will overcome all difficulties for the effecting of the same." This will draw out the Parliament to great length, but order is taken that no Burgesses shall depart without special license of the House and such as are absent to be sent for.

De la Boderie still expects his Secretary's return out of France. We look for the Ambassadors from the States, for whom lodging is already provided. Lord Compton is possessed with so much joy for the fortune which is befallen him by the death of his father-in-law, Sir John Spencer, that he could not sleep and was almost brought into a frenzy, but is better.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ pp. XXIV, 73.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, March 15. Düsseldorf.—"Ce mot n'est que pour vous dire que ceux de ce parti n'ayans peu empescher le secours de Leopold entré dans Bredebent, ont esté contrains de lever le siège, sans desarray et sans perte toutesfois que du Conte Albert Otto de Solmes, frere du C. Frederic. Ils en feront trophee sans doute. Je dy Leopold et les siens, et feront le loup plus grand qu'il n'est; mais ceci est la verité en trois mots. Je n'ay eu de vos lrs. depuis le 4 Mars, et en atten cette semaine. Nous n'avons encor icy ni M. de Boississe ni M. Winoud. J'ay beau escrire et crier. On n'avance gueres pourtant de quelque costé qui se soit."

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXVII, 39.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Part printed in Winwood [Vol. III, p. 131] *who omits the conclusion.*

1609[–10], March 15, London.—Peter Lambert, one of those swaggerers that were there in our time hath been committed to Newgate for killing a man in his own house, so will God always challenge blood for blood. No doubt James Blount will have his turn one day.

Let me know what condition or employment Denys followeth there; also what contentment you receive of the service of your little Florentine, whereof some ill reports have been made unto me. For which I should be sorry both for your sake and mine own who recommended him unto you. Castle, Sanford, Flood, Crowe and your old acquaintance Conradus, who hath lately employed my Lord in his suit, commend themselves, not forgetting your sister B. After writing this I received yours of the 7th and cannot but be sorry with you for the

overthrow received by the Marquis of Brandenburg's men. I hope it will serve to make them another time more wary in their enterprises. In the meantime it will breed this mischief that the wars shall be now thereby thoroughly kindled.

[*Postscript*].—Having been with her in the country I think it would be well if your wife joined you. If the Archduke should let Don Alonzo de Velasco come without his own Ambassador and you see no other resolution in him to provide for the supplying of the place than hitherto he hath shewed, I declare this mine own opinion to you, for you may be assured that until the Archduke hath played his part therein, the King will not much trouble himself in the observance of greater respect to him, and you know what time those reciprocal sendings will require. This is not my counsel alone but of Mr. More also who willed me to signify as much to you.

3 pp. IV, 47.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, March 18. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of 8th. Winwood is not yet come. Twice we have expected him in vain. Perhaps he has some orders from your Court, or wishes that Boissise should be here first. Our promised succour is really a German one for it is very long in coming, for after this disgrace at Bredebent which however only was the loss of Colonel Albert Otto de Solmes and a few Captains, it is probable that Leopold will not miss the chance of employing his new regiment and will advance by the weak places in Juliers. A Scottishman came yesterday from the Chamber of your King, by name Balfour with a letter from your King to these Princes, full of affection towards this Balfour, in case the said Princes made any levy, but at that time H.M. did not know what was resolved at Hall, viz. that each Prince should provide men at his own expense, and give no commission to a foreigner. I have sent yours to Winwood. Capt. Turner forges letters from English Nobles. He is most abusive and spares neither Prince nor Ambassador. He has lost all credit. Bilderbeck writes that the post now goes twice a week.

French. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. XXVII, 23.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, March 29. Antwerp.—I have yours by Mr. Throckmorton, and have told Mr. Corham the contents who thanks you for your friendly remembrance but will not acknowledge that the gentlewoman which you mean is his mistress, but time will manifest what he would conceal. This is only to tell you that I understand that Mr. Lassells being within few days to remove with his family to Zealand and there to remain, begins to feel a great want of that which house keepers have need to be well provided of, and as it seemeth (by Anthony

Wither who is most inward with him) for the supplying of his wants will sell away his reversion of his receivership of York and as Anthony saith will oblige himself at his own charge to procure his patent to be altered in any man's name that would buy the same, otherwise that the bargain should be nothing. I have willed Anthony to sound him out to know at what price he would leave it, and he saith he doubteth not but that he would let it go for about 450*l.* stg. or thereabouts and peradventure better cheap, for he is now in want, and must be supplied at what rate soever. This is the main point which I have told Anthony that I know nobody will furnish him with any money before he be assured of the thing, but that being done, I have promised in your name that what shall be agreed upon shall be presently paid, and therefore I pray you presently to write me 3 or 4 lines what other difficulties you may conceive of the thing and also what you think it may be worth, for if you do affect the place, I would not have you to stand upon a small matter, and for the money which you should disburse, although my own means be in the King of Spain his hands, yet you shall perceive that I have a little credit left to do my friends good, and when my own means shall be gotten in, I will most willingly disburse the whole sum for you, and therefore doubt nothing but that you shall find the money well enough. I pray you in your letter advise me whether you will have it to be known that it is for [?] you or not, because peradventure that he will be the more willing to deal with you than another in regard that you may help yourself by friends for the alteration of the name, and so expecting your answer *etc.*

Holograph. 1½ pp. XLV, 12.

HENRY BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, March 29. Cologne.—An alliance is made at Heidelberg between the King [of France] and the United Protestant States against Leopold by means of Anhalt who has returned to France I know not if it is to bring assistance to Germany. The King makes great levies but they say he means to undertake a new war with the Duke of Savoy against Milan, and that the 6,000 Swiss will be employed with the French under Lesdiguières, and that instead of descending the Rhine, they will move on Burgundy to St. Jean de Laune. The King of Spain will be hampered, if drawn into a war there while Leopold is being attacked in Juliers. The Elector Palatine will not only have to help Juliers, but secure his country against the passage of a force levied for Leopold in Alsace, Tyrol, Bavaria and Bohemia. The Marquis of Baden has gone to Dresden to make a last attempt with the Elector.

Rameé, Colonel of the emperor's gendarmerie, has been sent to Strasbourg to buy arms, but the citizens were forbidden to sell, and provisions ordered in the name of Leopold were also refused.

De Gatinoy, lieutenant de Mr. de Creange has been refused horses in Lorraine and Metz. The French Ambassador orders all the Swiss Captains to appear at Soleure.

The trouble at Alkmar is settled; that at Utrecht is more serious. The States General, the Council of State and the French and British Ambassadors have gone to Woerden to settle it. Their demands are reasonable. But there are quarrels at Düsseldorf between Brandenburg and Neuburg, which is worse.

French. 2 pp. VIII, 7.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, March 29. Cologne.—The Brussels post is not in, but I have yours of the 15th. I would know the result of de la Boderie's negotiation and whether he will effect a closer alliance. Anhalt is not yet back from France. Boissise wrote on 17th that after seeing the Ecclesiastical Electors, he would return this way at once, and I see by Winwood's letters that he will not come first, nor will the States' envoy. Our opponents are getting on. The bastard Count of Mansfeld, who has *regagné sa rançon au jeu du C. Fred. de Solmes* who had captured him at Sleiden, is raising troops hereabouts, and the others do so in Bohemia and Upper Germany. I came here at the request of Madame de Bouillon-Maulevrier and the Count de la Mark, her son-in-law, who claims the county of la Mark in succession to the late Duke de Juliers, as a fief male. These Protestant Princes will not let him set foot in Düsseldorf. She blames their rudeness, and Leopold offers him all courtesy, a sure sign that your party have an eye to them.

[*Postscript*].—Winwood writes that he will be sorry to find Turner at Düsseldorf, but he has had an interview with one of these Protestant Princes to vex the other. I am sorry for these bad relations between them.

French. 1 p. XXVII, 42.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[–10], March 21. o.s. The Hague.—The troubles of Utrecht have stayed our Cleveland journey. At the entreaty of his Excellency and the States' Deputies the two Kings' Ambassadors went to Worden and met them and the deputies of both factions. His Excellency being asked to decide said that the cause must be referred to the two Ambassadors, the States General, His Excellency and the Council of State. After two days these returned to the Hague. The town was required to receive a garrison of 500. This was refused, and it was decided to invest the town. This will reduce them to obedience, and discourage others.

The Pretending Princes' defeat was due to their own carelessness; their bullets not fitting the bore of their great guns.

“Their chief folly was in attempting so paltry a place which must needs be the appendix of their victory *sine sanguine et sudore* if they prevail this summer.”

2 pp. xxii, 4.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609[–10], March 22. London.—Parliament having received the King's consent to our treating by way of contract for the dissolving of all tenures belonging to Wardships, we acknowledged thanks for so great a favour. Since the King hath called both Houses before him in the Great Banqueting House, and then made a speech which lasted full two hours, first to make known to them his mislike of Dr. Cowell's book, and his resolution to suppress it, second he satisfied the Houses that he did not assume any such extravagant authority as was spoken of in that book. He delivered his own opinion at large of the greatness of the authority of a Monarch, yet declared that it was fit for him and all other Princes to rule themselves according to the proper fundamental laws of their countries. He had no such dislike of the Common Law as he understood was reported of him. He commended the Civil Law as being more universal for use, and declared what defects he wished to be reformed in the Common Law. He admonished the Lower House concerning the grievances which they are in hand to present that they should deal with none but such as shall directly concern the commonwealth and may be well proved, and nothing to be spoken against laws which are established, but only against the abuses of them. He recommended the speedy relieving of his wants according to the propositions made in that behalf upon the declaration of his necessities. He wished also the laws against recusants to be better executed, and a law to be made for repairing the decaying of woods and lastly for preservation of corn. His speech was received with great contentment, being admirable for length, excellence and expression, and I doubt not we shall in the end give him all satisfaction in his demands. Our Lower House is now occupied in advising how we shall deal in the matter of the tenures, whereof the parts are thus proportioned—first to consider what things belonging to the Wardships we desire to be taken away, secondly how by the provisions of the law we may stand secure that they will be sufficiently discharged, thirdly what offers we shall make to the King for them, and fourthly what course shall be taken for the levying of the payments in the country. When these two last points come in question, it will be also considered what composition we shall offer for the taking away of purveyances, which will be a matter of great ease to the country.

The French Ambassador's Secretary is returned, and the Treaties will soon be concluded.

Sir Edward Cecil is to have chief command of the 4,000 men promised to the Marquis of Brandenburg and his associates, which number of his Majesty's subjects the States promise to furnish, out of the companies serving under them, and it is appointed that they shall be paid according to the foot of the States' pay for allowing 42 days to the month. We expect shortly the son of the Duke of Brunswick, whose errand, it is thought, is to make love to our young Princess.

Lord Compton is relapsed, and he is held for a plain frenetic, and the Lord Chamberlain is said to have the benefit of his guardianship. Lord Compton, to bestow an honourable funeral on his father-in-law, would needs follow an ancient custom which is pretended to have been used at the burying of Barons, for the giving of these alms to the poor which are specified in this enclosed note.

[*Postscript*].—The reversion of the government of Guernsey after the death of Lord Carew is granted to Lord Walden, my Lord Chamberlain's son.

Seal. 2½ pp. xxiv, 74.

Alms given in a basket to 120 [*sic*] several poor men at
SIR JOHN SPENCER'S funerals.

[*Enclosed in the above.* Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. III, page 136].

A black gown.

4lb. of beef.

2 loaves of bread.

A little bottle of wine.

A candlestick.

1lb. of candles.

2 saucers.

2 spoons.

A black pudding.

A pair of gloves.

A dozen of points.

2 red herrings.

4 white herrings.

6 sprats.

2 eggs.

iv, 49.

HENRY BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, April 1. Cologne.—I had yours of 20th on 31st. I send you a very inaccurate picture of the seige of Bredenbend, printed here. We expect Colonel Schonburg's regiment shortly. Mansfelt's bastard is levying cavalry for Leopold here, and another Captain, with levies, has left for Bonn by water whence he goes by Luxembourg towards Alsace. We are longing for Anhalt's arrival at Düsseldorf.

French. 1¼ pp. viii, 18.

ELIZABETH, widow of JEHAN ENGELBRECHTSSEN.

1610, April 2. The Hague.—Letters of attorney of William Canter Albrecht and Pierre van Groenethbogen, notary public, executors of the will of Elizabeth, daughter of Jehan, widow of Jehan Engelbrechts, deceased, of the *Reine d' Angleterre* at the Hague, appointing Thomas Smart, as husband and *mainbour*

[guardian] of Neeltgen Vermeren and Iselle Neeltgen, heir of the said Elizabeth, to take inventory of the latter's goods and act generally as executor. Done at the Hague at Canter's house in presence of Jehan Janssen Boerwinckel and Adrian Peterssen of the Hague, both tondeurs de draps before C. P. Bock, notary.

Certified as a correct translation from the Dutch by Michel Maurissen, notary, 1610, April 8.

French. 2 pp. Misc. III, 60.

THOMAS [BARON] HOWARD [of Walden] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, March 27. Whitehall.—Thanks Trumbull for his care in providing a horse which he has received much to his contentment.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Endd. 1611. Misc. III, 99.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the LORD TREASURER, ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY].

1610, March 28. Brussels.—*The actual letter is in S.P. Flanders.*

Min. I, 37.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, March 29. London.—Parliament having deliberated of those things which they desire to have taken away, have made an offer of 100,000*l.* yearly for the redeeming of the same, which we hold to be an increase of more than 60,000*l.* than the King now raises. We have no answer, but the King desires to raise us higher. “We shall in a few days break up school . . . during the Easter holidays.” I sent the proclamation for the suppressing of Dr. Cowell's book which was written by the King himself. The second Countess of Dorset, mother-in-law to the Lord Compton was yesterday convented before the Lords for having carried herself very intemperately against the Lord Chamberlain when he went to take administration of Sir John Spencer's goods; she was committed to the Fleet. The Duke of Brunswick's son is expected this day. He will be lodged at the Prince's house at St. James's. De la Boderie is much puzzled in his proceedings here for that from France he cannot receive any order to satisfy the King concerning the payment of his debt, and without a resolution therein the King professeth that he will not conclude the league defensive desired by the French King. His Majesty is not satisfied with the excuses lately brought out of France by the French Ambassador who hath been forced to send back another messenger for a better answer. Mr. Dudley Norton hath no further charge of the Low Countries' business, but the distribution of all foreign matters is now wholly conferred on Mr. Kirkham. The honest cofferer, Sir Henry Cocke, is dead, and Sir Robert Vernon is like to succeed him.

Seal. 1 p. XXIV, 93.

HENRY BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, April 8. Cologne.—I have yours of 15, 22 and 29 March. The Elector Palatine's people have gone towards Strasburg, but found the Leopoldians had already left. They followed them. The Duke of Lorraine insists on retaining his forces for the defence of his country. Colonel de Lutzelbourg's troops are two hours from Strasburg. Leopold expects support in men and money. I am disappointed that the Protestant Princes of Brandebourg and Neubourg do not receive the promised assistance. Anspach's coming is delayed. There are few signs of war in this quarter.

French. 1½ pp. VIII, 19.

EDM. LASSELLS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, March [*endorsement*] .—"I beseech you out of great haste bear with want of fitting ceremony and these few lines. I consider that it will be a trouble somewhat inconvenient to return from Armue (where my wife, for a few days, will be very much unacquainted how to come by anything) within a day or two after my coming thither. Therefore I should acknowledge it a special favour if pleased you at Antwerp to deliver the money I intreated you for to Sir Griffin Markham who will convey it to me, and what testimony of my debt you please to have in writing I will return it to you presently by a cousin of mine that is now in Zealand, but shall bring it to you the next week. Or if it please you to write me a line or two of instruction, I will leave it in writing what you appoint with Mr. Brownloe. I desire to receive two lines from you this night by the boat, of your resolution, and as soon as you please a letter of direction to whom I should repair in London for conference concerning our propounded bargain."

Holograph. ½ p. Misc. II, 138.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, April 1. o.s. Madrid.—I find by yours of March 6 that we are to expect war in Cleves, though here it was muttered that the Catholics would rather give way to hard conditions. I do not yet believe we have made over to you any money. To Milan indeed we have of late sent 800,000 ducats besides 40 companies of Castilians, which makes us believe we fear some attempt upon that State by the French and the Duke of Savoy.

I wish Prada had retained English business and that of your parts, for though Creswell was thought much to guide him he was really much neglected. Prada was unmarried and extremely painful. This man hath a wife and much more weakness, yet hitherto I cannot much complain of his words or work.

The Prince of Condé hath not yet appeared, and I think will not be suffered to come to this Court, though into the Kingdom.

I am glad of the preferment of my cousin Samuel Calvert, though he hath forgotten me.

When you know who shall come to Paris and hither for Ambassadors, let me know.

The King's coffers are so without money as I have never yet seen it since I came here.

[*Postscript*].—Command was given that no English shipping should be admitted to these ports, but now revoked. Fear of sickness was the cause, but the Ambassador in London was notably in the fault.

Holograph. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. XXI, 31.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the LORD TREASURER, ROBERT,
EARL OF SALISBURY].

1610, April 4. Brussels.—*The actual letter is in S.P. Flanders.* Min., I, 38.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, April 5. London.—I have your letter of 28 March, and upon receipt of your letters last week I gave my L. Treasurer one of the "placcartes" you sent me excusing also your not writing to him. Mr. Kirkham prayed me to tell you that my Lord forbore to write having nothing to say. Our Parliament is broken up till the week after Easter, and till then we are put off for receiving the King's answer how he liketh of our offer for the suppressing of the tenures. It is said that he desires to raise us to 300,000*l*. He hath been lately taking great pains for the settlement of the Plantation in Ireland, which is now thoroughly done. The treaty with the French Ambassador is still at a stay in expecting his messenger out of France. The Ambassadors of Holland are daily looked for, and in the meantime we are glad to understand that the differences of Utrecht are accomodated. The Lord Compton is recovered of his frenzy. I intend to go to-morrow into the country and there to remain during the holidays and afterwards I shall go to Hampshire for the funerals of my sister Clarke.

Seal. 1 p. XXIV, 94.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, April 5. London.—We have your packet of 28th March. Your little Secretary is careless and we cannot tell what to make of what he writes. The King has not yet made his answer upon the offers made to him by Parliament for the extinguishment of the Wardships, and things are at a stay by the adjournment made on Tuesday till after the holidays.

We daily expect the States' Ambassadors. It is said that

beside the thanks which they bring for the King's intervention in the Treaties, they have an intent to assure or straighten their league more with his Majesty than it was afore.

The Countess of Dorset, late widow, hath been committed to the Fleet for her carriage towards the Lords appointed for the administration of the Lord Compton's new succession, who coming to the said Lord's house to take order in those things, were not only repelled in their coming in by the Countess then present, but railed upon, and some of them, it is said, scratched in the face with her nails. Lord Compton is now amended in his brain, and may recover. Upon Sir John Spenser's death his porter fell mad, and was taken to Bethlehem, for Lord Compton being desirous to have the deceased's picture, after that the body was lapped up in sere cloth, they were forced to rip up the upper part of the cloth from the head to the breast. The porter, being about this work, left a piece of candle burning near the corpse, to go somewhere else in the house. The candle fell on the unripped part of the cloth and set it a fire. The porter returning and seeing his master's face in the middle of a flame, began to cry out that his master was burning in hell, and continued afterwards in that frenzy. It is said that he is now recovered, and that charge is given to the Masters of Bethlehem to keep him close, that he may be examined upon his Master's death, which is supposed to have been a little hastened by him and one of his fellows, who only attended upon him at that hour, and gave so diligently notice of it to the Lord Compton that he was there almost as soon as the old lady could know of her husband's death, which came upon him on a sudden.

The King's ship taken three or four months ago by Buishop upon the coast of Ireland, and since released by him, hath well revenged herself upon the pirates, having taken, it is said, and brought to England two or three of their ships under Sir William St. John, her captain, who was not killed as reported.

Mr. Perry, three or four days ago, brought the Spanish books sent by you. One I gave to Mr. Searle, the other for Mr. Sanford, who is at Albyns, shall be sent to him.

Mr. Flood is making enquiry at Oxford for a chaplain for my Lord. You may thereby guess what is to become of us. This resolution hath been given him by "the Oracle" with charge to keep it secret. De la Boderie yet expects his courier out of France. To-morrow we go to Albyns there to pass and "sport out" the Easter holidays.

2 pp. IV, 79.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610[11]. March 29. London.—"When you are returned, you may find a change in Court, not the houses or mansions, but the men and manners both growing from worse to

stark nought." Mr. More is back from the Hague. He grows rich and is worthy of it because he cares after it. On Monday the King's minion Sir Robert Carr was made Viscount Rochester. Viscount Bindon and Sir Henry Lea are dead, and two Garters void. Sir J. Digby grows impatient till he have his new honour in Spain. Sir Thos. Overbury would like to go Ambassador to Brussels. My cousin, G. Calvert, is talked on, but is not ambitious. He is now Clerk of the Council. Mr. Corbett is dying, and Mr. Edmunds is almost weary with doing nothing. Mr. Packer is to conduct my Lord of Dorset for a year in his travels.

Holograph. 1 p. XIV, 42.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, April 8. Düsseldorf.—Your last was of March 22, but the post is due to-night. Since the relief of Bredebant, nothing has passed but the capture of Gelstrop, in the Juliers country, which the Juliers party gave up hastily, though it might easily have been fortified. Leopold awaits the promised forces.

The young Prince Ludovic of Wirtemberg, with Colli and Buwinckhausen, leave this morning for Holland and England in behalf of the United Princes to thank and to ask for more. The Utrecht troubles grow worse, and may delay Winwood and the 4,000 English. I am authorised to announce that H.M. forces will be ready by the end of the month on the frontiers of Champagne, and H.M. himself not far behind. I would learn about Condé and [in English] "about the same money remitted from Spain, and whether your PP. will declare themselves."

[*Postscript*].—I have written to Mr. Beaulieu by the party who go to England. I am surprised not to hear from him.

Mainly French. 1 p. XXVII, 43.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, April 9, o.s. The Hague.—My Lord told you that these States promised the Prince of Anhalt to furnish the pretending Princes with [*blank*] horse and [*blank*] foot, upon any occasion before the main joining of the forces. Instantly there fell out an opportunity which challenged the accomplishment of their proffer. Wherefore Count Henry was permitted to make a journey upward with 1,500 horse and certain musketeers whom Anhalt followed from hence within two days. They were successful in Liège, over Italians, Spaniards, Wallons and some French, who have carried themselves so ill in the country that the residue will hardly escape the fury of the peasants. The consequence is great.

Certain days past Monsieur de Bethune came to let the States know that his Majesty would come in person with 25,000 or 30,000 men to assiege Juliers, and would demand passage of the

Archdukes. To distract opposition the States were desired to have their forces at Düsseldorf towards the end of the month N.S. to join the Protestant Princes and meet him before Juliers to the day. The King asked to be assisted in victualling and conveyance by water as far as Wesel. Bethune was to confer with his Excellency as to the best road from France to Juliers. He left after four days. The States' resolution in every way answered the King's desire. Monsieur Mase is now here, and if he use not some cunning, it may be gathered that the Archdukes will not embark with Leopold.

[*Postscript*].—The baron Anholt is dangerously hurt. Although Bethune only named Juliers, yet if the French King find opposition anywhere, the whole power of the Princes, with the two French regiments in this service, shall march thitherwards to favour his passage, and I am confident there will be no resistance. Yet I understand by Aersen's secretary, freshly from France, that they have news of intended opposition. The French Ambassador hath been at Düsseldorf three days but we must not stir till farther order from England.

2 pp. XXII, 12.

HENRY IV to the [ARCHDUKE ALBERT].

[1610, Apr. 19].—*Printed in Letters Missives*, Vol. VII. p. 885.

French; *Copy*. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. Misc. III, 52.

The SAME to the [INFANTA ISABELLA].*

[1610, Apr. 19.] *Printed in Lettres Missives*, Vol. VII, p. 886.

French; *Copy*. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. Misc. III, 52.

HENRY BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, April 19. [Cologne].—Yours of the 12th came quickly. The Elector Palatine's force of 5,000 in Alsace have not met the enemy who have withdrawn to Dachstein, Benfeld and Zaverne. Condé has been seen near Augsburg, posting to Italy. The allied Princes still levy troops, including 2,000 horse in Brunswick for Anspach and 1,000 under a Colonel Calenberg. I hear the Duke of Brunswick wished to join the Union of Protestant Princes, but has been rejected on account of his quarrel with the Hanse town of Brunswick. The Utrecht business is settled by the firmness of the States. It is sad they should arm against their friends and not their foes. The town has had to admit 10 companies of foot and two of horse. Our men yesterday had a brush with the Leopoldians and took some prisoners on whom were found important letters for Leopold who is near Prague.

* These two letters, concerning the Princess of Condé, are on one paper, together with copies of letters to their Highnesses from the Duchess of Angoulême, and the Princess of Condé herself.

Colonel Balthasar, lieutenant of Barlemont's regiment, is here, raising foot for Spain, who is taking the Juliers business to heart.

[*Postscript*].—You are misinformed about the Duke of Florence having sent 200,000 crowns to Leopold, but he has possibly made such a promise.

French. 2 pp. VIII, 20.

THOMAS FLOYD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, April 11. Oxford.—I am on my way to Wales. A College is to be built here shortly, one Wadham, a Western man having left 7,000*l.* for the building and 800*l.* yearly towards the maintenance of 16 Fellows and 40 Scholars. One Sir Edward Hecks [Hext] has the oversight of the will and the land whereon it is to be built is already purchased. The King hath passed his approbation, and wishes his statue to be over the gate. Dean Wood hath left 160*l.* to Jesus College. "For all our cold charity the University hath since my departure, and is daily very much beautified in building. There is a project in hand to have all the Fathers new printed, for it is known the Romish Index hath perverted them all, besides other practises to suppress or cause all authors to teach their doctrines. Their course propounded is thus—they have gathered here together by means of the libraries and other industry, diverse and in a manner all manuscripts and editions by the Fathers which they will have all conferred by twelve men to be selected for this purpose, and according to the most or most authentical copy they will guide themselves. The allowance will be some 40*l.* to each man, raised out of the benevolence of the Bishops and principal Clergy and that yearly during the occasion. Of these twelve one is to read, and the rest with their several copies to observe. Some difficulties yet remain for a convenient place for their meeting and the like, which will not be long unresolved. Mr. Sanford is to be one, and the mover and promoter of all is Mr. James, Keeper of the University Library. We want in this library *Astronomicum Caesareum* which Mr. Billiot hath; if you could work it from him for any reasonable money, I would willingly reimburse you again and become a petty benefactor."

1 p. xxv. 18.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, April 12. o.s. The Hague.—I have yours of 6th. The Utrecht troubles are composed, and the town garrisoned by 10 of the States' strongest companies (2,000 heads) under Ernest of Nassau. Of our Cleve journey I know not what to expect, it being uncertain when Boissise, who is at Frankfort, or any other from the French King, shall come to Düsseldorf, nor will the States send till they hear of one there from the King. "God grant that as his former coldness hath brought

the business to this present ill pass, which might long since by his constancy in resolution have been thoroughly ended, so he do not by some new starting utterly spoil it." . . . If Leopold hath had a great deal too much time, and if the Fr. think to compass his ends in planting the Pretenders without offending others, he may as well think to sail at one time with many winds." We hope Anhalt who is to return this way hath wrought good effects in him. The Duke of Wirtemberg's second brother is passed this way to England with two others, the one his mouth, the other from the Elector Palatine. The main of their business is from the Princes about the Union, but the Elector's Ambassador hath something to do apart from his Lord. The German resolutions are slow, and it may protract the Cleves business while our King is amused by the expectation of them and their errand. It is now time for action, not deliberation. The States' Deputies for France passed Brussels in great lustre, but those sent for England make little show, having lost their head de Warmond, (once Admiral of Holland) who died on the day they were to leave. Twice they put back by winds. I believe that knave Creswell's credit is on the wane, and hope Owen's new projects will have no more success than the other plots.

[*Postscript*].—Anhalt is just arrived. I think the States will now resolve to send auxiliaries. But neither my lord nor their deputies are like to stir yet and I hope not at all, to Düsseldorf because there is yet little appearance that the Fr. King will send thither, and our King, I think, will first hear the Duke of Wirtemberg's errand. Sir E. Cecil is come at last as General of 4,000 English and Scots for Cleves service and the allowance of 5*l.* sterling per day. Sir Gr. Markham is gone to try his fortunes above. I wish they may prove better than I believe they will. My lord will send you a letter from him. Anhalt hath told the States that the Protestant Princes should have an army of 30,000, or at least 13,000 or 14,000.

[*Postscript of April 17*].—My lord heard this morning that the Fr. Ambassador is at Düsseldorf, but within two hours he had notice out of England not to stir hence till further order.

2 pp. XXII, 13.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, April 12. London.—Returned from Albyns I had yours of the 4th. I brought special commendation thence for you from the Doctor, Mrs. Wolley, Monsieurs Devick and Pepin.

On Tuesday the King, the Prince and the young Duke of Brunswick had a solemn running at the ring, which both the King and the Prince carried away at their first course. "Amongst the runners was the Lord Compton, who may now with a quiet mind offer, as the Papists say, two fair candles to God, the one for the enjoying of his great succession, and the other for the recovering of his wits."

The States' Ambassadors are not arrived, neither is de La Boderie yet removed from his first lodging near Aldgate to that taken up for him at Westminster.

To-morrow my lord is going with Sir John Wood to Hampshire for Mrs. Clarke's funeral. But first by warning from Levinus he is to repair to my lord Treasurer, when he maketh account to receive the final verdict of his destiny. In the meantime I see all matters shaping towards France, an earnest labouring for a Chaplain, an extraordinary expense in apparel and house-keeping. Mr. Chandler goes next week, by whom I will send you the commodities you have written for.

[*Postscript*].—The enclosed letters come from Flood at Oxford. I would know by your next whether Baldwin be released from his banishment, since you only mention Owen.

Seals. Endorsed :—"N.S." 1 p. iv, 80.

DE VILLIERS HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, April 13. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of March 29. You tell me nothing of the Princess of Condé nor whether Mdle. de Certeaux is with her. I wonder what Mansfeld is doing this long time. The Marquis of Baden has gone to meet the Elector of Saxony in behalf of the United Princes to try and convert him. I doubt if his arguments will prevail more than others who have tried the same thing. There is general surprise at Leopold's inaction since the relief of Bredebent. If he is waiting for men, he may wait long, and will then be inferior to our friends, to whom the States promise 3,000 foot and 1,500 horse under Henry of Nassau but they may be delayed at Utrecht. If Anhalt, whose presence here is desired, had come, I would tell you more particulars of our Court. The Elector Palatine has sent Count Otto de Solms to break up the two regiments of Creange and Lutzbουργ. The Duke of Lorraine is neutral, forbidding a levée of 500 or 600 horse among his subjects, at the request of the King, at whose request also the Pope is neutral.

French. 1 p. xxvii, 44.

WILLIAM BECHER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1610], April 14. o.s. Paris.—I have yours of March 16 and April 5. The States' Ambassadors arrived here four or five days since, and are much honoured. Vendome met them with two Marshals of France. They are well lodged and defrayed. They have exchanged visits with the Archduke's Ambassador. This, I think, was unprecedented, but was due to curiosity rather than to amity, the truce being in the worst crisis that ever it was. If war break out with France, the Hollanders also will break, and both the Archdukes' Ambassador and the Spanish pretend that they are ready to take wing, if the King persist in his resolve to pass his army through any part of their country, but I doubt it.

The Queen's Coronation will be on 5th or 6th, but it is doubted if things will then be prepared for it. The King presses it on that he may go to Chalons, but "considering the preparations made on the Archduke's side, I think he will not be gone so soon, because it would be a disreputation for him to attend the arrival of the rest of his army when he were once upon the frontier."

Holograph. 1½ pp. III, 125.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Apr. 15. London.—My lord wishes you to tell Mr. Kendrick to send his nappery hither at once.

The States' Ambassadors, four in number (though abridged of the chiefest of their Commission, who died in Holland at their coming away) arrived yesterday, with a retinue of 60. With them came the Duke of Wirtemberg's brother in ambassage from the Protestant Princes of Germany to tell the King what hath been done at Hall, and to desire him to be a member of their League, if not the Head.

1 p. IV, 81.

H[ENRY] BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Apr. 26. Cologne.—I have yours of 19th and forwarded the letter to Hotman. Mansfelt, Ambassador of Saxony, is now at the Hague, and has had audience of the States, his object being to prevent their helping the Princes. But by their warlike preparations I anticipate that he will fail. The Duke of Wirtemberg, Monsieur à Colli and Buwinckhausen left the Hague for England on the 18th. Mr. Marmand [*sic*], one of the Embassage which the States mean to send to England, is dead. We shall soon have from that side 12,000 foot, 20 ensigns of cavalry and 18 guns to support the Protestant Princes, which is "*un secours royal*," not of "*besoignes et Tirones*" but of old soldiers. I expect Boississe here to-day. He left Frankfort on the 19th. He stops at Coblenz to talk with the Elector of Treves on the part of his King. The Elector of Mayence has gone to Prague to procure peace and to divert the war to Italy. Fuentes is raising 10,000 men in Switzerland for Spain, to garrison Milan. So say advices from Basle, which I do not believe.

[*Postscript*].—Captain Turner, discharged by the two P[rotestant] P[rinces], will soon be at Brussels.

French. 1¾ pp. VIII, 21.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the LORD TREASURER, ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY].

1610, April 18. Brussels.—*The actual letter is in S.P. Flanders.*

Min., I, 39.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Apr. 19. London.—My lord, being returned yesternight from Hampshire, is having a new *carosse* made, which will be the heaviest of all his preparation.

On Monday the Duke of Wirtemberg had his first audience, and the States' Ambassadors the next day. They seem to intend to stay some time, which confirmeth me that they have some treaty in hand. They are in a Burgess' house, and the Duke in an inn.

On Monday Parliament sat again and on Tuesday had a long sitting with the Lords of the Council on the Wardships, wherein the King is more averse than he was afore. There hath been a report of the intercepting of my Lord de la Ware with his three ships upon the way to Virginia by the ships that went out of Dunkirk into Spain. The report is from Hampton, but is not confirmed.

Lundy Island has been taken by a pirate, I hear by Captain Sackwell, and ransacked, but they have now forsaken it. Captain Lambert, who was hanged the other day, is said to be alive in France, "having cosened, as the tale is, the rope with a false neck which his friend the hangman bestowed on him." I tell you this, that if you meet him in those parts, you should not take him for a ghost. The mad Countess of Dorset is committed again to the Fleet for insolence towards the King. Our old friend Owen Renolds died yesterday.

My lord of Southampton and my lord of Montgomery, playing in a tennis court, flung their rackets one at another, but it is thought will be easily reconciled. My lord Norreys and my lord Willoughby's brother were upon the field, and the latter hurt in the arm.

Sir R. Winwood is stayed yet in Holland until he have news of the negociation of these Ambassadors.

1 p. iv, 82.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Apr. 19. Blackfriars.—Before my going to Hampshire I was sent for by my Lord Treasurer to tell me that his Majesty had again resolved to employ me into France. I must therefore desire you to hasten the sending away of the linen provided for me by Mr. Kenricke. "You will not believe how importunately or rather how impudently Sir George Carew did sue to return, making his means by his pragmatistical wife towards the Queen, and no insinuations have been forgotten for the attaining of the same their purpose. How they do digest the contrary resolution I do not as yet understand, but sure I am that it will be a great corrosive unto his mind." Next week I will write to Monsieur de Berny to such effect as you wished. Upon the last answer which de La Boderie hath received out of France, that there shall be order taken before the finishing of the treaty

to satisfy the King for the remboursement of his debt, it is now agreed to go forward with the treaty. The other Ambassadors of the States and also of the Duke of Wirtemberg have only as yet had their first audiences. To-morrow we are to hear from the Lords what will be done in the matter of the tenures. Ere it be long the creation of the Prince will proceed, but we are utterly unprovided of money both for that and other urgent occasions. We are in hand to send out Privy Seals for a loan of 200,000*l*.

The Lord Compton is restored to the administration of his estates, committed to some other lords. Yesterday the Lord Norreys and Sir Peregrine Willoughby upon an old unkindness went into the field, and the Lord hath hurt the other dangerously in the body. The same afternoon the Earls of Southampton and Montgomery being at play at tennis, upon difference of their game, broke forth into quarrell and were presently going into the field, had they not been instantly stayed and brought away by my Lord Chamberlain to the King, who did himself that night make them friends again so that they supped together. Poor Owen Reynolds died suddenly of an impostuma in his body. His place of keeping of the Council chest is bestowed on Locke, Mr. Corbett's clerk.

Seal. 2 pp. XXIV, 95.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Apr. 19. Düsseldorf.—Your last was of March 29. Leopold awaits his new forces, or the Emperor's decision who is calling a Diet at Prague, when the Elector of Mayence has promised to plead for public peace. Boissise and Winwood are not come. Colonel Schonburg musters his regiment at Wesel. Fux is stopped in Upper Germany *pour traverser les levees contraires*; the two regiments of Creange and Lutzbouurg who are in Alsace, will hardly get to Juliers. Anhalt was at Paris a week ago, *et y attendoit on les Ambassadeurs des Etats pr. fondre la cloche tout à fait*. Turner, dismissed here, says he goes to you to seek his fortune. I pity those to whom he appeals. *Dieu le face sage*.

French seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXVII, 45.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610 [endorsement], Apr. 29. N.S. The Hague.—Sir G[riffin] M[arkham] many days since delivered your letter, but have not answered, many Ambassadors having passed through. We have had here the Prince of Wirtemberg, second brother to the Duke, who is sent to England from the P[rotestant] P[rinces] of the Union, assisted by a Councillor of the Palatine of the Rhine—Hippolitus de Colli, and by a gentleman of the Duke's named Buwinckhausen. The message is to induce H.M. to be a member of the Union, which motion they will make at the

return to the States of these Provinces. The day after their arrival came the Count of Mansfelt from you. I spoke with him three several times. In no place did he find "contentment to his expectation, and if I mistake not, he said here that he had it from the Archduke's mouth that he would not show himself in the cause of the Archduke Leopoldus. From the States he received an answer which wanted no good words—that they desired to do all offices of friendship and kindness to the Duke of Saxe, but they could not refuse to join with France and Great Britain in the assistance of the Marquis of Brandenburg. He was scarce gone out of this town but here arrived the Prince of Anhalt out of France. He tells us that the French King will send 8,000 foot [and] 2,000 horse to the succours of the P[rotestant] P[rinces] which he himself will conduct to the frontiers under the favour of a powerful army, if the Archduke will withstand their passage through Luxembourg he thinks to want no force to make his way. The French Ambassador here doth tell me that the King hath demanded the passage and that the Archdukes have refused it. Hereupon we say that the garrisons of Lingen, Oldenzaal and Groll are passed the Rhine and have the rendezvous at Tylemont, and that the Marquis Spinola doth threaten at least to look the French army in the face. Sir Edward Cecil is arrived here, and we are busy in marshalling our 4,000 how they shall be taken out of the several regiments. I think by the end of May the Protestant Princes will desire to have their troops in the field, and it seems they fear to be prevented by Leopoldus. Sir G. M. parted hence 8 days since. By him I did write both to the Marquis of Brandenburg and to the Palatine of the Rhine, that is the Prince of Nuberg, and now have not forgotten to recommend him to the Prince of Anhalt."

[*Postscript*].—Our war of Utrecht was but *feu de paille*. There is a garrison of 2,000 in the town, and if that will not serve, they shall find the States will be the masters.

Our Ambassadors are in England, but Monsieur de Waremonde who was to be the chief of the legation died here the morning he should have embarked.

Endorsed :—Sir R. W. sworn Secretary of State, March 30, 1614 and Mr. Waldgrave, letters.

Holograph. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. XLVII, 8.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Apr. 22. Düsseldorf.—The English Chevalier whom you named in yours of 12th is not come, nor can I hope to get him employment. One came here with letters from your King, but got nothing. Colonel Schonburg musters his regiment near Wesel. Fux is still in Upper Germany, blocking the enemy's troops. Boissise will be here in three days. I am informing Winwood. The Utrecht mutiny has been stopped

by 10 companies who entered the town. These two Princes have ordered all their subjects serving on the other side to come in by a fixed time under pain of confiscation and dismissal. They have fixed a day for the Assembly of the States of all these Princes, and for the burial of the late Duke. Anhalt left our Court on Good Friday [April 6], and it is said he comes by Holland. Anspach is expected here, and other young Princes who come to see the war. Leopold was nearly taken the other day by those of Aldenhoven, while hunting. His capture would have brought peace which we do not expect for a long time, for all Germany is under arms, Europe full of rumours, and all great Princes affected. Meanwhile here we have almost an armistice, but we must not boast too much. The Count of Ridberg increases and advances his force on the Mark and Ravensburg side.

[*Postscript*].—*L'Electeur de Saxe fait toujours le mauvais contre ses proches parents et anciens amis.* What has become of his Ambassador le Cte. de Mansfeld?

[*On cover*].—I thank you for your packet and two letters of the 12th.

French. 1 p. xxvii, 46.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the LORD TREASURER, ROBERT,
EARL OF SALISBURY].

1610, April 25. Brussels.—*The actual letter is in S.P. Flanders.*

Min., I, 40.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Apr. 26. London.—This is to accompany the bearer, Mr. Chandler, who hath dispatched great part of his business here in seven months, and is ready to journey towards the Turks. "Lest that he should want sins to expiate when he cometh to the Holy Land, he hath made new provision of it here, and specially of usury, wherewith he goeth *tripliciter* laden and more, that he may not be found altogether ignorant and a stranger when he cometh amongst the Jews." He bears two books, one from my lord to you, the other from me of Owen's *Epigrams* for Dr. André Trevisi, which cost me 10*d.*; also three pairs of spectacles, one of crystal, the others of crystalline, for which with the cases I paid 14*s.* 6*d.* I ought to have sent the white and black lace for Mrs. Mary, but not all Monsieur Beauvoir's solicitations could get it from the workman. It is very fine, and for so little they are loath to set up their frame. I am also writing by the ordinary.

1 p. iv, 83.

H[ENRY] BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, May 6. C[ologne].—Anhalt, near the Meuse, has defeated a force of the Archduke Leopold's. Tacitus says *Primis eventibus metum aut fiduciam gigni*. Our priests here are troubled about Leopold. I hope my next will tell you of the siege of Juliers. I hope the Princes will do their best to defeat the Leopoldians assembled in Alsace and near Strasbourg. I am assured that the King will follow the bulk of his army, which is to be mustered at Chalons, and lead it to Metz.

French. 1½ pp. VIII, 22.

WILLIAM BECHER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, April 27. o.s. Paris.—Enclosed is from Mrs. Hottoman to her husband. Last night I heard from Sir T. Edmondes that he will be here soon.

"De Preaux's last employment for the bringing back of the Princess is of hopeful success, she having requested it, and Spinola having told de Preaux that the Archdukes would gratify the King in this," if this appearance of tumults might be so prevented.

The Coronation cannot be till the 11th, but the King is impatient to begone to Chalons.

The States' Ambassadors depart in a day or two, by sea. De Bethune arrived yesterday from Holland with answer of their dispatches, and they have taken leave to-day. They have only treated of the succours which they are to send to Cleves, which will be 4,000 of them ours besides the 4,000 French, entertained by the King.

Holograph. 1¼ pp. III, 126.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, April 29. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of 19th. In three days we shall have Boissise here, and Anhalt soon. I wish Winwood was here. He could gratify Markham.

[*Postscript*].—We hear nothing of the taking of any town in the Bishopric of Strasburg. The Palatinate troops will only stop the passage of the Creange and Lutzbouurg men. The Bohemians are mustered near Passau. No one credits the Emperor with a desire for peace. Leopold's force at Liege is trying to recross the Meuse, but will be stopped.

French. ½ p. XXVII, 47.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610 [endorsement], April 29. o.s. The Hague.—Here lately hath been Colonel Betunne, who has a regiment in this service sent by the French King to treat with the States that by May 31 n.s. the troops from hence which will be 4,000 English, 4,000 French, 4,000 Dutch and 1,500 horse may be at

Düsseldorf, ready if required to march up into Luxembourg to come upon the back of the Marquis if he attempt to launch the passage of his army, which he will conduct in person, being of 30,000 through that country before Juliers. Withal that King requires that from Holland his army arrived in Cleveland may be victualled. Both these demands are granted. Monsieur Maase is here and promises to give contentment for the full observation of the treaty of truce. We say that your Marquis is resolute to impeach the passage of the King's army, which we think he may do if he have that resolution, if he hath crowns in his purse to give his army content, but if a mutiny fall amongst them, it will not be well. Advertise me of this by your next. Marshal Lesdiguières has sent for the Sergeant-Major in the Chastillon regiment to be Sergeant-Major of the King's forces which are to assist Savoy in his war for Milan. He has charge to bring with him engineers, cannoneers and such like, who are to be in pay from the day of their departure out of this country. We have had here a bruit that the Princess of Condé assisted by Mr. de Berny and de Preaux have pressed the Archduke for her renvoye into France. Upon this reason that she did determine *d'estre demariée* from her husband.

Holograph. 2 pp. XLVII, 9.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, May 10. N.S. Madrid.—I had yours of March 24 four days since. It is here reported that your Archduke hath delivered Rheinberk to the Emperor, which is much applauded. We boast of our gallant army in Milan. We have of late sent thither 1,500,000 ducats. The Prince of Condé arrived in Milan on April 1, and immediately dressed *à la Espanola*.

To deal with the Moriscos in the mountains of Arragon we have sent Don Agostin Mexia (once Captain of Antwerp Castle) and after him 130,000 ducats. The Conde of Villa Mediana is prisoner.

We fear that the Court will be again removed to Valladolid. That city and the whole kingdom of Old Castile hath offered the King to draw him thither 300,000 ducats in ready money, 50,000 reals yearly for his diet and 30,000 for the Queen's table, to remove and lodge all the household and Councils at their charge, and to build a palace within a certain time.

[*Postscript*].—Our King, Queen and Duke are still at Lerma, and the Queen expecting to lay down her great belly.

Holograph. 1½ pp. XXI, 32.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, May 2. London.—“Our State is at this time encumbered with many great businesses by reason of the difficult and knotty matters which are a handling in the Parliament, and for the many treaties which are on foot with foreign Ambassadors the necessity of the which occasions have diverted the King

from staying so long abroad at Thetford as he intended, and now we expect his return at the end of the next week. The difficulty that we find to give the King satisfaction in his large demands for supplying his necessities maketh it now to be very doubtful whether we shall proceed to contract for the dissolving of the Wardships as was earnestly desired. Since the offer made by us of 100,000*l.* rent for that purchase, the King signified to us that he would by no means consent, in regard that it did so deeply touch him in honour to extinguish the tenures which were held by fealty from him, and to turn the same into free common soccage tenures, but he required that the tenures might stand in the same kind as now they do, and that he would take away all the incumbrances belonging to the same, either for Wardships of lands, or marriages, or any other things. It was thought at the first that this proposition would have given a great interruption to the business, because our House thought that they could not safely contract for the tenures unless the same were wholly extinguished and destroyed in the roots, but in the end to give his Majesty satisfaction in the point of honour, and for that they were also better satisfied that there was no danger to accept of the same in such manner as was proposed, they yielded thereunto. And the next point being to know whether his Majesty would accept of our offers, it was answered us that so great were the King's necessities as he must insist on his former demands to be supplied by way of support with an increase of 200,000*l.* revenue by the year, besides that which is required for supply, in regard whereof the King was certain to grant us something in retribution, but that this matter of the Wards was not contained in that offer, nevertheless that his Majesty is content that we shall contract for the tenures so as we will join them together in one bargain with the Purveyance and the other things which have been offered us, and for the same that we shall not only furnish the other foresaid rent of 200,000*l.* but further make good and answer the value of all the yearly profits which the King now receiveth by those things which are estimated will amount to the rent of 100,000*l.* more. This high demand hath very much disturbed the House, and they have this day resolved to return their answer to the Lords that they cannot proceed to treat further upon these terms. Now if there be no agreement to go thorough with these purchases, how the King's necessities shall be relieved, which are exorbitantly great, therein will be the difficulty. Many other great matters are handling in Parliament for the redress of sundry grievances, whereof it is likely that the success will depend much upon the satisfaction which will be given for relieving the King's necessities. We were once in hand to have made a general loan in England, but the same hath been stayed upon means found to borrow 100,000*l.* of the City of London. There is preparation making to solemnise the Prince's creation the week after Whitsuntide.

"The Ambassadors . . . from the Princes Protestants of Germany do require to have us to enter into the league of union with the said Princes, the which motion we did not at the first approve, but I think we shall at length consent thereunto."

The States' Ambassadors here are to confer with Commissioners of ours to debate the matter of the herring fishing and of their complaints of the increase of our Customs.

With the French Ambassador the Lords have only had one conference, and have taken time to consider his propositions, and upon what parts of the Treaty of Blois it will be fit to ground the present league.

I must put off writing to Monsieur de Berny till next week, when I will also send Dr. Andre some tobacco as he desires.

Herewith are two letters which I have procured the Venetian Ambassador to write to some Senators of Venice in favour of Mr. Wake's friend Lamens, and much better can those men stead him than Sir H. Wotton who is a stranger.

I pray you hasten Mr. Kenricke to send away my linen. I fear a sudden commandment for my journey. I was heartily sorry to hear of your sickness.

3 pp. XXIV, 96.

WILLIAM DEVICK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, May 2. London.—"I congratulate the recovery of your health . . . advising you . . . that you do not impair it by too painful . . . following of your business. . . . The long and doubtful expectation of all those that wish well unto our honourable friend is now at last cleared by the resolution taken of passing him over seas once again. . . It is needless for me to tell you that Mr. Le[vinus] is the person upon whom the other employment is laid: that the treaty now in hand for renewing the league with France is likely to delay their journey thither two months at the least; that the King borrows 100,000*l.* of the 24 Aldermen; that his Majesty will not part from the dignity and tenure of the Wards, contrary both to the intent and expectation of the Lower House who thought to have all clean taken away and rooted up; that Mr. Dudley Carleton, who is going for Ireland in this ten days as Secretary of State there hath for his farewell opposed the silenced ministers by a speech in the Parliament House wherein he crossed their liberty which they then sued for, which leaveth an ill taste with many that are affected to them. He was seconded therein by Dr. Paddie and divers others."

Gorden the dean of Salisbury hath writ an answer to Bellarmine in Latin verse, but they are not yet abroad.

[*Postscript*].—"Although it be very likely you have received the King's late speech, yet because it is more than I know, I thought good to adventure the sending of this to you. I pray send me word where Sir Griffin Markham is, what fortune he hath and how to write to him."

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. Misc. II, 141.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the LORD TREASURER, ROBERT,
EARL OF SALISBURY].

1610, May 2. Brussels.—*The actual letter is in S.P. Flanders.*
Min. i, 41.

HENRY BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, May 13. Cologne.—I have yours of the 3rd. Letters of the 8th from the Hague tell of a *fin galand* of your Archdukes, the advocate Maas, who was thought to have gone there to sound their temper, but found them not at all what he expected. They are making great preparations for war against our enemies. The Emperor has over 10,000 men at Passau, and the Duke of Bavaria has others. The troops levied by the Baron de Creange and Lutzelborg are on the frontier of Alsace, to the number of 4,000 foot and some calvary, mostly Lorrainers, so *mundus decipitur*, for the Duke of Lorraine had promised there should be no levies in his land. Creange, sent to Heidelberg by Leopold, has returned without having audience. The States General have restored the old Senators of Utrecht. "*La journée d' Duysb[urg] et Dusseldorp a prins son commencement.*" Several of the States of Juliers have not appeared. I expect their goods will be confiscated.

French. 1½ pp. VIII, 23.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, May 3. Old Bailey over against the *King's Arms*. [London].—I have not written to you since Shrovetide; for me to glean after Monsieur Beaulieu would be fruitless.

Your letters brought to my Lord Treasurer the first news of the overthrow of Archduke Leopold's forces in Liege, which was this day confirmed by Winwood's dispatch of April 22. One or two more such blows will leave little work then for General Cecil who is to march on the 20th, and will save the French King his intended labour to besiege Juliers, of which project I could never conceive any likelihood, and less opinion have I that your Marquis [Spinola] will withstand him at Luxemburg, if once he come resolved to pass. After he hath made a great noise, he will quickly sit down *et motos praestat componere fluctus*. In the mean time that King hath gracefully invited my Lord Cranborne to go with him to see what he will do, whereon my Lord Treasurer hath dispatched Mr. Kirkham thither with directions to his Lordship and necessities for the voyage. Your Ambassadors are not like to part so cheerfully from hence as their colleagues may from France by reason of the distastefull subject of the negociation, for his Majesty will repeal no part of his edict for the fishing, only you may for a year or two, and for the renewing of alliances, which they demand, and settling the order of commerce His Majesty is

constrained, through the multitude of his present affairs, to put them off. With France we shall now make a defensive league, and the like with the German Princes of the Union, apart, not jointly with France. This night the Post attends to carry my Lord's dispatches to Duisseldorp, and order is taken for 6,000*l.* to be ready at the Hague precisely the 17th for a month's advance to General Cecil and his 4,000 men.

Seal. 2 pp. XXXII, 94.

HENRY BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, May 17. Cologne.—By yours of the 7th I am rejoiced to learn that the help of France is certain. But why are they to come by Calais and Holland instead of directly by Sedan and Juliers? Time is all important for the Princes. It is said that the Emperor means to grant freedom of religion for those of the Confession of Augsburg. But I doubt if he means more than in the past and we must show our teeth more than we have in the past. Our slackness is the cause of our troubles. Anspach has been in the Bishopric of Strasbourg, and has twice defeated some Leopoldians. Afterwards he besieged Dachstein where he was repulsed on the 28th [*sic*]. Two days ago I was told that it was taken, and that Moltzheim was besieged. Count John of Nassau has gone to Bavaria to command against the Leopoldians in the Bishopric of Passau. Our princes have 29,000 men in three camps, which means heavy outlay. Hotman has gone with Boississe to Cleves for a week.

French. 1½ pp. VIII, 24.

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, May 8. Flushing.—“My last from you was of the 26th of April, since the date whereof I doubt not but you have received one of mine. Our Ambassadors are now returned out of France having received all the noble entertainment which could be expected—yea more than could be hoped for. I have talked with M. Malre who came this way to assure me of the French King's resolution to continue in the head of his army. He desires to confer at his arrival in the upper parts with Prince Maurice and with Conte William and some other *bien versés au matière d'Estat* as you shall perceive by his enclosed letter which he sent in post and was here three days before the Ambassadors returned. I pray you make a kind use of it because it might be ill taken if I should send such a copy. I have seen the copy of the kind letter which the French King wrote lately to the Archduke for his passage through his country. It is too kind, and he thinks it is rather *pro forma* than that he designs to continue long in kindness with them. We say that the Archduke cannot assemble above 13,000 or 14,000 men in all, and that the Archduke will rather come near the

marching of the King's army to keep stragglers from spoiling than to fight with the King and forbid his passage. The King made a mock of it when it was told him that Spinola would fight with him; he said perhaps Spinola's ambition was to encounter with a King howsoever he might speed. His design is greater than the supporting of the Princes, but what it is I cannot reach unto. I gather thus much that he hath no desire to entertain longer dissembling amity with Spain. I am told that he said that the Spaniard did but only in outward show affect good correspondency and love with the King our Master and him, for that underhand he sought to suborn their subjects against them, and that he desired nothing more than to be surely bound in amity with our King and that they two might easily give law to all Europe besides, and that to that end he yielded in the money matter we desired and conformed himself willingly rather than lose or not be assured of so loving a brother's neighbourhood as our King's, and gave besides very great commendations of our most worthy Prince. His voyage in person is much and diversely discoursed of. Some say he hath an intent to drive the Spaniards out of these quarters and to assure himself of better neighbourhood, some say to pretend to be King of the Romans, others that now in his last times he will lay the foundation for reforming matters in Religion and by a great Council to confirm them. That he desires to confer with Prince Maurice cannot but breed an opinion that he affects to establish a greater authority in him in these parts, that thereby he may bind him, and so consequently this State, to be assured unto him and his. Our troops that go hence into Cleveland are appointed to march the 22nd s.n. Yesterday came packets of letters over for our Ambassador and the States; undoubtedly upon the delivery of them matters will instantly go on or else hang in suspense. Though the French King would desire and these men could be content to enter into war again, yet seeing your M. de Maaze doth bring them satisfaction in almost all the material points of the *trefues*, I cannot see how they can mannerly be the infringers of the *trefues* by the French King's instigation, yet I must tell you that it is but ill taken that the Archduke wrote unto the States in no more respective [*sic*] terms, for in his letter he gave them no titles or used other phrases than is commonly used from one mean merchant to another, which sheweth that whatsoever contentment otherwise he makes show to give them, yet he is rather driven unto it by necessity of his urgent fears, than for any loving fear he hath to discontent these men. When the French King shall be upon his march, I think then his Excellency will be going toward Mœurs and there stay to attend his further pleasure or his near approaching. Thus much I have scribbled up desiring that I may hear from you what opinion is held there and in what forwardness your preparations be.

[*Postscript*].—"From England I have nothing but of the bravery prepared against the Prince's coronation which is to be the Monday after Trinity Sunday. Our Parliament business goes slowly and untowardly forward. The King's demands be so great as the House dare proceed no further in their great business, but I hope they will yield what they are able to the King. Yesterday were to be invited to our States' Ambassadors my Lo. Lisle, my Lo. Russell, Sir George Carew, Sir Tho. Edmondess, Sir Ed. Conway, Sir James Erskine, Sir Le[wis] Lewkner, Mr. Levins *cum multis aliis*."

Seal. 2 pp. Misc. II, 143.

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, May 8. Flushing.—"I have received your letter by your servant. I must give you many thanks though the news be unwelcome. Dygard from Calais had the same morning written it from Calais having had the advertisement by the writing of the Governor of Montreul, who before he came out of Paris saw the King dead, but his report came that he was thrust through the left side, but how it is I persuade myself the news of his death is but too true. The news came presently after the writing my letter unto you of this day which I sent under a cover to Mr. Waack. These men are much perplexed and not without cause, and now it will be, I fear, disputed whether they may spare in these dangerous times so many of their forces for the assisting of the Princes in Cleve, and how we shall resolve in England God knows, but I think it was never more needful to make a league of those of the Religion. I pray you now let the intercourse of our letters be frequent and sure, because it may much advantage the King our master's service on this side the seas. To-morrow I send away into England the news if haply your post should be stayed at Calais as in such occurrence of circumstance it may often fall out. I send my Lord Treasurer your letter that he may know from whence it comes, albeit I can be the better pleased if your own to him come first. I will say no more of my news in these parts till I see how they take resolution upon this accident.

[*Postscript*].—"I fear this will stay our honourable friend's employment; yet if matters be any thing well established in France, it may well hasten it, for I know no more wise and worthy man upon such occasion to be employed.

Seal. 1 p. Misc. II, 142.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610 [*endorsed 1611 in error*], May 9. [o.s.]. The Hague.—I had yours of the 7th at 8 this morning. The news of the assassination of the great King we received on Monday night, both by a Captain who followed Colonel Chastillon, and by the messenger who brought Monsr. de Berny's letters to Brussels.

Now we are all to take out a new lesson, for by this most miserable . . . accident all former resolutions, projects and counsels are either utterly reversed, or to be changed and transformed.

You may believe that Leopold who never had purpose to attend the mounting of the cannon before Juliers, will now grow more confident, and unless H.M. and these Provinces will undertake the cause of the P.P. and supply the defects of France, I fear this year he will not be routed from thence. By the end of the month it was resolved that all our troops should have been at Dusseldorp. Now we are all at a stand, and nothing can be advised, much less resolved on, or put in execution, before we understand what H.M. will counsel. A Count of Solmes has defeated 700 of Leopold's men, but we must lay our first foundation of reason and discourse and of our conduct in all actions which concern the public upon the alteration this unhappy action hath produced and upon the consequences which every hour will teach us.

2 pp. XLVII, 31.

WILLIAM BECHER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1610], May 9. o.s. Paris.—The King's murderer was born at Angoulesme, was once a Feuillant friar, then a school-master, and lastly retired to Brussels. He admitted having failed in his purpose five times since Easter. He struck the King twice, the last cut the *vena cava*. He hath confessed nothing but pretendeth revelations which smell of Jesuitism. Divers Spaniards are apprehended, only for being in town without apparent occasions. The "Dolphin was received King in the Court of Parlement next day, and the Queen Regent, who hitherto hath governed herself with admirable constancy and wisdom, and hath given satisfaction to everybody; those of the Religion never more assured, all the ancient Ministers of State confirmed, namely Monsieur de Sully, and universally these beginnings do breed a hope that this Queen's regency will be no less commendable to posterity than that of St. Louis' mother. . . . She hath since the King's death sent for the Marquis[e] of Verneuil by letter, and caused her to come and speak with her and given her all assurance."

We hope that foreign affairs will bend the same course as in the late King's days, though not so swiftly. The Archduke wrote to the late King according him passage for his troops and promising victuals, and told his Ambassador Peckius to treat with him through what places he will pass. The Archbishops of Cullen and Treves had given commission to treat with Boississe about their neutrality.

The King had advertisement by one La Brosse that morning that he should run an extreme hazard of his person that day, and if he could escape it, that he should live 25 years after.

The army shall still be kept afoot, not in gross, but in garrisons. This accident hath made my Lord of Cranborne suddenly to return. [*Printed in Winwood, Vol. III, p. 158.*]

Holograph. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. III, 127.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, May 9. Düsseldorf.—Not having heard from you since yours of 19th April, I fear your letters are intercepted. Anhalt has won a victory by the aid of the Dutch cavalry under Henry of Nassau over a regiment of Leopold's with four companies of cavalry which came to Liege six weeks ago. Anhalt promises me an account of this victory, which was marked by the capture of the Baron d'Anhold and of most of the other leaders. Let me hear what steps are being taken to stop the coming of our French troops.

I shall be sorry if Winwood does not come. Markham much wants him. The enclosed is for Beaulieu to whom I wrote a week ago by an English merchant.

French. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. XXVII, 48.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the LORD TREASURER, ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY].

1610, May 9. Brussels.—*The actual letter is in S.P. Flanders.* Min. I, 42.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, May 10. London.—I add to my letter of yesterday that warning hath been given this day to my lord to be ready within four or five days to depart for France to comfort them and assure them of the King's favour and assistance to the establishing of the Dauphin. My lady will remain behind with part of the servants, and we go *à la légère* only with a waggon. The bearer of this is Mr. Van Tril. My lord may have to return again hither presently afore he settle there. I am "going now with very small comfort into mine own country so full of desolation and darkened as it is by the eclipse of his sun, whose clouds . . . hath also so heavily overcast these parts, as that scarce greater mourning . . . can be made in France than there is here generally out of every one's heart."

[*Postscript*].—"This hasty departure will be very prejudicial unto me . . . for, for want of a little time and assistance I shall be forced to leave the hope which I had been made to conceive of some reward for my long service."

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. iv, 87.

HENRY BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, May 20. Cologne.—Nothing is yet resolved at Düsseldorf, where the French Ambassador has called on them for loyal support of the Princes, promising in that event the aid

of France. He will go to Duysborg to the meeting of the Estates of Cleves and Mark. Colonel Metler has reached Düsseldorf to-day from Berlin, well pleased with things in general. The Elector of Brandenburg has gone to Rostock to meet the King of Denmark.

Leopold has put water in his wine and written to the Palatine for a meeting for peace, the first article of which would be the restitution of Juliers on honourable terms. What think you *de tam subita mentis mutatione? num periculosa nobis?* Your Archduke has written to the Princes of Brandenburg and Nieuburg, requesting that their armies on passage through his territory should commit no damage. All tends to a good peace, and the establishment of the two Princes in their just possession, as most Kings and Potentates of Christendom of both religions desire.

French. 1½ pp. VIII, 25.

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, May 11. Flushing.—“I wrote yesterday to you by your servant, since when we have yet no substantial particularities, only they that come from Bolein [Boulogne] say that the Dolphin was the next day crowned King, which is a good beginning of agreement. God, I hope, will continue it, if it be for the good of his Church. The States General have written unto these of Zeland to send up their Deputies to the Hague fully authorised to take resolution upon this unfortunate accident. By provision they have concluded to write to our King’s Majesty to beseech him that he would be pleased to increase and augment the succour and assistance which he sends to the Princes in Cleve and withal do send order to their Ambassadors who be in England that they shall humbly entreat his Majesty that he will upon this *evenement* assist the State of France *met raedt end mit daet* as the Dutch do say, with counsel and with deed. The States General have also written to the Dutch Princes that they shall be assured to be assisted from them with the forces promised, and that they will not abandon their cause, but I think till these of Zeland have sent up their Deputies to the assembly and that new resolution be taken, the forces shall not march.”

Seal. ½ p. Misc. II, 144.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610 [*endorsement*]. May 13. The Hague.—I send this by Mr. Charondelor [? Chandler]. I find by English letters that the news of the French King’s death arrived there on Monday 7th. Mr. Maas assures us here that the Archdukes will not be seen openly nor underhand in the quarrel of Leopoldus. We are advised that his wants are great. All his men are beaten saving those few which may be 3,000 who are in Juliers. He

hath quitted all the places he held in that town saving Bradebant. Money he hath none, and is already eating the magazine in the town. He has demanded of the P.P. a safe conduct to pass out of the town, which they refused, on the ground that without the consent of all the Confederates nothing so important might be granted. The Governor of Rhinberg has given warrant under his hand that all victuals, munition and artillery shall pass quietly and safely through that town. We say that your Marquis hath returned all his troops into garrison; so we conclude we shall have either no war, or a short one, in Cleveland.

Holograph. 1½ pp. XLVII, 10.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, May 14. o.s. The Hague.—“If things continue in the train wherein now they are, the only fruit of the late assassinate will be the prevention of dangers threatened, and not the giving of any advantage for the endangering of his posterity who now sleepeth with his fathers. The reason hereof, in part, is his many years good husbandry, which furnisheth larger means to content and keep all in good devotion than his proudest enemies can afford to win any by corruption. We are now likely to see no King of Romans in haste, neither need the Spaniards tremble within Milan. Yet all this change shall (I hope) breed no change, nor any material stop in the cause of Cleve, wherein the Archdukes profess neutrality, as Masius by their order hath declared to these States, craving withal that care may be taken that the forces destinated here for the succours of the Pretenders, endommage not their countries, nor practise ought in prejudice of the truce. Likewise, certain days since, Leopold demanded of the Pretenders permission to depart out of those quarters; whereunto Neuburg would have consented, but the Marquis of Brandenburg refused to grant without the advice of their allies and friends. True it is that neither the Archdukes when they gave charge to Masius, nor Leopold when he made the demand, could have notice of the disaster in France, but as the former cannot as yet be fitted for a round and real embracing of war, so the other having few men and no means, is not able (in all appearance) to attend the issue of any Spanish resolution, the rather because these Messieurs will send their promised succours out of hand, which must likewise draw with them the English aids. Yet we hope before they begin to march, Sir Hatton Cheke will return out of England whither he was dispatched upon the first news of the French King's misfortune. Howsoever things succeed, yea though there be no war, yet my lord shall have work enough for the accommodating of matters between the Pretenders.”

1 p. XXII, 15.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the LORD TREASURER, ROBERT,
EARL OF SALISBURY].

1610, May 16. Brussels.—*The actual letter is in S.P. Flanders.*
Min. I, 43.

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, May 16. Flushing.—“The States do yet purpose to send Conte Henry into France, *pour condoler, congratuler, presenter services, et confirmer le traité*, and I think to essay if the army may yet be destined to the purposes meant, but I must tell you a strange thing which by a dear friend was told me, that the Princes above a little before this happened to that King, finding Leopold's weakness, did intend to desire his Majesty not to march for that they themselves with the aid of the Low Countries would be able enough to make their party good, which undoubtedly would much have displeased that King if he had lived. It is much doubted by some of the best judgment here that albeit as yet no factions have appeared since the King's death, yet that it will not long so continue, yet by provision as well at Roan as at Paris the Dolphin is proclaimed King. The hope there is that there may be quietness in France by reason that in appearance all the great towns having felt the incommmodity of civil dissensions will be hardly brought to join with any mean faction. Conte Henry, if he go, cannot be spared above 15 days, because it is resolved that our succours shall be sent to Cleve, and the only stay is to have new resolution out of England, whither Sir Hatton Cheeck is sent and went away on Wednesday the last week. I understand that this murderer, who was of Angoulesme, hath been heretofore banished from thence, and that his wife and children do dwell at Brussels, but this I presume you may easily learn if it be so. We do not as yet hear that he hath confessed anything, but that he did it, by the motives, as he saith, of the spirits or angels. They must be wicked spirits and angels of darkness that provoke such devilish and inhuman attempts.”

Seal. 1 p. Misc. II, 145.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, May 16. London.—My lord should have set forth this day if the King had had time yesterday to sign his dispatch, which doth consist of 17 or 18 letters written to the young King and his Mother, and almost all the chief nobility there. To-morrow, God willing, we go without fail in the company of Mr. Devick, Mr. Woodford, our new Secretary, James the butler, Robin porter, our old acquaintance, a new cook, Thomas footman, and another new lackey, and one or two more new serving men, besides three or four gentlemen that take the commodity of our passage. We go all in black cloaks and carry mourning apparel for our audiences, having only a waggon

to go along with us. The rest of the stuff shall be sent by sea a little afore my Lady Edmondes' coming, afore which my lord may return on business. John Searle is minded to go with us, but his father is against it, so that we shall lose him, and Dr. Sanford, who is much discouraged by his uncertain condition. Mr. Flood is not yet back from Wales. My lord was desirous to have him with us to France.

Great crosses are risen in Parliament by the King's high demands and the stiffness of the Lower House. The King doth endeavour to reconcile all matters and bring them again to the former terms. Sir Steven Procter hath been committed by the House to the Tower for having abused the King's Commission to the grievance of the people.

The Prince's installation is appointed upon the next Monday after Whitsun week. He is to be brought from Richmond to Whitehall by water, which will make the show and solemnity the lesser.

This day the French Ambassador hath had audience and given the King notice of the King of France's death. The Court against Sunday are to put on mourning till the Prince's installation. Yesterday came notice from the young King and Council that they purpose to prosecute their design for the war of Cleves, which hath not added little courage to our deliberations for that enterprise.

The States' Ambassadors dined on Monday with the King who drank to the success of that war. This day they are departed, having done little or nothing in their business, the King excusing himself upon the great difficulties both domestical and foreign (through the King of France's death) wherein he is entangled. The letter which should have been sent to you to be presented on behalf of the States to the Archduke, is now to be sent to them and to be presented by themselves, for the which loss you shall have no great cause to be grieved.

The new Spanish Ambassador had his first audience on Sunday when by his countenance he gave no great impression to the Court of his sufficiency.

There returned lately two or three English ships very richly laden out of the Indies. Our old friend Ottwell Smith having been forced to suffer the protesting of some bills of exchange upon him, is now seeking for a protection and keepeth his house. His known honesty and the great opinion of his good means and credit maketh this very wonderful to all the world.

Now that I am leaving Mr. More will tell you of occurrences here.

2 pp. iv, 88.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, May 17. Düsseldorf.—I have given Markham *L'abbregé* of our two little victories. Anhalt orders all our

forces to be ready by June 10, when the French troops will be on the frontiers, and provisions are being supplied from all sides. We have had good reason to long for Anhalt's return. I have yours of April 24 and May 3. I am sorry that Markham has not had a more favourable answer from these P[rinces] P[ossess.], but I have begged him to await Winwood's arrival.

French. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXVII, 49.

HENRY BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, May 27. Cologne.—Thieves have lately got your packets for Hotman and myself, read and torn up the letters, and probably kept the French ones. We hear of the King's death. It will ruin our prospects, unless he has left orders for his plans to be carried out. Spain will try to gain by it. If Catholic Kings are thus treated, what will become of heretic sovereigns and of your King whose death is reported here? The Jesuits in Hungary tried to convert the Transilvanian leader of the Batori line, and have now started a conspiracy against him. He was warned, and arrested the leaders. The Prince Palatine and the Landgrave Maurice of Hesse are in full agreement.

Signed :—Sylvester Pistorius, à vous bien connu.

French. 2 pp. VIII, 26.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, May 20. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of the 10th. Things here change from day to day, thanks to Anhalt who has fixed the rendezvous for June 4. Last night we had a courier from the Archdukes with gracious letters to the Protestant Princes requesting them not to place troops on their territory or if they must do so, to cause them to behave with moderation, as they wish to remain neutral. Our Palatine has also had letters from Leopold desiring a meeting, with a view to vacating Juliers on honourable terms. All this is suspect to suspicious folks. Moreover they can make no terms without the Kings and their other allies. The powerful forces of France and Holland will advance. You would not believe the honourable letter written to these P[rinces] P[ossess.] by the new Governor of Rheinberg, a Spaniard. My view is that we shall have peace if the Archdukes are sincere. At Prague the Emperor proposes a consultation on Juliers affairs between the Electors and the P[rinces] P[ossess.] of the Assembly. I have shewn Markham your letters and he will write to you on Saturday. He has got nothing from these P[rinces] P[ossess.], but will wait Winwood's arrival.

French. 1 p. XXVII, 50.

HENRY BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, May 31. [Cologne].—I have yours of 24th. This murder has ruined in one instant all our hopes. These rulers have forbidden attendance at the "presche" at Mulheim, founded by the Princes of Brandenburg and Nieuburg. This is the first fruits of the murder of the one Prince who could and would bring to nought the designs of Spain. Your King must be careful.

We hear of your Archduke's forces being at Maestricht. We must hope for the support of Holland and England. Dohna has gone to the Dutch to hurry them on, and goes on to France to condole. Anhalt keeps up his preparations. I dare not write to you, fearing my letters may be intercepted. Let me know of some one at Brussels to whom I may address letters for you, and you should write to me to the care of Jacomo Venturino, merchant at Cologne, or of Nicholas Helduier, or of Consalvo Romilti.

Signed.:—Sylvester Pistorius. *French*. 2 pp. VIII, 27.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, May 22. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of 10th. We have since had from one of your secretaries to Leopold, by name Fleckhammer, the news of the murder. Hearing nothing from you nor Berny, we hope it is not true and put forward to help on the treaty which Leopold hopes to make with these P.P. But Boissise and I and all who rely on the King's help are alarmed. Anhalt awaiting the Low Countries' force, due on 31st, has gone to Juliers to reconnoitre the place to lodge the nations separately, and has made an agreement for food with a Dutch Commissaire. Many think Leopold will not wait, not being provided with the needful for a siege of a fortnight.

Of the two P[rinces] P[ossessioners] Neuburg is most anxious for peace, having no money to stand the racket. Markham writes that he would rather find Winwood and return with him than remain here idle. These people do not deserve to be served by men of such merit.

[*Postscript*].—Let not our Ambassador be angry that I have written you this. The position requires that we should have news of one another more often than once a week.

French. 1 p. XXVII, 51.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, May 22. o.s. The Hague.—This gentleman Monsieur Van der Myle, son-in-law to Barneveldt, lately employed in the legation from these provinces to the late French King, now returns to Paris by order of the States to consult with the new King and the Queen Regent for the unhappiness befallen to them and France. He has charge to solicit the advancement of the forces appointed for the succour of the P[rinces]

P[ossessioners] and that they may be sent by land through Germany and not from Calais by water. He desires to be known to you, with whom you may treat without diffidence or jealousy for he is honest and of sufficiency. Sir Griffin Markham is now here, but from you we must know what war we shall have in Cleveland, for if your Princes will be so advised to undertake Leopold's cause, it is more than apparent that there will be a hearty and sharp war which can produce no other fruits than the rupture of our truce. Here is speech that the Emperor is desperately sick. He is, if I mistake not, of the age of the last French King. His death will multiply the troubles of Germany, for the Electors cannot consent in one for a King of the Romans. Our Venetian Ambassador to-morrow departs hence. He will pass by Antwerp, but I think not by Brussels. Your Marquis hath not visited him.

Holograph. 1½ pp. XLVII, 11.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the LORD TREASURER, ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY].

1610, May 23. Brussels.—*The actual letter is in S.P. Flanders.* Min. I, 44.

THOMAS FLOYD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, May 23. Blackfriars.—My arrival four hours after my Lord's departure gives me the benefit of saluting you, being sorry to hear of your sickness.

On Monday last his Majesty spoke to both Houses, being met in the Great Chamber in Whitehall. He complained of their backwardness to condescend unto the demands, discoursing of the necessity thereof, and wishing them to make provision for wars, whilst they enjoyed peace, and finally spoke of the Recusants, holding them dangerous, which was much observed and apprehended by the auditors.

The Duke of Lennox and the Earl of Southampton are mentioned for the Extraordinary Embassy to France. Mr. Sanford goes to Sir John Digby, his quondam scholar, living as yet with us never so discontented. I fear Dr. Spenser and Dr. King have recommended too young and unpersonable a successor, wherein my Lord will find small contentment; howsoever for his learning according to his years he is sufficient.

½ p. xxv, 19.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, June 2. S.N. Paris.—[Printed in *Winwood* iii, 173 except the following concluding passages].

My lord is in his own house in the suburb of St. Germain's, hath much discommodity, and he has to hire a coach. He says that the Lord Treasurer told him the King would shortly send an Ambassador into your parts, his lordship giving him very

good words of your services. Mr. Beecher, having assisted my lord on his arrival, will depart at the end of next week.

[*Postscript*].—The delay of Broncard's departure causeth me to send this by the ordinary. There hath now been an opening of the old wound between Bouillon and Sully, who in the Council, fell to bitter words before the Queen, but a reconciliation is hoped for. My remembrances to Monsieur Berruyer and Mr. and Mrs. Colford.

3 pp. iv, 89.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the LORD TREASURER, ROBERT,
EARL OF SALISBURY].

1610, May 24. Brussels.—*The actual letter is in S.P. Flanders.*
Min. I, 45.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, June 3. The Hague.—I need not recommend this worthy cavalier Sir Charles Morgan to you which I have done to Monsieur Verreyken. If at my intercession he find more easy passage in his business, I shall be glad.

Until we hear from France all things here are dead, and our war of Cleves doth nothing advance. From thence we look for no men; money we may have, but not in any proportion with the promised succours. We do not believe that your Marquis will be so choleric, be the weather never so hot, to attack us in Cleveland, unless he find us much weaker than we propose to go up. I hope we shall never be so ill advised to set foot in that country unless we carry with us 20,000 foot and 3,000 horse, one half to besiege Juliers, the other to wait upon his Maystership, and then at his pleasure let him come, but if we go up with 12,000, he were to blame if either he would permit us to take the town, or to see home again without saluting us with his cannon.

Holograph. 1 p. XLVII, 12.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610 [endorsement], June 5. The Hague.—This bearer, Monsieur Drusius, is one of the most learned men in the oriental tongues that this day we have. He dwelleth now at Franigr. [Franeker] in Friesland, where he is public Professor, but originally he is of Flanders, and I think born in Ghent, where by descent some lands belong to him, of which he hath been by being in exile long deprived, which by virtue of the truce he hopes to recover, what he doth prove by law and justice to belong to him. This is the cause of his repair to Brussels. He will need your favour for his address and directions.

Holograph. 1 p. XLVII, 13.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, May 27. Düsseldorf.—The pen falls from my hand and I know not what I write or say. God save your King. He is our second hope, after God. Markham left this morning for Holland. This news encourages the enemy who are near Sittard. Tell us something of the meeting of the two Archdukes.

French. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. xxvii, 52.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to [WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1610, May 27. o.s. Madrid.—[Printed in *Winwood* iii, 176 under date 28th May with the following omission]. I cannot yet understand of any appointed for this place, and it seems that these people are much contented with it. It will be a happiness to me to have leave to go home.

Holograph. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. xxi, 33.

WILLIAM BROWNE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, May 28. Flushing.—I had yours of 21st on 25th. I return you Mr. Becher's letter, and of the French succours to be sent into Cleves, I wrote to you . . . in my last that these men would not be at charge of transporting; now in England it seems that the news was that those 10,000 should have passage though Luxemburg by the Archduke's permission, "but happily they build upon the former promise made in the life of the King which I do not believe it now will be performed, at least they in France have no reason to trust unto it." My last letters from England were of the 18th. They were advertised that the French succours should be sent, yet they knew not that it was desired that for safety they might pass by sea. Now you shall understand the cause of Count Henry's not going to France is because if the journey of Cleves hold, he may not be spared for loss of time, and therefore they have sent away (who I think takes his journey through Brabant) Van der Myle and three or four in his company, and questionless after congratulations . . . performed, I am informed that he had instructions to dissuade the sending of the 10,000 by shipping, and to desire that the resolution might be changed, and yesterday I understood by a good source (which if it be true, I am sorry for) that though the French will be at charge of transportation, yet that Van der Myle hath instruction to endeavour to stay the sending of the 10,000. Whereupon this may grow, I know not. Some will say that these men are jealous that so many French should come into these countries, and again some are jealous that so great an army should be sought to be put under the P. Maurice's command, for such was the intention (as it is said) of the Fr. King if he had lived, and he that is now at the helm, Barnevelt, was not without fearful imagination that the Fr. King would have endeavoured to establish Count Maurice

their Prince; now that jealousy may yet happily remain of the Prince Maurice's ambition to become great, and therefore *propter consequentiam* would divert the sending of so many French. How this will be taken in France now, I know not, but sure I am if that King had lived, they would have found they had angered him. I am afraid that these jealousies will be a hindrance to the common cause in Cleves. I am more afraid that we are not all sound in these parts, but that the Archduke hath corrupted some to be his pensioners, and to hold such an hand in the carriage of all business as that he may make his profit and the Archduke on the other side to pleasure them is content in show to yield to many things. These things seem obscurely written. You must interpret, for I may not neither can I write so plainly as I would and could discourse if I were speaking with you. . . . Only I will add what our resolution was in England viz. We were prepared if Fr. either would or could not have persisted in her action, to have increased our succours so as the States and Princes of Germany would have done the like, but now as yet (for so Mr. Secretary writes unto me) this will not be needful seeing France is resolved to send 10,000. Now if this be true which I wrote before that Van der Myle hath such instructions (whereof this day I will inform myself and write again . . .) I cannot see that it will be pleasing to us in England, for if the French come not, we must either augment our charge in Cleves, or do nothing at all." Let this be reserved to yourself. The States' Ambassadors in England are sent away knighted, each with a cupboard of plate of 250 or 300*l*.

Sir T. Edmondes went away on Friday sennight. His Lady is sworn Lady of the Queen's Privy Chamber. De La Boderie is confirmed Ambassador to England. The Reformed Churches in France petition the Regent for the confirming of the late King's edicts, and have obtained this. A list is signed for 24 Knights of the Bath, all of them Earls, Barons, Earls' and Barons' sons. Among them is my L. Lisle's younger son; the elder is not admitted. The Prince's Creation holds upon Trinity Monday. The Lord Mayor and all the Companies of London in barges go in a triumphant manner to Richmond where the Prince shall be, and they shall attend him by water to Parliament House, where the creation will be. All riding by land or entries by land are taken away. The world is so full of villany. All the court were appointed to mourn from yesterday sennight and continue till the Prince's creation. Parliament matters in the Lower House grow worse and worse. The King's wants are laid aside, and punctillos of privileges spend all the time. I send you the description of the habit of the Knights of the Bath*. Sir Henry Hastings who is to fight with Sir John Grey landed yesterday. I will do my best to prevent them. I had on Tuesday an unsigned letter from Antwerp with a report

* See at page 205 above.

that our King should be murdered, and that Jesuits had gone from Dunkirk for the purpose. Baldwin and Jarrett were named. I sent the letter to the Lord Treasurer. The writer had better have written to you. And now I have a letter to the same purpose from one Fryat, an English Captain in Berghen, that the old traitor Owen and his complices were in England to kill the King. I sent it to England.

Endorsed :—"from Mr. Becher." *Holograph*. 3½ pp., III, 129.

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, May 29. [o.s.] Flushing.—"I make haste to redress or rather recall my advertisement of yesterday touching Vander-myle's instructions upon his dispatch for France. Indeed what I then writ was credibly reported to me by our Pensioner of this town, who belike had only heard half a tale or not so much, for as concerning the aid of 10,000 to come out of France, these men are so far from refusing the assistance as that they will take it in any sort, but he hath in his instructions to desire that, if it be possible, they may march by land, not *through the land of Luxembourg but up higher towards Metz, between that and Backraghe and the States do offer to meet them there with their army*. [*At side*] (I trust you with this). If this may not be, then by sea. If neither of these, that then he shall accept of such proffer of men as they shall make. Furthermore he is to seek for the cannon to be sent or else the moneys for the charge of so many cannon. This I have yesterday learnt by better conference. Dygaert hath written from Calais that there should be a Jesuit apprehended to whom the murderer should in his confession have acknowledged that he was resolved to kill the King, but hereof Aersens writes nothing. It is written from the Haghe that the Conte Soissons hath demanded to be made Lieutenant General of all the Kingdom of France for the Queen and the Dolphin, but the Council have refused it unto him. Aersens writes that as yet all things be so peaceably as may be, but feareth that the great ones will not long agree together, but be at dissension for pretences. He writes further that upon some advertisement come out of Spain that the Queen and Dolphin should be attempted, that there was great stir and double watch about their persons."

Seal. 1 p. Misc., II, 146.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the LORD TREASURER, ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY].

1610, May 30. Brussels.—*The actual letter is in S.P. Flanders*. Min. I, 46.

HENRY BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, June 9. [Cologne].—Yours of the 1st was opened at Bergen op Zoom. In Germany they are setting to work in

earnest. Anspach is in the Bishopric of Strasburg with 2,000 horse, 7000 foot and guns. John of Nassau has gone to the High Palatinate. The Catholic Princes are still at Prague. The King of Sweden will carry on war this summer in Livonia, and has 22 boats to block the entry to Riga to the great loss of the Netherland merchants. The King of Poland can do little in Muscovy for want of money. They are using tokens made of ox-hide, which are to be redeemed when subsidies come from Spain and Italy. The Poles refuse to contribute.

I think you are wrong in saying that the Duke of Brunswick will be present at the creation of the Prince of Wales. He is now at Prague. There is an Ambassador at London called Buwinckhausen, Counsellor of the Duke of Wirtemberg. Perhaps you mean him. I hear he is going to France with Edmondes. Mons. Colli, the Elector Palatine's Ambassador at London, says the King will send help. This will be a check to the Jesuits. In France all seems to be going well but for the Jesuits. God open the eyes of other Christian Princes to rid the world of this vermin. The force from Holland is on its way.

Ea carmina sive versus recens Coloniae cusa ut ego opinor, licet antiquos esse clamitant. Vide quaeso quae non audeant, qualia portenta edant, quibus ineptiis sese traducant. Homo agrestis et ineptus auctor eorum mihi videtur.

Signed :—Sylvester Pistorius. *French.* 3 pp. VIII, 29.

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE to [WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

[1610, May. Flushing].—"These men have yet no particulars out of France and therefore when you get any, you shall do me a pleasure, and I shall know my author, if you vouchsafe speedily to send me word, for it will make much whether he* lived and had time to speak and dispose of his business or whether he died suddenly without speech."

Holograph. 6 lines. Misc. III, 25. *Apparently postscript to a missing letter.*

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, June 3. o.s. The Hague.—The disaster in France, contrary to general expectation, hath not only dashed the late King's main design, but also frustrated the pretending Princes of the succours promised out of that kingdom, so that the demand for ships to convey the French soldiers from Calais to Wesel was only a flourish. There is some hope of obtaining money whereby the common cause may be kept on foot, but men must be had, and in such a number which may both besiege Juliers and make a separate army, it being otherwise to be feared that Spinola, who hath stuffed all the garrisons near those parts, will make use of so good an advantage, if the

* Henry IV [?].

Princes' power be but mean, for he may take them at the weakest, coming himself with fresh men, who shall have rested in good towns, while the adverse party hath wasted away in the fields with ill lodging and worse diet, considering the dearth which is likely to be in those parts, the Rhine not being near Juliers. But if the Pretenders' forces can attain to the proportion which I mentioned before for a double army, it is to be believed that not only in regard of sundry public considerations but also of his particular (whose fortune shall be utterly ruined by one blow) he will not dare to attempt anything. For the furnishing of this proportion, his Majesty our King must enlarge his succours (which will take up a month more), and these States must strain themselves as far as possible, for of the German forces no account is to be made, seeing that these in Cleveland are but few, and the rest which were expected are likely to be held still above, by reason of the power of the adverse party which hovereth about Strasburg as if it would cast itself upon the Elector Palatine, or some other of the Union. If those forces might come without impeachment, little reckoning were to be made of them, and they might justly apply to themselves *nos numerus sumus et fruges consumere nati*, but they should find little to consume in Cleveland.

At Prague is much banqueting. The Emperor made a feast to the Electors of Saxony, Mentz and Coleine, and others. The said Electors drank his health, kneeling on a cloth of tapestry, and he of Saxony, having ended his draught, said aloud that he would adventure body and goods for his Imperial Majesty against his rebels. But however he spake in his cups, both he and the rest seem outwardly to affect quietness, having entreated the Elector Palatine by letters to dismiss his forces, and take a peaceable course, wherein they promise to join with him in all sincerity, to which end they have also dispatched letters for Düsseldorf. But little credit is given to their fair words.

[*Postscript*].—Certain months since I recommended to you a business of Mrs. Gilpin, for which she employeth a kinsman of hers, one Connoy. Please afford him assistance.

2 pp. XXII, 14.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1610 endorsement], June 3. o.s. Düsseldorf.—The troops from Holland are at Suncksconse [Schenkenshans] 8 or 10 days march from Juliers. The French, we think, are at Metz. It will be long before they be here and when they come they will be more than wearied. What your Marquis will do seems yet doubtful. But the more still he is, the more he is to be suspected. I think he will [be] careful not to break the truce, nor willingly will he enter into a new war, not with these Princes. He must shortly speak, or else for ever after hold his tongue. The passage

at Rheinberg is open, but we have reason to doubt they may play us *un mauvais tour*. By the end of this month it will be time for them to put off their masks.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. XLVII, 15.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the LORD TREASURER, ROBERT,
EARL OF SALISBURY].

1610, June 6. Brussels.—*The actual letter is in S.P. Flanders.*
Min. I, 47.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, June 6. Düsseldorf.—Spinola is at Maestricht and the neighbouring garrisons are well manned by your Archdukes' men, some of whom move towards Luxembourg. Spinola's approach is suspicious. We do all we can to haste our allies, and the Dutch immediately put themselves forward generously. Much munition has come from Brandenburg to Holland.

The French Council will continue the assistance promised to these P[rinces] P[ossess.], not so strong as the late King meant, but enough for the promise. We also have good news from your King by letters from Buwinckhausen, Ambassador of the United Princes, who says that Prince Louis of Wirtemberg will remain in England some time. Tell me the name &c. of the murderer, and [*in English*] "if your P[rinces] P[ossess.] will declare themselves openly as it is said here." Give me a word about the Prince and Princess of Condé. Has my letter reached Mdlle. de Certeaux? The P[rinces] P[ossess.] here will dismiss the old colonels and officers of the late Duke, who have never agreed to enter their service, and were mischievous. There has been a difficulty in getting the most moderate of these Princes to agree to this. You talk of 5,000 Spaniards at Dunkirk and 500,000 *cr.*, but we hear nothing of it since.

[*Postscript*].—I have just heard that Edmondes and Buwinckhausen are gone in haste to Paris with similar instructions, and that your King is indignant at this terrible and detestable mischance.

Mainly French. 1 p. XXVII, 53.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1619, June 10. Düsseldorf.—I have received a letter for Markham but none for me. We longed for more certain news from where you are to verify the report that the parricide had his instructions from there [Brussels] and that your Princes or at least Spinola, will take up the business, for he is expected at Maestricht, having thereabouts 6,000 or 7,000 men. We are preparing for the defensive and offensive. Edmondes, Buwinckhausen, Aersens, and Dona all have the same instructions, and are on the spot to advise that there be no change in

the late King's plans. Anspach and Baden are blocking the passage of 3,000 men of Lutzbourg.

They are very moderate at Prague, but since this "accident" it is likely that they will change their tone, especially the Elector of Saxony, for the Ecclesiastics are for peace. It is said that de Courtenay claiming in France to be a Prince of the Blood, has retired to Brussels. Let us know about this and also about Condé. [*In English*] "Let not, I pray you, our Ambassador know that I have written because I have no leisure for him at this present."

Your last was dated 24th May.

Mainly French. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. xxvii, 54.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, June 12. o.s. The Hague.—I thank you for your two last. By my Lord Ambassador's negotiations France has resolved to assist the P[rinces] P[ossessioners] with 8,000 foot and 1,000 horse under Marshal de La Chastre. On July 5, n.s., is the rendezvous at Metz. If these French troops join our 12,000 foot and 2,000 horse before Juliers, I think your Princes will be better advised than to show themselves in the quarrels of Leopold. About the end of July the business will be either *faict* or *failli*. We expect to have 24,000 foot and 5,000 horse. If they do their duties, this force is sufficient to settle the P[rinces] P[ossess.] in possession, and yet to attend the coming of your Marquis, if he have any stomach to re-enter into the war, but I believe *le chien eschaudé craint l'eau froide*. Your Fiscal doth nothing here, promiseth much in his words and protestations, but is very slow in performance. Some 10 days hence I think our army will rise and about that time I purpose to set forward to Düsseldorf, where Sir G. Markham is already.

Holograph. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XLVII, 14.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the LORD TREASURER, ROBERT,
EARL OF SALISBURY].

1610, June 13. Brussels. *The actual letter is in S.P. Flanders.*
Min. i, 48.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, June 14. Paris.—Apologises for silence due to the sudden commandment laid on him to proceed to Paris, and there he is toiled with the negociations with this distracted State. . . . &c. I have endeavoured to give satisfaction for accommodating myself to that which could be required of me without prostitution of my credit for returning back to the place from whence I came, which was the Council Chamber, but that which chiefly brake the design for the employment of Sir Thomas Lake and myself in the manner as was agreed on, it was the

foolish opinion which was conceived, and the report thereof brought to my Lord that it was intended thereby to give us a kind of investiture into the Secretary's place, the which opinion my Lord was willing, as he had reason, to extinguish, but therewith grew my unhappiness that in the handling thereof I must be condemned to suffer more than I had deserved. You know that in the change of great men's designs there must be nothing accusable, but the blame must be transferred where it may best serve their turn. I was afterwards worse handled . . . by Sir George Carew's extreme importunity, by his wife's credit with the Queen, to be sent back hither, but my Lord Treasurer did very nobly stand to do me right therein, and so you now see me planted here for a good while." When I took leave of him, he asked me how you intended to dispose of yourself, the King purposing to send an Ambassador to reside in those parts under whom he thought you would not be willing to serve after having been used as the King's Agent. I told him I imagined you would not be willing to stay there after the coming of an Ambassador, but that your good parts would be fit for any employment. He asked how you were languaged, what skill you had in the Latin tongue, of which I assured him, and that you were of a very quiet and mild disposition, and I make certain that he designs some place for you or that he will use you about himself. I understand that Mr. Dudley Carleton is to be my successor at Brussels. He prays me to recommend to you that at his arrival you will give him light of all things fit for his knowledge. I was surprised that an Ambassador was to be sent thither, "seeing there is so little use of keeping one there for any matters of negotiation and that those Princes do not send one to us," but I am told that the reason is "that we conceive at home, that the accident of the murder of the French King will stir up more practises in all places abroad, and there will be more need of ministers in all Courts. And my Lord Treasurer doth now apprehend that the Secretary's place will cast a greater toil of business upon him than it hath done of long time."

Mr. Beacher went yesternight to England. He was so serviceable to my lord of Cranbourne during his residence in these parts as he hath promised that something shall be done for him. I have charged Beaulieu to write you all the news of these parts.

Seal. 2½ pp. XXIV, 97.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, June 14. o.s. Paris.—I wrote to you by "the ordinary post, who because the packet was somewhat great, by reason of two small pamphlets . . . refused at the point of his departure to carry it for 10 *sols* . . . so that I was forced to make it up to 20, or else to have kept back my letters."

I shall forbear the sending hereafter of such trifles. I have yours of 26th May, sent back out of England, with some advertisements out of Germany and that of 3rd June.

The death of our great King prostrated all his people's hearts. There is nothing seen or heard here but a general conspiracy to the good and quiet of the State. We are forward in the prosecution of our designs for the defence of our friends. The promised succour will be sent to Cleveland under Marshal de la Chastre to-morrow or next day. He has promised to be in Metz by July 5, N.S. He will have 8,000 or 8,500 foot, whereof 3,000 are Swiss, and some 1,200 horse only, there being no more left of standing companies on the frontier. They were solicited for artillery, but there will be only two whole culverins and two demi under the young Marquis of Rosny, Master of the Ordnance. De Rohan shall command the Swiss, and de Montigny is *Maistre du Camp*. The General is reputed, next after Bouillon, as the most sufficient of the Marechals, and though 74 years old, he undertakes the employment with alacrity. After they shall have passed the Moselle at Metz, the States are to victual them, being paid by de la Chastre. The cost is put at 150,000 *cr.* by the month, but the succour this year is only to be for four months. The matter hath been chiefly wrought by my lord Ambassador together with the Germans and the States. There is speech of sending de Preaux to the Archdukes, and thence to the States, and to the Princes at Dusseldorp. To the former to assure them that their purpose is only to assist their friends in their right, and not to offend their amity with them, and to the other to encourage them to the war, if peace cannot be. The States' and German Ambassadors are leaving, Buwinckhausen to England and thence to Holland and Germany, and Van der Meulen to the States, to whom he bears a ratification of the League with France. The Duke of Deux-Ponts arrived on Monday from the Confederate Princes to condole the King's death, and to give satisfaction for the war by which by way of diversion they make on the Bishopric of Strasburg belonging to Archduke Leopold. Also an Ambassador from Savoy, to condole, and to advertise them of the levies made by Fuentes, praying that Desdiguieres' army may be kept on foot. He hath been promised he shall not be forsaken, but they do not believe here that Fuentes means to attack him.

The quarrel between Bouillon and Sully is pacified. But there hath been a worse between the two brethren, Conti and Soissons upon the grant to the latter of Normandy for himself and Dauphiny for his son. On this Conti threatened to kill Soissons. The Queen and Council see no means left to satisfy Conti, who is supported by the Guises. But the Princess, his wife, relies on the Queen's word for the next preferment.

I informed you of the public burning of Mariana's book, but the holy men whose reputation it toucheth have stopped its publication. These vipers are as bold and seditious in their

sermons as before, but never so hated by the people who call them *Race de Ravaiillac*.

A boy of 13 has been apprehended for threatening to stab the King, and condemned to be hanged by the Prevost of Paris but has appealed to the Parlement. Another who was *Prevost des Marchants* of the town of Pluviers hath been committed for predicting, a few hours before, the murder of the King. He strangled himself in prison before sentence, but was hanged and burned. To another Protestant of Meaux, coming here with letters from his Minister to relate the tale to Bouillon, the devil appeared in shape of a man, inciting him to kill the Duke. On his refusal the devil told him some one else would do it.

To Condé, after the news of his arrival at Brussels, one de Coulange was sent from his Mother to Milan, with letters of the King and Queen in answer to his which expressed humility. The messenger had 20,000 *cr.* to discharge all his debts to the Spaniards. Other letters have been despatched him in your parts.

The King's funerals are to be next week, and it is intended to perform also those of Henry III, whose body will be fetched from Compiègne by D'Espèrnon and Le Grand. The Popish ceremonies will dispense my lord from competition of the place with the Spanish Ambassador.

Mr. Carleton wrote to my lord as a secret that he was to succeed at Brussels, at which my lord wondered as they had not performed the like respect to the King. But he now thinks they will not leave Brussels and Madrid without Ambassadors. I am sure you will not be left unprovided for, nor does my lord expect you here, as you were esteemed by my Lord Treasurer. I wish you were here, as after 14 years there is in this household no one of my own rank. I am ready to repay the money you lent me, to Mr. Devick or otherwise. Mr. Beecher left yesterday for England. He was unwilling to go. After his going a gold chain with the late King's medal, worth 300 crowns, was sent for him by the young King. Remember me to de Berruyer.

5 pp. iv, 91.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, June 24. Cologne.—I have yours of 15th with those for Hotman. Leopold has passed through Nancy with the Count of Ridberg. They posted to Prague. Dachstein has surrendered, and Molzheim is now attacked. The Jesuits there made off at once. Men of power in France would stop the promised assistance; the Nuntio and the Bishop of Nazareth are working for this with the Spanish Ambassador. The Queen holds out so far, and has named the Marshal de la Chastre to command the army which is now near Metz. The States General are ready on their side, and Baron Abraham Dohna has gone to Holland to stimulate them. I anxiously await the return of

the Ambassadors of the Electors, Princes and United Provinces. In France things are unexpectedly quiet. There is also good intelligence between the Catholics and the reformed Religion. It is the only means to save the Crown and deliver it from the designs of Spain.

French. 1½ pp. VIII, 31.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, June 17. Cleves.—I have yours of 7th the previous letter being lost in the post. Before I left Düsseldorf we had news of the defeat of some troops of Leopold in Alsace, and of the siege of a place which he will keep for the expense of the war. We have no news of the effect of the murder on the Emperor, but it will tend to war, though the Ecclesiastics are for peace. The Emperor is more interested in the proceedings of Mathias, of whose death there is a rumour, than about Juliers.

The Count of Ridberg lately crossed the Rhine to meet Leopold, but returned on hearing that the latter had gone to Prague. Ridberg has over 2,000 horse and foot. He is annoyed at the Spanish delays, and the irresolution of Prague. Boissise and I came here to encourage the people, who thought themselves abandoned after the murder. We also want contributions of money, for they have given nothing so far, not even for the defence of their towns, which are too good to be allowed to fall into the enemy's hands. We are hoping to hear the result of the arguments of Edmondes, Aersens, Buwinckhausen and Dona. Rhinberk is not threatened.

French. Seal. 1 p. XXVII, 55.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the LORD TREASURER, ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY].

1610, June 20. Brussels.—*The actual letter is in S.P. Flanders.* Min. I, 49.

HENRY BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, July 1. Cologne.—We are told of the capture of Molzheim, but it is not true as I learn from Heidelberg. The Duke of Lorraine would mediate peace. From Prague we hear that the Emperor had allowed the Duke of Bavaria to use the troops at Passau against the Princes. The Elector of Saxe, being much annoyed with the Emperor because Leopold had placed Juliers in the hands of dependants of the Archdukes, refuses men, money and munitions, and threatens to show what Saxony can do. *Sed haec cum diceret, vino sepultus erat.* I hear from the Hague that 14,000 foot and 2,000 horse are ready under the Prince Maurice, and fresh levies are proceeding. An Ambassador has arrived there from the King of Morocco, requesting ships and munitions. I think he will get them *quand bien ce ne seroit pour mettre la pulse en l'oreille de l'Espagnol.*

French. 1½ pp. VIII, 32.

WILLIAM DEVICK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, July 2. Paris.—By a letter from Mr. Carleton to my Lord received yesterday I found that my Lord Treasurer had again assured him of that employment of Brussels and warned him to be ready by the end of this session of Parliament, in three weeks. What course do you mean to take when you are free? Do your thoughts tend this way? This is now the only place in expectation of troublesome events. I doubt not the honestest party will always be the strongest. Happen what can, this place for matter of conversation gives me greater contentment, and would do you much more. "They are so free in all their discourses and fashions, but then those conditions are so ill accompanied that the longer you are acquainted with them, the less you will like and trust them. . . We are here in expectation of our Prince of Condé. Many go to meet him, but not so many as would for fear of tragical events, which is the cause that the Count of Soissons and Duke of Guise are stayed for which I am sorry. We look not for our lady yet this three weeks. She comes so slenderly accompanied that I think we shall be fain to send some of our small train back to attend her. . . My Lord is in a great course of physic, but . . . I never saw him better in all outward appearance, and I do not think that the news of Cockin his weak estate past all hope of recovery hath so grieved him that it hath caused any ill accident in him. That office is likely to fall to him shortly, which he must exercise by deputy. If you know what the nature of the office is . . . I pray you in your next to touch somewhat of it to me."

[*Postscript*].—Mr. Beaulieu supplies you with all things that it makes me forbear to write of some things which I would, and he sends you such new books as the Jesuits and the others set forth for maintaining their credit which although great is much cracked. Commendations to Monsieur Bერიერ and Colonel Patton.

2 pp. Misc. III, 2.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to SIR WALTER COPE.

1610, June 24. Brussels.—At the request of this bearer Mr. Cole, who professeth to be well known to you, I was moved to employ my friends about the Archdukes to give them a sight of a picture made by him of one of those birds wherewith his Majesty useth to take fish; and according to the instructions which he allegeth to have received from you, I have done my best endeavour to discover by some means the dispositions of the said Princes, whether they would be delighted with that pastime or otherwise. The Archduke immediately after the receipt of the said picture did show it to the Infanta and described the nature of the bird unto her who taking pleasure in sports of that nature, declared an earnest desire both to have

one of the same fowls and relation how they are to be fed and manned for that purpose. And thereupon I have been assured that if it may please you, either from his Majesty or yourself, to procure one of those birds to be sent over hither and presented to these Princes, it will be taken in very good part, as well for the rareness thereof as the respect of the giver for your sake. My desire to pleasure this bearer, who hath used your name in this particular and my readiness to serve you in all things have emboldened me to write thus much unto you. If it prove acceptable I shall be very glad ; if otherwise I crave pardon.

Draft. 1 p. Min. I, 50.

[DE VILLIERS] H[OTMAN] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, June 24. Düsseldorf.—Your last was of June 7, which I answered at Cleves by the hands of Boissise's sons who are returning to France by Brussels. The Maréchal de la Chastre is to command the French, and the Dutch will soon be on the move. Ruscheberg, who is at Juliers, seems to expect a siege, but if provisions are not sent in, he will suffer. The Estates of these Provinces contribute money and transport. The Emperor's poverty, and his annoyance against Mathias, from whom he asks the return of Moravia and Austria, make the levies at Passau useless. In Alsace the Princes' troops, under Anspach, have defeated three companies, and taken Dachsheim, of the diocese of Strasburg, and will then attack Moltzheim. I would know the truth of the murderer's having been at Brussels. Beaulieu being in France we hear nothing from England.

French. 1 p. XXVII, 56.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, June 26. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of 14th. Three days ago I sent you a letter from Markham, who is back here with a recommendation which may be more successful than the former. He repents his sin. I am delighted with Edmondes' success [at Paris]. The Paris Nuncio* writes to his Prague colleague that he has tried without success, to stop the French troops. Moltzheim has fallen, and Anspach may attack Zaverne. Thus they would have some security for their outlay, the Union Princes having 10,000 foot and 3,000 horse, not counting Schonburg's regiment, which is here, where Anhalt is not idle. Your Archdukes' force is not far off, and Ridberg is more threatening. The Gazettes say the assassin had a wife at Brussels, and we have letters from Antwerp and Brussels of the 12th saying that the King had been killed, and the murder was only the 14th, and there are many other signs that something was known there. Time, the father of truth, will enlighten us, and God will not leave the deed unpunished. [*In English*].

* Ubaldini.

"We have need now of your good advertisements, of our best friends, and specially from your quarters for we fear nothing else," for the Passau force cannot move, and the Emperor is at variance with Mathias. Means to reconcile them are discussed at Prague without success. The enclosed is for Mdle. de Cert[eaux] I would know the price of the *Apology for Jan Chastel*, printed in Brussels 1595, 8vo. The regiments of Lutzbourg and Creange are being worn down by Anspach, who refuses to leave Alsace till they are disbanded.

Mainly French. 1 p. XXVII, 57.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, July 6. Cologne.—I have yours of June 29. I will write in a day or two, and Bilderbecke will supply my defects. No change at Düsseldorf. Captain Daniel has been sent to Metz in advance of De la Chastre.

French. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. XXVII, 59.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [the LORD TREASURER, ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY].

1610, June 27. Brussels.—*The actual letter is in S.P. Flanders.* Min. I, 51.

[H. BILDERBECK] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, July 8. Cologne.—I have yours of June 29. I have a copy of your King's proclamation against these *Protees et Cameleons d'enfer*. Strong remedies are wanted for bad diseases. Yesterday I had a letter of the 2nd from Heidelberg that the Palatine had arrested a Jesuit in his territory, and that it proved to be the famous Baldwin. Letters have been written to London about him. You will receive herewith an evil book against your King. There are others like it—as *Becani refutatio Apolog*: 8vo. *Ejusdem refutatio tortura Tortii*; *item Andrea Eudaemonannis Apologia ad actionem Edouardi Coqui pro Henrico Garneto*: 8vo. I can get you copies of each.

Molsheim is not yet done with.

Troops have come to Zabern where it is said that Bavaria too is taking his forces and the Passauers. Feasting goes on at Prague. Matthias is expected at Igla[u]. The Archbishop of Cologne, Archduke Ferdinand and Brunswick will be there too. Levies progress slowly for want of money and credit. The Confederates are to meet at Heilbron. The Duke of Wirtemberg has left the Hague for Bremen. Troops are moving from Holland to succour the Princes, the rendezvous being at Schenckenschans.

French. Unsigned. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. VIII, 33.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, June 30. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of May 20 with enclosure from Beaulieu. We are told to-day that the Dutch

will be at Schenck [Schenkenshans] to-morrow. These P.P. have sent a gentleman to meet de la Chastre and guide him through Germany, as he cannot come by Luxemburg. You can tell us if your Princes are in earnest or not, and what are Spinola's orders, whose troops are mustering while we know nothing of their designs. What of Condé? Is it true that 5 or 6 days before the murder, it was commonly reported at Brussels? Markham's business is settled, thank Heaven.

French. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. XXVII, 58.

LES ADVIS DE PRAGUE.

1610, June 30.—10 Juillet portent en substance que le Prince Electeur de Saxonie s'est fort obligé envers sa Majestie Impériale, deux jours devant que d'elle il receut le fief de Juliers, scavoir

1. Premièrement qu'il ne demandera pas la possession des pais de Julliers, si ce n'est qu'il aye obtenu par sentence definitive.

2. D'acquérir à ses propres despens et tenir pour apert pour sa d. Majestie toutes et chascunes contees et seigneuries sur lesquelles sa Majestie est intentionné justifier son action.

3. De rembourser preallablement à sa Majestie tous les despens de guerre.

4. De laisser et maintenir les subjects en leur religion et privileges, item de casser les Ministres des Protestants que les possesseurs de Düsseldorp ont introduit, et ordonner en leur place prestres Catholiques.

5. Item de n'employer point estranger pour deservir offices de ces pais, ains gens natifs et naturels d'iceux.

Copy. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. II, 147.

Conditions of the DUKE OF SAXONY'S investiture into the
Titles of JULIERS and CLEVES.

1610, July 10. *The five articles given above.*

German. 1 p. Misc. III, 3.

Relation of the Formalities and Shows made at the CREATION
of our HEROICAL AND HOPEFUL PRINCE [HENRY].

1610, June. [*Endorsement*].—"You shall now receive a letter which is not short, and yet no more than the report of only three days' work. The Prince's Creation was upon Monday last, for performance whereof a special place was provided within the Palace of Westminster where both the Houses of Parliament being for that time assembled, his Majesty entering in his royal robes, his crown upon his head, did first take his place of State; his train was supported by the Viscount Cramborne and the Lord Burghley. After a good space of time the Prince entered at the lower end of the great chamber having a surcoat of purple velvet close girt unto him. The

order of his coming in was this, the trumpets sounding. In the first place came the Earls of Worcester and Suffolk, the one Chamberlain, the other Marshal. In the next place followed 25 Knights of the Bath, whose names are these—the Earl of Oxford, the Lord Gordon, the Lord Clifford, the Lord Fitzwa[l]ter, the Lord Fitzwarren, the Lord Hay, the Lord Erskin, the Lord Winsor, the Lord Wentworth, Sir Charles Sommerset, Sir Edward Sommerset, Sir Fran. Steward, Sir William Steward, Sir Robert Sidney, Sir Henry Carey, Sir Oliver St. John, Sir Ferd^o. Tutchet, Sir Henry Rich, Sir Edmond Sheffield, Sir Ferd^o. Dudley, Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Sir Peregrine Berty, Sir Charles Stanhope, Sir William Cavendish, Sir Edward Bruce. All these were in their robes of purple satin. Next unto these followed Garter King of Arms, and after him these great Lords; the Earl of Sussex carried the Prince's robe, the Earl of Huntington the train, Comberland the sword, Darby the staff of gold, Rutland the ring, Shrewsbury the crown. The Earls of Nottingham and Northampton did lead up the Prince who presenting himself before his Father with very submissive reverence, kneeled upon the uppermost step leading to the State, while his Patent was read by the Earl of Salisbury, until it came to the putting on of his robes, sword, and the rest performed by the Lords who carried them. But the crown, the staff, the ring and the patent were delivered unto him with the King's own hand, which done, the Prince with a low reverence offering to depart, the King stepped to him, and as it were by the way of a welcome into that degree of greatness, took him by the hand and then kissed him, which done, the Prince did take his place sitting there in his royal robe, the crown upon his head, the staff in one hand, the patent in the other, while a public act was read, testifying how in the presence of such and such he had been declared Prince of Great Britain and of Wales. This done, the King, the Prince and all the rest in a most well ordered, stately manner returned by water to Whitehall. The King dined privately in his privy Chamber, but the Prince was served in the Great Hall, and that in such state as greater could not have been done unto the King. The table being very long was served with two “messes of meat and he that sat nearest unto the Prince was the full distance of half the board from him. The Earl of Pembroke served the Prince as sewer, the Earl of Southampton was his carver, the Earl of Montgomery his cupbearer, and the Lord Craven brought the glass with water. The noblemen who did sit at the board, all in their robes, as likewise the Prince, were these—the Marquess of Winchester, the Earl of Salisbury, the Earl of Northampton, the Earl of Nottingham, the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Darby, the Earl of Comberland, the Earl of Huntington, and the Earl of Sussex. At a long sideboard did all the Knights of the Bath dine, and no other. During the whole dinner time the hall resounded with all kinds of most exquisite music.

The next day was graced with a most glorious mask, which was double; for the first, came first in, the little Duke of York, between two great sea slaves, the chiefest of Neptune's servants, attended upon by 12 little ladies, all of them the daughters of Earls and Barons. By one of these men a speech was made unto the King and Prince expressing the conceit of the mask; by the other a sword, worth 20,000 crowns at the least, was put into the Duke of York's hands, who presented the same unto the Prince his brother, from the first of those ladies which were to follow in the next mask. This done, the Duke returned into his former place, in the midst of the stage, and the little ladies performed their dance, to the amazement of all the beholders, considering the tenderness of their ages and the many intricate changes of the dance, which were so disposed as which way soever the changes went, the little Duke was still found to be in the midst of those little dancers. These light skirmishers having done their devoir, in came the Princesses, first the Queen, next the Lady Elizabeth's grace, then the Lady Arbella, the Countesses of Arundel, Darby, Essex, Dorset and Montgomery, the Lady Hadington, Lady Elizabeth Gray, the Lady Winsor, the Lady Katherine Peter, the Lady Elizabeth Guilford, and the Lady Mary Wintour. By that time these had done, it was high time to go to bed, for it was within half an hour of the sun's not setting, but rising. Howbeit a farther time was to be spent in viewing and skambling at one of the most magnificent banquets that I have seen. The Ambassadors of Spain, of Venice and of the Low Countries were present at this and all the rest of these glorious sights, and in truth so they were.

The third and last day did not give place unto any of the former, either in stateliness of show, or sumptuousness in performance. First we had the running at the tilt, afterwards in the evening a gallant sea fight, and lastly many rare and excellent fireworks, which were seen by almost half-a-million of people. The names of the tilters were these—the Duke of Lenox, the Earls of Arundel, Pembroke, Dorsett and Montgomery, the Lords Walden, Compton, Norris, North, Hay and Dingwell, Sir Thomas Somerset, Sir Thomas Howard, Sir Henry Carey, Sir Sigismond Alexander and Mr. Henry Alexander. The Earl of Pembroke brought in two caparisons of peach-coloured velvet, embrothered all over with fair oriental pearls, and yet the Lord Walden carried away the reputation of bravery for that day. But to speak generally of the Court, I must truly confess unto you that in all my life I have not seen (once) so much riches in bravery as that time. Embrothered suits were so common as the richest lace which was to be gotten seemed but a mean grace to the wearer. And now, as the friar preacheth to his Herr Van Swartzenbourg, all this is past.

[*Printed in Winwood's Memorials Vol. iii, pp. 179–81*].

2½ pp. iv, 90.

[1610, July 3. N.S.] Articles of agreement made at Vienna between the Emperor Rudolph and the Archduke Matthias. 14 Articles. [The German text printed in Dumont: *Corps Diplomatique*, Vol. V. pt. ii, pp. 143-4.]

2 pp. French, translated from the German. Misc. III, 64.

Substance of Advices from Prague, ^{30 June}_{10 July} 1610.

Que le Prince, electeur de Saxonie s'est fort obligé envers Sa. Maj. Imperiale, deux jours devant que d'elle il receut le fief de Julliers, scavoir :

1. Qu'il ne demandera pas la possession des pais de Julliers, si ce n'est qu'il l'ait obtenu par sentence diffinitive.

2. D'acquiescer a ses propres despens et tenir pour apart pour sadite Maj. toutes et chascunes contées et seigneuries sur lesquelles S.M. est intentionné instituer son action.

3. De rembourser preallablement a S.M. tous les despens de guerre.

4. De laisser et maintenir les subjects en leur religion et privileges, item de casser les ministres protestans que les possesseurs de Dusseldorp ont introduit et ordonner en leur place prestres Catholiques.

5. Item de n'employer point estrangers pour descervir offices de ces pais, ains gens natifs et naturels d'iceux.

Copy. 1 p. Misc. II, 147.

Another copy of the Same. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. Misc. III, 4a.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610. July 2. O.S. Paris.—Shortly after sending away my last of 26th I received yours of 20th wherein you poured out your grief for the strange and unequal dealing of those from whom you were to expect the greatest favour. I always supposed that my Lord, though content to part from your person, would never have parted from the affection which he was obliged unto, for your long service. Though you have received so little edification by his letters, I persuade myself that when you come to speech with him, you shall find better contentment at his hands. Otherwise what hope should I have, who have spent 14 years without any fruit received or assurance of any to come? I had moved my lord afore our coming over for some merced which I had propounded unto him, but the misery of the time and our sudden coming away would not suffer me to speed therein. Now all the hopes I have is by his credit to get somewhat in this country.

As soon as I have my money from Senlis, I will pay Devick what I owe you, not forgetting the remainder of the 40s. which I received in London from Captain Bruce.

Divisions and factions have begun amongst our great men here, by the authority which some did seek to encroach in the government to the prejudice of the others, and the imposthume

of evil humours, if some speedy prevention be not used, either by the Prince of Condé's return or by the prudence of the Queen, will shortly break. Those in authority seek to strengthen themselves, having since the King's death redoubled the ordinary guard at the Louvre, and now causing all the Captains of every quarter and gate in this town to renew their oaths to the Queen. Condé is expected to-morrow. Most of the nobility will go forth to meet him. Bouillon departed two days ago for that purpose. The Duke of Guise demanded leave of the Queen to render like honour to the Prince, but she would not grant it, for fear of some ill meeting between the Court of Soissons and him upon the way. The succour of Cleves goeth very untowardly forward, for now it appeareth that on the proffer made by the Archduke to have the town of Juliers sequestered into the hands of some Catholic Prince until the difference be settled, or by some other jesuitical artifice, the Maréchal de la Chastre hath command not to proceed further on the journey until further order. Now they are treating to have the sequestering to be made in the said Maréchal's hand, which is not to the liking of the German ministers here, and must prejudice the cause by delay to the succour. The Coronation is appointed for 25th August, St. Louis' day. In Milan Fuentes is increasing his levies, but the Pope is desired from hence to take up the matter of the difference between the Duke of Savoy and him.

My lord hath gotten the reversion for his son after him of the Clerkship of the Crown. I am forced to fill up this packet with all these letters from Devick and Mr. Hotman.

2½ pp. iv, 93.

Sir JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, July 3. Vlushing.—Sir William Browne writeth to you all our news. I commend my brother-in-law Captain Amyes who desires to see Antwerp and Brussels. Commend me to my cousin Clement Throckmorton.

Holograph. 1 p. xxxix, 8.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, July 4. n.s. Madrid.—I have received yours of the 3rd June. n.s. I do not yet understand of any great haste made here to relieve your want with money. To Milan we long since sent a million and a half, and the fear of those parts being now extinguished some money may be drawn to your parts. I am of opinion the King will hardly be drawn to declare himself an enemy to Brandenburg, about Cleves, or that they will spend much money in it unless there be much appearance of prevailing.

Our galleys have been again at Alarache under the Marquis of St. German, but we returned without having effected anything. . . . In Lisbon we daily expected four carracks from the East Indies, but so many pirates are on the coast of Portugal

(English and Flemish) that they have armed 15 sail to clear the coast. The Admiral and Vice Admiral of this Armada are English.

His Majesty's subjects trading to these parts do still complain of wrong done to them and not without much reason. I can in no wise commend unto you the affection of this state to the king our master and our country, but altogether the contrary. Unto Mr. Calley they have now given order for 5000 ducats of his 200,000.

I am sorry it pleaseth not his Majesty to send an ambassador hither. I am directly tired with this miserable place. . . I shall much pity any ambassador that shall come.

2 pp. XXI, 93.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, July 15. Cologne.—The Emperor's army at Passau is said to be marching under the Duke of Bavaria towards Alsace, or else to be returning to Austria, as those of the Religion in Hungary, Austria and Moravia have alarmed the Emperor by fortifying themselves under cover of King Matthias. But the Emperor is seeking reconciliation with his brother, and his deputies are gone to Vienna, since the King refused to go to Iglau. There is appearance of agreement, the Emperor seeming to wish to leave to his brother what he now holds, conditionally on his making no change while the Emperor lives. If this phrase "no change" refers to religion, that will ruin everything, for the Protestants will not give up their liberty. Molzheim still holds out. Count Otto de Solmes, Grand Marechal of his Highness of Heidelberg, was killed in the course of a sortie.

French. 2¼ pp. VIII, 34.

ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, July 6. Whitehall.—This gentleman is employed by my Lord his Grace of Canterbury to bring some of the Spa waters. I therefore address him to you to procure safe-conducts if there be cause.

½ p. XXXVI, 22.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, July 18. Düsseldorf.—Winwood comes as *Le Medecin heureux*, and just in time, for having sounded Ruscheberg to find if he would hand over the place, he received an ambiguous reply. These Princes Possessioners will talk to him in a different tone. The Dutch army of 13,000 foot and 2,000 horse will be round Juliers in 3 days. Count Maurice has decided to be there in person, and I think will stand at Moers.

De la Chastre was at Metz on the 12th. He comes by the Moselle, as the shortest way. Leopold is on the move, and will be annoyed at the loss of Moltzheim and most of his Bishopric.

The Emperor and his brother are not yet agreed, and Leopold will be too late. We are amazed considering your preparation that you make no sound, and that Rhinberg, which has allowed the passage of all our guns and provisions, and *bateaux de guerre* [torn]. Please tell me why. Markham is in good case and as he wished.

1 p. ; *French*. xxvii, 60.

THE LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL,
Agent with the Archduke.

1610, July 10. Whitehall.—On behalf of Thomas Albery, merchant, who alleges that he has for 5 years an undecided suit for a debt.

Signed :—R. Salisbury, T. Suffolke, Gilb. Shrewsbury, C. Worcester, J. Herbert, Jul. Cæsar, Thos. Parry.

1 p. Misc. III, 7.

PETITION OF THOMAS ALBERY.

[*Undated*].—The petitioner shows that the debts were of 30 years standing, and that after 3 years suit before the Duke [*blank*] of Brabant, he being a natural Englishman, was forced to retire for justice to his Majesty, and that in 1608 he was recommended to the English Ambassador with the Duke, but had not obtained justice. He now asks that he may follow his suit in any Court of Record against the persons or goods of any of the Duke's subjects, or that the Duke's Agent in England may be dealt with, or that letters may be sent to the English Agent for his redress.

1 p. *Appended to preceding letter*. Misc. III, 8.

1610, July 20.—Account of a miracle at Bourbourg on the 15th July by the intercession of St. Ignatius, in the cure of Antoinette, daughter of Maître Alexander, licenciée es lois and councillor of Bourbourg. Given out by Jacques Blase, bishop of St. Omer.

2 pp. ; *copy* ; *French*. Misc. III, 1.

HENRY BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, July 22. Cologne.—Moltzheim has surrendered on good terms. A cousin of the late Count Otto de Solms is governor there. The Elector of Saxony has been invested at Prague with the Duchies of Juliers, Cleves and Berg, and has given a banquet to the Electors and Princes assembled there, and has placed his coat of arms on the gate of Juliers. The Elector of Mayence has made heavy levies to garrison Mayence. Wirtemberg also makes levies, but his object is unknown.

From the Hague I hear of a new treason discovered in England against the King.

Count Maurice and his brother are nearing Juliers with 13,000 foot, 2,500 horse, 600 bider, 800 pioneers and 52 guns, of which 20 are 46 pounders. Anhalt is in the field with his artillery. If the Spaniards mean to take a hand in the game, they must be quick. De la Chastre will arrive in 5 or 6 days. Here they fear an attack of the Princes but with no cause. The day before yesterday arrived one Pistol, Ambassador of the Duke of Lorraine, on his way to Düsseldorf.

2½ pp. ; *French*. VIII, 35.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, July 22. Düsseldorf.—Yours of the 12th does not tell us of the plans of your Princes Possessioners. [*In English*] “You should marvel how coldly our Ambassador yonder doth advise us of matters so important as this. *Il faut aimer ses amis avec leurs complexions.*” Maurice is but two short days from here and near Juliers, and Anhalt is at Hambach with part of his guns and munitions. I think they will soon be investing it. Ruscheberg seems to be expecting help from some quarter. The Elector of Saxony has been invested, with so many conditions that “*la sauce luy sera plus chère que le poisson.*” He is to levy three regiments and much cavalry, and overrun Brandenburg by way of diversion. Those who know him best fear him least. The Duke of Bavaria vows vengeance against Neuburg, though his cousin and of the same name. But I expect it will be all over long before they have done much.

The Duchy of Cleves to defend itself is raising fresh infantry which they wish Baron de Leud to command. The Deputies of Cologne have come with complaints, excuses, professions of neutrality, and to offer condolence to the French Ambassador. We know them and “*leur avons nous bien lavé la teste.*” They are afraid of these armies and are persuaded of an utter impossibility, since theirs is an Imperial town, and we should irritate all the rest. Communicate the contents hereof to Beaulieu.

1 p. ; *French*. XXVII, 61.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, July 14. o.s. Paris.—I have paid Devick 21l. 5s. 20l. borrowed of you, and 25s. for the remainder of the 40s. received of Captain Bruce at London, the overplus being laid out for the spectacles and Owen’s *Epigrams*. I beg you to cancel the bill, but not my obligation to you. Between de la Boderie and the King’s Commissioners we hear also of an agreement concerning the debts owed by this Crown to his Majesty, whereby he is to have 200,000 *cr.* paid him within two years, and for the rest, namely 355,000l., a cession is made unto him of the like sum upon the States in defalcation of the money which for their ordinary succours they have

received from hence, and hereupon they are now proceeding to the Treaty of League, but the States are not like to accept of the cession, not acknowledging to be in any debt for those moneys. Lord Wotton is named in England to come hither in a solemn ambassage for two contrary offices of condoling and congratulating, having sent a man hither to provide a coach against that time.

The Parliament of Rouen refuses to verify the letters patent of the Count of Soissons' reception to the government of Normandy, having before received the Duke of Orleans, the late King's second son, into the place. But they are ordered to proceed to the same.

The Duke of Savoy's Ambassador is returned home with promise from hence of succour against Fuentes, and assurance of the conclusion of the marriage between his son and the eldest daughter of France, to whom is assigned a dowry of 300,000 cr. by the year, and the pension of 100,000 crowns continued to the Duke of Savoy.

Yesterday Condé resumed in Parliament his place of first Prince of the Blood. We expect my Lady Edmondes here at the end of next week.

[*Postscript*].—I long for an assurance of your coming hither afore you go to England.⁽¹⁾

3 pp. IV, 94.

WILLIAM SELBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL, Agent at Brussels for the King of England's affairs.

1610. [*Endorsement*]. July 17. Spaw.—Entreats assistance for conveyance of enclosed letter to England. If inconvenient to send the answer to Spaw, it should be sent by the post of Liege to the house of Dr. Montpelier at St. Servais, Liege.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. III, 5.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, July 29. Cologne.—I am thankful for the presence of the English and Dutch Ambassadors. From Prague I hear that the Duke of Brunswick has returned from Vienna, hoping to reconcile Matthias to the Emperor. The former will give up nothing, and they are already mounting guns in Vienna on the Prague side of the city. Leopold has called on the Electors and Princes assembled at Prague for help against the Confederate Princes. The Elector of Saxony is to reimburse Leopold for his expenses at Juliers, and Leopold is to take the troops of Passau with his Bishopric of Strasbourg. Prince Maurice is advancing. The Princes of Brandenburg and Neubourg have gone to see the army of the first Captain of Europe, but he refused at first to go with them to Düsseldorf, his duty being to

(1) The middle part of this letter, which is printed in Winwood's *Memorials* (Vol iii, p. 191) is omitted.

stay with his men, but afterwards went for a few hours. With him were the Ambassador of the King of Morocco, Alcayda Hamuler Habelach, the Prince of Portugal, Count John of Nassau, Colonels Chastillon, Bethune, and Cecil who commands the English under Maurice. They are moving towards Juliers. From Hotman's letter you will learn what Anhalt requires from this city.

2½ pp. ; *French.* VIII, 36.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, July 29. Cologne.—Your last has gone to Düsseldorf. Maurice's troops are the finest I have ever seen, of yours or ours. It is a pity that there is nothing for them to do. No one comes to the rescue of Juliers, and the Passau troops are weak and a long way off. These folk reckon on settling with Juliers quickly and are making haste so that De la Chastre shall not have a hand in it. From the latter I have news that he will be over the Moselle in five days. The Ecclesiastical Electors have provided him with provisions and a bridge of boats for the Moselle. The Cologneese have refused to lend 50,000 *dalers*. They are touchy, and from neutral are becoming partial.

½ p. ; *French.* XXVII, 62.

Sir THOMAS EDMONDS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, July 20. Paris.—The apprehensions which we had here of broils within the State by the divisions among the great men have hindered me from answering your letters, for the thoughts of all men were then chiefly occupied how to serve our selves against the storm of the combustions which threatened a common danger, but now these dissensions are appeased by the distribution of large pensions among the great men.

By yours of 21 June I find you entertain with a weak faith the hope which I gave you of being settled in some employment at your return. I will not deny that you may have great reason to be jealous of not receiving better measure, but the great lord conceives a very good opinion of you, and as his custom is to design places for those whom he findeth fit to do service and of whom he taketh a particular liking, I consider that your fortune will be subject to less impediment than those of a higher nature. I am very much beholding to you for your affection to return to me, and I hope you are persuaded that I should be no less glad of your company, but I should be sorry that your love for me should hinder your preferment, and therefore wish that there were first trial made thereof, and when you think fit to make your retreat to so poor a fortune as mine is, you shall find me endeavour to give you all the satisfaction in my power. However you are disposed of, I hope it will make no separation between us. Beaulieu, within these few days, has told me that he intends to withdraw from me, conceiving that his service under me will be interpreted to be against the State, which may

be a hindrance to his preferment. These variable humours of his much distract me. I am as yet unsettled here, having none of my provisions come, neither do I know whether they have as yet passed the seas or entered the Seine. My wife will depart from London the beginning of this week. I have not heard whether she received the linen sent by Kenricke.

The Count of Bucquoy hath laboured by the favour of the Prince of Condé to stay the sending of the army to Juliers but hath not prevailed, and finding Marshal de la Chastre has been ordered to advance with the army has sent a courier to Brussels for new directions from the Archduke. Thank Don Roderigo de Lasso and Don Toledo de Cuniga, and the Audiencer and Secretary Pratz for their remembrance of me, presenting my service to them and also to the Marquis Spinola and Don Louis de Velasco.

[*Postscript*].—Mr. Carleton will desire information from you upon ordinary matters only.

2½ pp. ; seal. XXIV, 98.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, July 20. o.s. Paris.—I have yours of the 10th “by Mr. Chandler ; who hath not been unwelcome to us. Yesterday I walked him up and down Paris till his fat back ached. But for news I had need of Mr. Beauvoir’s rack (if I could put your counsel to practice) to extort them from him. . . . For the better reassuring of the sacred spirits of those Princes, which had taken so great an alarm here, and for the utter abolishing of the causes of their discontentments, they are put in hope, not only of a great increase of their pensions but also of partaking with the others to the inwardest communication of the affairs. To the Prince of Condé, as the report is, there shall be allowed a pension of 20,000*l.* st. To the Prince of Conty of 15,000 and to the Duke of Guise of 10,000, and order taken beside for the paying of the debts of every one of them, and to the Prince of Conty, who is the most discontented, there is also a promise made by writing of the first government or great office that shall fall void. The Duke of Bouillon must content himself with that which he had before. For the administration of affairs there is a purpose to establish a private Council, wherein the Princes of Condé and Conty, the Duke of Mayne (or in his absence the Duke of Guise) and Monsieur de Sully shall be admitted, together with the Count of Soissons, Monsieur le Chancelier, Monsieur de Villeroy and the President Janin. Upon the proffer of these and the former conditions the Prince of Conty, who was very eagerly fallen out with his brother, the Count of Soissons, was content by the Prince of Condé’s mediation to be reconciled with him, and so three or four days since they did in the presence of the Queen and many noblemen embrace one another. . . . The Prince of Condé hath been the best means for this mitigation, who doth keep fast still with his

friends, and loseth none of his authority. Of his presents made in your parts I had heard nothing before the coming of Mr. Chandler. . . . I suppose that the Prince hath been glad to suppress the speech of that liberality. Upon the advertisement sent hither from the Marechal de la Chastre of the good order taken at length by the Prince of Anhalt for the passing of his army, there hath been present commandment sent to him from Neuce to march forward, and join the other forces . . . so that I think by this time he is very near Juliers. The Duke of Deux Ponts is not yet gone from hence. . . . He hath not been able to draw them here to the renewing of the league . . . between the late King and the Protestant Princes of Germany, but only to the confirming of the former treaty between them and this Crown." The Coronation will be in September, but it is not certain whether it will be at Rheims or here. A soldier of the Gardes hath been committed for using threatening words against the King's life, but it is said they proceeded rather out of choler than of ill design. Fuentes is reported to be sick of the palsey with little hope of recovery, but the design of his army goes forward under the Duke of Parma. One Padre Fulgentio, a Venetian, has been burnt at Rome for preaching against the Pope during the jars between him and Venice.

I recommend you to come here on your way to England. My lord thought that after exercising your charge for 12 months, you would not care to live any more in his house, but I assured him on this point. Though it be not so eminent as the place which you shall leave, it neither wanteth honour nor good employment for an active spirit, specially at this time. Therefore make from Brussels a short step hither without any prejudice to your return.

[*Postscript*].—My Lord bids me write to you to know directly your resolution as to returning to your former condition under him, which he desires, but stands upon a doubt of your inclination by reason of the quality of your present employment and of the hopes you may have entertained thereby. But the difficulty is your wife whom he doth not think it convenient to entertain in his house, but I told him I did not think you had any purpose to trouble him therein.

3 pp. ; seal. IV, 95.

WILLIAM DEVICK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, July 20. Paris.—"I was resolved that your merit had made so free and open a passage in my Lord's noble disposition as that had been as assured to you as anything else . . . and that in this place nothing could have happened more fitly for him than your offer to come to him which I wonder much he should refuse." He told me last night that Mr. Beaulieu had a purpose to retire himself from his service and to settle his fortune some other way. It seemed that he took the warning ill, it being so sudden and in this place where he could not provide

himself. He told me that Beaulieu should acquaint him that there was some one about Monsieur Vileauroy that was practising with him to betray his service by discovering his despatches, which in that he would not do, would be a hindrance to any hope he might have to do himself good that way. My conceit is that Beaulieu doth this partly to value his own service to my Lord, but my Lord hath no disposition to do much for him. My Lord told me he was in a hard case for secretaries, whereupon I wished to him that he had one of your sufficiency. He said that were it not that he thought he should do you wrong in hindering your preferment otherways, as my Lord Treasurer had a mind to do something for you, and that he could wish you here, but your qualification deserved better than he could do for you, but that you would be welcome to him, "as much as to say that he could . . . make use of you but not to be beholding or to owe any further requital for it."

Beaulieu hath given me 21*l.* 5*s.* for you. I am to return to England upon Lady Edmondes' arrival here. Beaulieu will tell you what alarums we have had "which terrified many but hurt none as yet; the noblemen have tramped about the streets in great companies, but more to brave one another than to offend. The Duke of Bouillon and Prince of Condé were two nights in arms upon advertisement brought by de Crequi to the Duke. D'Epernon took the contrary part and doubled the guards about the Court. The Queen was very unquiet at it, and sent one Conchine an Italian and her kinsman to assure those noblemen upon her Baptism and by her sceptre that there was no enterprise against them. To settle agreement they are bestowing pensions on the discontented nobles. Lady Edmondes is sworn of the Privy Chamber—no small dignity.

I have received the box by Will. Carre, and for the hilt if the maker is so uncertain, I do not much care to have it left in his hands, but to dispense with it, and will take money for mine that my Lord gave away.

3 *pp.*; *seal.* Misc. III, 6.

SIR RALPH WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610 [*endorsement*], July 20. o.s. Düsseldorf.—I am entreated by these Princes, if anything occur about you which at this time may concern them, that at their charge you will advertise it hither by express. They will not forget to requite this favour.

We begin to think that your Marquis for this year will not be seen in this cause of Cleves. The troops of Holland march and by the end of this week will be before Juliers, the Governor whereof declares he is sure of succour from Prague. The Emperor has given the restitution of these countries to the Duke of Saxe. The Marshal de La Chastre takes the way of the Moselle. Here he cannot be before the beginning of August.

1 *p.* XLVII, 16.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, July 22. o.s. Madrid.—[Printed in Winwood *Memorials*, vol. iii, p. 195].

2 pp. XXI, 34.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, July 25. [London].—I was once solicited by the Turkey Company to go Secretary to Constantinople. If I lived more remote from you, I should write oftener. Monsieur de More and I salute you at an instant. Let his letter supply the wants in mine as being dispatched at less leisure than he hath.

I received yours of June 27. With regard to your remove and settling here, I will forbear to say anything at this time when there is no hope of aught worthy of you. My poor 30*l.* and 25*l.* pensions scarce maintain life, and one may fail if our Plantations be not followed with more courage.

Parliament is ended, but abruptly and prorogued till Michaelmas. "The Lower House hath kept the King at the staff's end. My Lord Treasurer hath much prevailed in his projects by reason of his power; yet the wards must go down together with the Purveyance. Alienations, respite of homage *etc.* are not absolutely extinguished but suspended till next session, when it will be pressed to have the King bound to banish all grievances in consideration of the Royal contribution of 200,000*l.* yearly. Interchangeable instruments were demanded for performance on the King's part, which by artifice is denied, and in the mean time the King's word must secure all which is passed."

His Majesty is gone in Progress towards Northamptonshire; the escheators, feodaries and other officers look after him, because there is no proviso in the agreement that cares for them, who (*pro facto*) are blown up. Amen.

My Lord Treasurer stays behind to marry his daughter to the Lord Clifford this day at Kensington; 40,000*l.* dowry. My Lord Cranborne begins to look sour upon his wife. So hath my Lord of Essex cause, for they say plots have been laid by his to poison him. Three days ago the Prince wrote to him to have him find himself near him this Progress, which I doubt will be refused. *Mere et filles la race ne vaille rien.* For Mr. Carleton's coming to relieve you, 'tis yet uncertain for the time. He hangs here in suspense, as all others do, upon the great little one. They say my Lord Wotton is destined for France to condole and congratulate. Sir Robert Drury goes thither with his lady from the Spa, because he can purchase no other employment for all his bravadoes, only to spend time.

My cousin George Calvert was last Sunday sworn Clerk of the Council. Ned Sherburne (truly honest) is left to my Lord Treasurer almost as Secretary.

3 pp. ; seal. XIV, 36.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Aug. 5. Cologne.—From Basle I learn that the troubles between Catholics and Protestants are settled, and that Zurich has dismissed the 25 companies raised in their defence, and that the levies of Spain and Savoy are gone towards Milan, or else to Geneva and the Netherlands, but it is not likely that the Pope would shift the war from the latter to Italy. Many think that Savoy aims at Geneva.

I wrote of the investiture of the Elector of Saxony. I think he is bewitched. A child would see that they were playing with him. The Ecclesiastical Electors are much scandalised at his ways and have complained to the Archdukes Ferdinand and Maximilian.

Maurice and Anhalt lie before Juliers, and begin to bombard the castle. They are entrenching their camp and are ready to make their approaches, and mining towards the citadel.

Here they are making a "sluse" round the city to bring the Rhine into the suburbs if necessary. They are still levying. Signed :—Sylvester Pistorius.

2½ pp. ; *French*. VIII, 37.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Aug. 5. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of the 26th. I have sent its contents to Winwood at the camp, whom I expect back to-day. Anhalt and Maurice work well together, and are beginning to batter the place from two sides. The garrison are free with powder and shot, and killed 2 or 3 captains and lieutenants of Bethune's regiment near the counterscarp. Your English will not let anyone have the honours if they can help it and are making approaches from the other side. Ruscheberg is disposed to defend himself and hopes for relief, but if you remain neutral, and neither the Emperor nor the Elector of Saxony advances, we hope that he will use another tone in 10 or 15 days. Maurice has found the place very strong. Boissise has gone to meet de la Chastre and Ct. Frederick de Solmes with 1,200 horse as an escort if necessary after he is over the Moselle which our army will cross in 4 days. Let us have news from France and England. Buwinckhausen is back from your Court well pleased, and is in camp with the other Ambassadors. It is said that Madame Arbella is marrying a gentleman of the house of Hereford [*sic*] against the King's wish, and is in custody. Let me hear what you know of this.

¾ p. ; *French*. XXVII, 63.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, July 28. Paris.—I could not write by the last ordinary, and am like to miss the next by reason of our going to-morrow to meet my lady, of whose landing at Bullen we heard yesterday by one of de La Boderie's secretaries, so would not miss the

commodity of the Count Bucquoy's return to your parts. I have yours of the 22nd. The females will lie cool when they come to Paris, *sur la belle pailliasse*, for we have no news of our stuff since it left the Downs 10 or 12 days ago. De La Boderie's secretary is come over to bring the articles of the league concluded between the two Crowns, far sooner than we expected, but where the good disposition works of both sides, the means are soon found.

Fuentes is dead, and by will hath given 20,000 *cr.* to an hospital, 30,000 to the King of Spain, and the rest to two nephews.

The young King's sacring is deferred to October. Monsieur de Valençay who is to be "lieger" in England, is preparing for his journey.

The Count of Glucstein is arrived from the Emperor, and Monsieur de Belin from the Elector of Brandenburg.

The Prince of Condé is reconciled with his wife and will go shortly to fetch her from the Constable's house. This day the Duke of Deux Ponts is gone for Germany.

[*Postscript*].—Keep to yourself what I wrote in my last concerning my particular. I send you a letter from our poor fat pilgrim for Mr. Wake.

Two seals ; 1 p. iv, 96.

G. D. to A. W. at Middleborough.

1610, July 28. London.—"I hope I have satisfied your desire in the sending you as perfect a copy of the Lord Treasurer's speech as you could have from any other hand, for I did diligently employ my tables and made use of the like collections of two gentlemen of the Lower House who [have] both better brains and swifter pens than myself.

The manner was thus :

So soon as his Majesty had ended a speech (full of great gravity and grace) to both the Houses assembled at Whitehall, he took notice of some grievances, as the payment upon Alehouses and Sea Coal shipped upon the river of Blithe, the patent upon New Draperies and laying Impositions upon commodities outwards and inwards *etc.* But before he suffered his answer to be read, he called to the Lord Treasurer (sitting by in his place), and willed him to declare there in his presence, both what occasion had moved his Majesty to lay the late Impositions, and how he (as his officer) had observed his directions in the distribution of the same. Whereupon the Lord Treasurer stood up, and after due reverence to the King and Prince (there present) turned himself to the Lords, Knights and Burgesses, and spake, as will appear to you by that which you shall receive herewith. Of which he had no sooner made an end, but the King (well approving his relation and adding thereunto many things that were material) commanded the Clerk of the Higher House to read openly some such answers as he had caused to be put in writing

to some parts of the Grievances which had been exhibited by the Lower House, and with promise to give answer to the rest before the Session ended. The substance whereof was this which followeth.

First, that the payment upon Alehouses should cease.

2. That the impost upon coals shipped from the river of Blithe should be taken away.

3. That the New Drapery should be reserved absolutely to the Law.

And for the Impositions upon Merchandise he pronounced this answer with his own mouth—that now that they had heard the cause and manner of his proceeding in them, his Majesty would make them so that he would be so far from giving his people cause to fear any prejudice by using too severe a hand in that matter, as, although he knew that the Lower House was not a place to determine the Law in a case of a private man, much less concerning a Prince's right, yet he was pleased, out of his mere grace, to assure them (besides the great abatement which he had made during this Session of divers imposts, to his great loss) that he would be willing to assent to an Act, by which his power should be suspended from imposing any more upon merchandise without consent of Parliament.

Concerning your desire to know which of the new Impositions shall stand or fall, I must refer you, for the particulars that are abated, to the view of the Book which is now in the press. But for the general I do hear that so many Imposts are taken away and so many abated, as the Subject shall gain much by the complaint. So as adding those to the putting down of the Alehouses, the Logwood, the new allowance to the tinnars of a greater price, and (which is most of all) the King's gracious inclination to trouble the subject no more with any Impositions but those that are now left, which are, for the most part, upon silk, lawne, spice, fruit and such like, I confess that I should never have grudged if this one subsidy and fifteen had been doubled.

I would to God you could send me as good news—that the Impost upon our cloth were as free at Middleborough; then would we say it were a good year.

Now that you have trial of my readiness to take pains for your contentment, not only in setting down so particularly what was said by the Lord Treasurer, but in adventuring also to make mention of some passages delivered by his Majesty, I look to to be so well requited, as there may no notice be taken of my name, because it is a tickle thing for a private man to be the reporter of such speeches as come out of the mouths of men in great places under Princes, much more of the Prince himself, who for learning, eloquence and wisdom so far excelleth any of those that have gone before him."

THE LORD TREASURER'S SPEECH.

"It may please your Majesty.

I do esteem it a great deal of honour and favour, that you are pleased to lay upon me this commandment, especially when I take into contemplation some properties undivided from your person, and some circumstances touching the nature of this Assembly.

But first (if it were but this) I should reckon if for a great grace, that your Majesty inviteth and directeth me (being a Servant) to do that which your Majesty (my Sovereign Lord and Master) doth practise yourself; and there cannot be a greater honour, than to move, though in a low and smaller sphere, yet in the same figure and motion that his sovereign doth.

Your Majesty, that is accountable to none but God, out of the greatness of your mind are many times willing, *ex mero motu*, to satisfy your people concerning your actions: And therefore no marvel if myself, that am in this case accountable to you, do receive with gladness your commandments, to make you now a declaration of that which hath formerly passed, in the hearing of my fellow subjects; but especially, when I set before mine eyes a King that is not in the first or second weakness of human nature (unripe youth or extreme age) but in the strength and vigour of your years, a King that is not now *in novitate regni*, but a King of great wisdom by your former experience in the government of a great kingdom, and who have also fulfilled the perfect number of seven years reign in this realm; and lastly a King that is fortified with such a second person, and other royal issue, without which (in a King) *magnus Populus est magna solitudo*.

Concerning the circumstances whereof I made mention (respecting the nature of this Assembly), first I know that I speak not before a company compounded *ex grege Populi*, but *ex flore Regni*; nor before a number congregated without order, but formally assembled by that great and absolute power which can only call and dissolve a Parliament; so as I conclude with myself that my declaration now shall yield me so much fruit at the least, as to pull some feathers from fame and rumour, which have commonly but one and the same ditty, for truth and falsehood, as the poet saith, *Pariter facta et infecta canit*.

Now because I am to give light and not to cast shadows, I will by your Majesty's pardon (to the end I may be the more clearly understood) divide that which I shall speak into these three parts:—

1. The cause and the time of setting the late impositions upon merchandise.
2. The caution used in setting them.
3. The effect and consequence.

That in every of them may appear, as Cicero saith, *Quid res ipsa tulerit, quid error finxerat, quid invidia conflarat*, what

is truth, what is mistaken, and what is aggravated by the complaint.

For the cause in setting these impositions—it was the necessity of time ; and for the time, it was in the month of June two years past resolved of, which circumstance is somewhat material, and therefore makes me bold to borrow somewhat of time, to speak of time.

When the late Lord Treasurer lived, and saw the tide of His Majesty's wants so furiously breaking over the banks of his estate (even in the instant when there was cause to doubt some new defection in Ireland), his Lordship (according to the duty of his place and his great care to provide for all occasions) among many other projects to raise money propounded the course of imposing upon merchandise imported and exported.

This matter coming then in debate before my Lords, it was thought fit by a general concurrence of opinion to defer that course, and to supply the present wants by borrowing some great sums upon interest rather than to put the same in execution, except some further cause should afterwards appear. And of this counsel, as I am sure my Lords will not deny me my portion, so must all men acknowledge the effect, considering the great sums which his Majesty took up at interest to defray the charge of that time. By which course, when his Majesty and all my Lords resolved to prevent the laying any burden upon his subjects, there followed shortly after an open rebellion in Ulster by O'Dohertie and others, whose surprise of his Majesty's forts, putting so many of his subjects to the sword, and the discovery of the combination of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell before their flight, gave so great cause to doubt a more general revolt, and to provide for the sequel, as although the former wants in his Majesty's Estate had been a little before underpropped by other means, yet were those wants now turned into so violent necessities (whereof, when Solomon speaketh, he saith, Want comes like a traveller in the night, but Necessity like an armed man) as it was then thought no ill counsel to proffer the former project of Impositions, as the best temporary remedy for those charges which were like to come on too fast to attend a Parliament, rather than to make choice of extending the King's prerogative for raising of money any other way upon the subject, or to make benefit by any rigorous prosecution of Penal Laws, much less to fall upon Monopolies and other vain projects, devised by bankrupts and hatched in prisons.

So as leaving now to speak upon the moving cause (which was only that necessity which may be read in the Table, which hath hung before the eyes of both houses ever since this session) I will now proceed to the second part : which is the order and caution used in the execution of the proposition made by my predecessor, and that was resolved in June was two years, but took not place till Michaelmas following.

A matter I mention not to cast any aspersion upon him,

whose person (I profess) I have loved and whose opinion I have embraced, after his death, but only to show that it was not I that did *leonem pingere*.

For the manner it was thus. A number of selected merchants of several trades, were called before my Lords of the Council at Whitehall, and they required according to their best care and understanding to consider how those Impositions might be laid with least prejudice either to the trader or the buyer.

These persons, after long consideration of the book of Rates and often meetings, were again assembled before Mr. Chancellor and myself with some of the Barons, calling to us some of the Officers of the Custom house of best knowledge and understanding, where, I presume, I was so far from any partiality, as I did most willingly give way to the abatement of the King's Receipt by taking down divers impositions laid before my time, and all this before I moved them to speak of any new. Among the which the Impost upon the Currants (set in the Queen's time, and then carried in a Monopoly) was drawn from seven shillings, to under five in the hundred.

That done, they went on with the business and yet with these cautions also.

1. That no victual, nothing necessary for munition or defence of the realm, should pay any Impost inward.

2. That all the merchandises landed in England and carried out again (howsoever the property were changed) should be free of Imposition, because it is the course of merchants to bring commodities into one kingdom, to be so much the nearer to attend the opportunity of vent in another, where alteration in States and other occasions make the prices variable.

3. Another caution was given, that the burden of the Impost should be chiefly set upon such commodities, as in the use of them were grown to great excess, as spice, silks, cloths of gold, and such other things as we are desirous should be made at home.

4. That no cloth should be charged at all, besides many other such cautions, as it is very unlikely to prove a true cause of that damage to the State which is now pretended. And hereof, as of the effect of this imposing I am now to speak, as that which was reserved for the third part of my division.

In the complaint of these Impositions they aim at two things.

In the one, they reach at the power.

In the other, at the actual evil rising from these Impositions.

For the first, though it be of so high a nature (respecting prerogative) as it is more fit for the highest to speak of, than for me, yet as it hath relation to the Common Laws, because the very noise thereof doth sink so deep into the understanding of some, as they make a small strain upon a Law in some particular cases (though grounded only upon a violent necessity of State) to be of greater consequence than an invasion upon the whole State and Kingdom, I will be bold, first, to draw that argument

which is pressed so hard to prove the unlawfulness of the new Impositions, into some form, and that done, I will speak somewhat of those inconveniences which are said to fall upon the merchant trader and the general subject, that is the buyer.

That it is unlawful to impose upon merchandises, outwards or inwards, is the antecedent.

That the King's Impositions are therefore laid upon the Subject against Law is the consequent.

For answer to that proposition, though I am no professor of the Law (and therefore mean not to make Lawyers sport by putting of cases), yet so far as my weak logic will help me to make a formal and a binding argument, I will make use of it, rather than suffer any imputation upon the justice of his Majesty's actions.

First, I say, That whatsoever is done by the warrant of a legal judgment, and in his proper seat of justice, is not unlawful.

The new Impositions were laid upon merchandises in the port after a legal judgment, whereby his Majesty's right was declared in open court, judicially argued and sentenced in the case of Currants.

And therefore the new Impositions were not unlawful.

For the other part of the Evidence against these new Impositions, that they overthrow the merchants' trade, make the Subject pay the dearer for their wares, abate of the prices of home commodities, as wool etc. (in which allegations the best strength of their arguments doth consist, seeing the rest is yet *sub judice*), I think I shall make it easily appear, that this argument also doth halt on one foot.

For if it be true that the merchant makes himself a gainer by the subject, then is the merchant no loser.

If he make no gain, then is the subject no loser.

So as except you will agree that his Majesty's actions are unlawful, that were *solenni judicio vestitæ*, or conclude that it were fitter the State should have remained in a notorious want, than the Subject should have endured any extraordinary charge, until some better provision could be made, I know not why this matter should be made so great a grievance, much less to be branded with the mark of so great an injustice.

For although I am not so well acquainted with the mysteries of merchants' trade as I am with their complaints, nor mean to judge every merchant faulty, that shall upon loss or grief by other casualties in their honest adventures seek to help themselves by alleging sometimes *non causam pro causa*, nor hold those lawyers worthy of blame, that upon credulity or mistaking may report many things at large, when they speak of things beyond their element.

Yet if I must be bold, when there is question made of my master's actions as unlawful, or of my own discretion in the use of his authority, to use my best endeavours to make the truth appear *in puris naturalibus*.

And therefore to the merchant that complains of lack of trade by reason of the new Impositions, I must say that decay of trade appears by the decay of his Majesty's customs, that his customs now are little less than they were before the new Impositions, which were a sufficient answer to that objection, though whosoever knows their beginning (which was no longer since than Michaelmas was twelve month) and knows the wars that have been in Mus[c]ovy and Barbary, the piracies in the Mediterranean Sea, with the dearth of corn at home, the truce between Spain and the Low Countries (before which time this kingdom was the secret hand of trade between most of the Northern and Southern parts of Europe), might much more justly have laid the envy of decay of trade upon those concurrences, than upon those Impositions, which have been laid upon those things principally, which might be best charged, both in regard of the use and of the excess. All which considered, though a gentleman towards the Law showed a catalogue of eleven hundred several commodities charged with Impositions, yet I think that figure will prove a cipher, if it be considered *valore non numero*. For I do here affirm, that of eleven hundred commodities three hundred of them do not yield the King ten pounds, five hundred of them do not yield the King three hundred pounds.

Besides, when it is considered that few or no manufactures (Baize and Pewter excepted) nor any commodities and native answers anything by way of Imposition (Lead and Tin excepted), I think it will plainly appear (dividing his Majesty's profit into ten parts) that of the muster of eleven hundred commodities, supposed to be charged, some thirty natives bear nine parts of the burden.

That there is upon the Baize an impost standing, it is most true, so it is as true that most of them are vented by strangers and that the single Baize at Barstaple in the County of Devon are free from any impost, and for the rest of them, they are no further charged (by reason of this Imposition) than might be set upon them by a just book of rates.

For the wrought pewter, it is done to prevent any sale of the tin beyond the seas, and for the impost of the tin, those that know his Majesty's interest in that commodity, will not much trouble themselves about that matter, lest the merchant lose by the bargain.

For the lead, the only reason I can allege, is that (being in good request in foreign parts, so exhausted by the practise of the merchants, as the price was brought to £15 or £16 the fodder at home) it was done at the suit of the Subject, who could scarce get it for money, where now by this course the price is drawn down to the former rate, howsoever it may displease some particular merchant, who, venting much, forgets his gain abroad and only grudges the penny at home.

Concerning the impost set upon foreign manufactures, forasmuch as his Majesty's treaties with foreign states will not bear

at this day any absolute prohibition (though they were forbidden to be brought in by many ancient laws of the realm in favour of our own people) it was thought a good policy of State to impose upon such commodities as (being brought in unwrought in their simple materials) would increase manufactures at home, which were much more agreeable to the rule of Nature, than to suffer the good, staple and substantial commodities of our own nation to be given for exchange of things so much to the disadvantage of the common wealth.

For the decrease of the price of wool, I mean not here to deliver any certain opinion what may be the true cause, seeing so many wise men have been and are divided upon the question. I will only say thus much in answer to those that would lay it upon the new impost as a hindrance to the trade of Cloth.

First, that it cannot be lack of vent of cloth, because the entries in the custom books (which are the true records) do prove the contrary.

Secondly, it is apparent that there is a greater quantity transported of Baize and of other new stuffs, made of wool mixed, than hath been in former times, and therefore I should think it much more probable, if the price fall so fast, seeing our wool was ordinarily sold for 13s. 4d. the tod, while the Netherlander had his trade in Spain from whence he was furnished, that the truce which now hath set it open, hath made the same again the cheaper; or else that some of the richest merchants may happily force the clothier to sell his cloth sometime at a lower rate at Blackwell Hall under pretence that their cloth doth lie unsold beyond the seas, seeing they cannot deny that it is transported.

To neither of which reasons if this decay may be imputed, because it sorteth better with the purpose of some private men that have a desire to lay many loads upon the new Impositions, I will then be bold to deliver thus much of my conceit upon this occasion, that the feeding of sheep upon those grounds, which (being formerly used in tillage) was wont to bear food for men, may have made so great a glut of that commodity as doth abate the price; which being so, the damage which they sustain in the price of their wool, might better be esteemed as their own imposition upon themselves for their own greediness, than any effect of his Majesty's new impost. Or else it may be thought in some part to proceed from the general contempt of other cloth here at home, seeing every mean person thinks himself disgraced if he be not apparelled in silks.

For the argument that may be used, that the payment of the impost is a burden to the merchant at his return, because every merchant hath not ready money to deliver before he have sold his goods, my answer is and ever hath been since they were laid, (both in public and private) that as soon as his Majesty should receive any manner of supply from his people, it should be one of the first works to ease the merchant in that kind.

And so much for answer of those things that have been spoken of the effects of these new Impositions, where I will leave this matter, after I have laid before you some former precedents by which this course was warranted, with this only touch by the way, that howsoever these reasons of mine may draw the minds of men from giving so much credit (as they do) to the complaints against the new Impositions, there remaineth yet one subject of complaint most worthy the wisdom of this house, and that is against the persons who by retail presume for their own gain, to raise the price upon us all in a triple proportion to that which is paid to the King.

And for the Precedents. It is not apparent that Queen Mary (a Lady that came in upon change of religion and a question of title, a Princess that had lost the hearts of her subjects by her match with a foreigner) made so little difficulty to impose upon cloth (the principal native commodity of the realm) as she ventured upon it in proportion fivefold at a chop, that is to say, from 14*d.* to a Noble.

Did I not also see another precedent in the same Queen's time of an impost upon Gascoigne wines in a great proportion, and a quiet possession and long continuance of these two in the Crown, with many other of like nature, that were added in the time of the late Queen Elizabeth of precious memory (as currants, sweet wines, and some others)? Yes, surely. And therefore whosoever will make a right computation of all those, shall find that those former Impositions are far superior in revenue to those that make up so many hundreds.

So as when I have examined all the parts of this complaint, either as it may have reference to the King, or to his ministers, I thank God I find no cause (either as a Counsellor in point of State, or as a Patriot that have both Law and Practice for my guide) why I should think the imposing of a Lady's hand in that time should be more just or forcible than of a masculine King in this kind; or why a Princess, solitary and without children, should not deserve an amputation of revenue more than a King that hath so royal a progeny, except those courses by which violent necessities have been relieved in all States besides this, and in this by so many examples, shall be made such a miracle as to be rung out with so loud a peal.

Having now (most gracious Sovereign) according to my first method declared the course, the order and the consequence of your proceedings in the new Impositions, I hope your Majesty will dispense with the length of my narration, seeing I have left nothing (as I presume) upon your Majesty, but the marks of Justice and Providence; Justice, because a legal judgment went before your direction, and my execution of the same; Providence, because you proceeded with so many cautions.

So as now I will wind up this discourse, with a few words only that concern this great Assembly and my own future.

First, I observe in the complaint of the Lower House, that

they had no meaning (by examining the right) to deprive your Majesty of those means which you can so ill spare, because they have not so blanchd your authority, as to proceed by a Bill *Inconsulto Rege*.

Secondly, I will hope, that all those gentlemen (whose sufficiency and understanding joined with their truth and education makes them as well capable of State learning as of other knowledge) are so far from misliking the rules I have followed (all circumstances considered) as whensoever your Majesty's favour, or their own merit shall make use of any of them, in any of those heavy charges and cares which we, your Officers and Ministers (by your favour), do sustain, they would not only *mecum sentire*, but *mecum agere*.

Lastly, I presume they will think it lack of charity hereafter in any man that shall compare any part of my counsel in this action with Empson and Dudley's proceedings, or think it an error, seeing this Imposition (warranted by the sentence of the Law and so many precedents in the times of precedent princes) was preferred before any other rigorous intentions and in a time of extreme necessities; which necessities, though they began not with me, yet would to God I might quickly end, if they and I might end together.

Till which time, I must thus conclude of myself, that my labours are hard *Cui solum id fere relinquebatur, quod antea dissuasi*.

18 pp. Misc. III, 9a.

Sir R. WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, July 28. Düsseldorf. [Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. III, p. 202].

1 p. XLVII, 17.

LIST OF GRIEVANCES.*

[1610, July].

Ecclesiastical: (1) Jesuits Seminaries and Popish Recusants; (2) Preachers' Licences; (3) Pluralities and Non-Residents that dispensations may be prohibited; (4) Excommunications.

Temporal: (1) Proclamations in prejudice of the subject's liberty as it is feared they will grow to be a law and that by reason of some late book, especially book of proclamations.

(2) In barring the subjects of 4 counties nigh Wales of the benefit of the law.

(3) Ecclesiastical commission unduly extended.

(4) Stay of writs of prohibition, *habeas corpus et hominem replegiandum*.

(5) Impositions upon merchandises.

* See *Journals of the House of Lords*, Vol. ii, p. 658.

- (6) Impositions of 12d a chaldron of sea coals, petitioned to be taken away for that the like may be extended to all the commodities of this kingdom.
 - (7) Exactions for sealing new drapery by the patent granted to the duke of Lennox.
 - (8) Tax upon alehouses; a precedent of dangerous consequence.
 - (9) Licences for wines granted to the Lord Admiral. Petitioned that this patent may be recalled. The King cannot give the penalty of any penal statute.
- 1 p. Misc. I, 160.

RETRIBUTION FOR 200,000*l*.

[1610—July.] Concerning feudal rights etc., to be surrendered by the crown in return for the grant of this sum, with three answers to the Lords' propositions appended [Printed in *Journals of the House of Lords*, Vol. II pp. 660–2 under the heading "Memorial concerning the great contract with His Majesty touching tenures, with the dependents, purveyance etc., delivered by the Committee of the Commons House unto the Lords."]. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. iv, 99.

JOHN MORE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Aug. 1 London.—I cannot find Mr. Bingley in his office to get your 3 months' entertainment granted by my Lord Treasurer, but I have delivered out of other moneys of yours 60*l*, the bill whereof I now send. Mr. Monger dateth his bill Aug. 2, but I presume Mr. Wake will pay you some time before your day if your occasions require it.

My Lord Treasurer hath lately written to Sir H. Wotton that Sir Dudley Carleton shall go shortly to relieve him, whereby you will perceive in a few days he shall be both knighted and dispatched. M. Finnet returned from Constantinople on Friday. On May 1, the day he parted thence, he saw an army of 100,000 Turks begin their march to Persia. We expect daily the news of Julick's rendering, for if your Marquis forebear, we are confident the Saxon will come too late.

1 p. xxxii, 95.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Aug. 11. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of the 2nd. I have sent on those for Winwood and Markham, from whom you have a packet which has been on my table 3 days. I see many English gentlemen here who pass to and from the Camp, where all goes well, though we have lost a son of Monsieur de la Force, a nephew of the late Marshal Biron. Bethune's wound is slight. The trenches reach the foss, and to-night Maurice will assail the *demilune*, for ours could not hold it the other day against the artillery of the garrison. I rely on Markham giving

you particulars. Ramée's cousin coming from Rome with many letters was taken at the camp. A Lorrainer was also taken on suspicion of a design against Maurice. Others are said to have the same object, and there is betting at Cologne and Brussels on their success. Prisoners taken from Juliers say there was no lack of food, but little powder and money, that Leopold's captains at Maestricht promised help to Ruscheberg, but he is in great danger. Saxony is lending 100,000 rix dollars to Leopold, who is moving from Leipsic to Cologne. There is nothing to be feared from the Emperor at this stage, there being no reconciliation between him and Mathias. He will soon be sending commissioners to Cologne about Juliers. The Morocco Ambassador, having seen the beginning of our siege, went on to Holland. One Mr. Chandos is expected here from your country. French and English show friendly rivalry, but there are no disputes and all the leaders are on good terms. Please send enclosed to Paris speedily.

1 p. ; *French*. XXVII, 64.

H BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Aug. 12. Cologne.—I have yours of 2nd. From Vienna on July 28 they write that they were expecting the Duke of Brunswick from Prague. At Vienna they had only the Elector of Cologne and the Archduke Ferdinand of Gratz. The other Ambassadors were visiting certain towns in Hungary, in the hope that they will agree to make war on the Princes. Private letters from Prague say that the Ecclesiastics had made a Counter League, whence we fear more trouble in Germany. The Emperor has sent to Passau 80,000 *fl.*, but that will not suffice for 10,000 men. To Frankfort had come news that Mansfeld's bastard with 300 horse and 400 musketeers had deserted to the Princes. Those of Saverne scour and burn the country near Neustat in the Palatinate. That Elector has sent to Alsace to get the two armies of the Bishop of Strasburg to leave and is providing his frontier with necessaries for defence. The Priests of Wirtemberg and Bamberg continue their levies. Fulgentio Manfretti has been hung at Rome for having taught at Venice that Christ is the only head of the Church. This shows that the Pope has not given up persecuting those of the religion.

The siege of Juliers continues. Two days ago Chastillon took the demilune which covers the bastions of the Castle. Anhalt had a horse killed under him, and the same shot killed the horse of Baron de Siniski, Governor of Graven, and took off his right leg.

The bookseller has no more copies of Mariana's book but is expecting some any day.

Signed :—Jean de la bonne esperance ; *French* ; 3 pp. VIII, 38.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Aug. 7. o.s. Paris.—We found my lady at Breteuil, and brought her here on Wednesday last, but our stuff is not expected till the end of this week under the conduct of John Searle, who sent from “Kilboeuf” 12 leagues beyond Roan the three maids that were with him and Robin Porter, who arrived one day before my lady. Our company is not much greater than it was in Brussels, and wants a steward as it did there, which place John Searle is to supply at first. Mrs. Wolley and Mrs. Elizabeth Devick are here. A little, pretty, honest Chaplain we have called Mr. Featlie, of very good conversation and learning. Mr. Flood doth kiss your hand. The rest you shall know on your coming. But what hope is left for it, when not only you put it off till your return from England; but I see your return to England stopped by an alteration in Sir Dudley Carleton’s employment, whose sail is now turned toward Venice upon a consideration that it was too much honour to the Archduke to send to him first who had first recalled his Ambassador out of England. This cannot be prejudicial to your condition, except you balance that benefit with the discontentment of your wife’s absence, which may be remedied by sending her over to you upon assurance of your longer stay there. But for myself I have cause to wish for your return hither.

The league between the two crowns was only stayed by some difficulties which my lord hath now cleared with this State. The first concerned the form of the oath-taking on this side, which is to be done by the Queen in presence of the King and all the Princes, and to be ratified hereafter by the King. The second concerned the placing of the King’s name in the instrument. In that which comes out of England the King of Great Britain shall be first named, and in that from hence the King of France. The third and greater difficulty was about the place where the payment of the money, which is to be paid in defalcation of the King’s debts these two next years, shall be made, by reason of the great loss in the exchange from hence to England, wherein satisfaction is promised to the King. But de la Boderie is commanded not to stir from thence for two months, although de Varençay is diligently preparing to go over.

You will have heard of Monsieur de Vic’s death by bloody flux here on Saturday last. He is much lamented by those of his nation and by the neighbours.

Conchini, the Queen’s favourite, is appointed his successor in the government of Calais, against which election many do murmur. But it is thought that de Lazenay will remain as his lieutenant.

The King of Spain’s elder son is sick of a tertian ague, and that the Duke of Feria is coming hither both to condole and to propound a double marriage between the children of that State

and this. I hope my Lord Wotton will be here before him, and that his commission may overthrow that.

[*Postscript on loose slip*].—Remember me to Monsieur Berruyer.

1½ pp. IV, 97.

WILLIAM DEVICK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Aug. 7. Paris.—Acknowledging Trumbull's letter of 27th July. "You write almost of one subject to my Lord and Mr. Beaulieu of whom I can deserve little if not to have a view sometimes of their advertisements. My Lady Edmonds is now arrived. We met her at Breteuil. We had a caroché with 6 horses that we might with the greater speed perform that *devoir*, and had it not been for some indisposition which held my Lord at that present, she had been taken napping at Amiens, for it was resolved that my Lord myself with one man should ride post in the night from Breteuil thither. The next day after her arrival she had mourning stuff sent here by order from the Queen, and the Queen's tire-woman sent to her to make her dressings, so now she is in the fashion of the outward *grand doeuil* as well as any of them. Within a day or two she goes to Court *pour fayre la reuerance à la Royne*, and to present the Queen's letter which she hath brought with her, for which she was a long suitor before she could obtain it. By her own saying she hath received much honour . . . of the Queen with whom she hath discoursed and before her danced and is sworn of the Privy Chamber in ordinary which none else is but my Lady Hobby and herself. My Lady Carey is extraordinary. Mrs. Ann Wood is come with her, and is sworn the Queen's child Woman. . . . I cannot say whether I should say I am to be glad with you or sorry with you for the strange inconstant course held with Sir Dudley Carleton, who first was designed for Ireland, next for the Low Countries, for which place most of his provisions were prepared, his patent drawn, time appointed where and when to take his leave of the King, and now upon remembrance that the Archduke did first recall his Ambassador, therefore that he ought to send another first into England, that resolution was changed and he is appointed for Venice, letters already sent to Sir Henry Wotton to advertise him and now there is one appointed to succeed him. So that we may say by the dealing of great men as the philosopher said of the Gods "*Dii ut pila cum nos homines agunt*." I think you now for a long time settled at Brussels. John Searle with the provisions are not yet arrived.

1 p. Misc. III, 11.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Aug. 18. Camp before Juliers.—This is to cover Markham's packets, who is where he wanted to be, living with his countrymen. All these P.P. went this morning to

meet the Marèchal, who to-morrow will exhibit his fine troops near the camp. Ruchberg is still holding out, but will soon be *aux abbois*. Saxony cannot be here till next year. The Passau army is all to pieces. The bastard Count of Mansfeld, who was taken at Sleiden last winter joined the P.P. near Strasburg with 300 horse and 400 foot for a sum of money. I thank you for yours of the 8th, and for what came therewith.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. ; *French*. XXVII, 65.

H[ENRY] B[ILDERBECK] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Aug. 19. Cologne.—I have yours of 9th. Leopold's troops have lately taken a cloister in the Palatinate which the Elector had begun to fortify as another Frankendall, having there a few Walloons and some Protestants of Lorraine. His forts were unfinished and the place had to be abandoned. Mansfeld has sworn allegiance to Anspach, and received a month's pay from him. It is hoped that the Union Princes will besiege Zabern. From Prague we hear that the Duke of Brunswick has joined King Mathias, who has offered the Emperor 300,000 *fl.* yearly conditionally on the Emperor's securing the Hungarian frontier and getting him made King of the Romans. . . .

The Elector of Saxony begins to weary of Prague, and wishes his brother John George to take his place there. . . . The Archbishop of Mayence, the Duke of Brunswick and the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt have arranged to meet here on the 28th for the affairs of Juliers, and a cessation of arms is expected. Frankfort is also spoken of for their meeting. The siege of Juliers proceeds, and our men are gaining ground. Buwinckhausen says that Prince Maurice told him that the citadel of Juliers was stronger than that of Antwerp. We have a good fortnight's work before us there.

3 pp. ; *French*. VIII, 39.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Aug. 12. o.s. [Printed in Winwood *Memorials* vol. iii, p. 206].

2½ pp. XLVII, 18.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS⁽¹⁾ to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Aug. 13. Hambach, near the army before Juliers.—“We are much beholding for your news by this messenger, which notwithstanding doth nothing dismay us, for our troops are so firmly entrenched and settled before Juliers that they do not hold it possible to relieve the town, and besides they must come very quickly, or else will come too late, for the

(1) “A. Williams, an Under Secretary to Sir R. Winwood together with J. Dickenson at the Hague, and afterwards with Sir D. Carlton.” [*Endorsement*].

general opinion is that we shall have the town within 8 days, either by force or composition. Our trenches are so far advanced that they can go no farther for the moat, and our galleries almost ready to pass over our men to the walls, and on Wednesday our batteries, of above 30 pieces . . . will be ready to play for a breach, so that by the end of this week we shall be better able to judge of the Governor's resolution, who doth protest as yet that he hath express order from the Emperor never to parley, but to hold it out until the last man, and says besides that he doth assure himself of a succours, which no man but himself doth believe. Father Baldwyn is sent by the Elector of the Rhine to a town called Sichen, which belongs to George, Count of Nassau, from whence the Prince of Anhalt hath sent a strong convoy to fetch him to Düsseldorf, where I hope to see him within few days. I doubt not but you know of the arrival of the French troops before Juliers the 8th of this month. Their horse are good, and their number complete, but the foot cannot make above 6,000, and those not the best appointed, either for clothes or arms; they have well advanced their approaches for their time, with the loss of few men, but the town hath taken some of them prisoners. The town is full of very good markmen both for great and small shot, for we have lost very many men in the trenches by particular bullets, but few or none by any sallies, for never any men did quit their outworks so soon, almost without dispute. We have lost but one English Captain and two Lieutenants, but very many Sergeants which set out the perdues and many gentlemen."

I am glad to hear that Sir Dudley Carleton is to be employed to Venice, because it may lengthen out your employment.

Mr. George Calvert is made Clerk of the Council and Will. Sherburne in the manner of a Secretary to my Lord Treasurer I would I could once hear of Mr. Samuel's itching forward also among the rest. Mr. Dickenson is appointed by my Lord Treasurer to stay at the Hague to advertise into England of all proceedings there, until our return, which we hope will be as soon as the town is rendered, unless a Treaty among the Princes of the Union hinder us, with whom His Majesty is contented to enter into league. I am now alone here with my Lord and am troubled with nothing so much as with Hans Muffe the high Dutchman.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ p. XLVI, 21.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Aug. 14. Paris.—Beaulieu will have told you that my wife has arrived but not my provision, so that I have to hire stuff. Mr. Carleton writes that he is to succeed Sir H. Wotton. This sudden retracting is a thing which falleth out too often with us, to govern ourselves according to sudden motions.

I am glad of the change for I hold you now settled for a long time. You will find it a better condition than to live at

home and I hope it will prove some good fortune to you. It will be good that you do now send for your wife.

We expect the Duke of Feria from Spain both with condolence, and to treat for marriages between Princes of that state and this. Spain holds this State more divided in their other alliances with the Protestant Princes and has his more particular end therein to endeavour to break off the match between the Prince of Savoy and the eldest daughter of France.

Our great oracle Monsieur de Villeroy had of late retired from Court upon discontentment for unkind usage offered him by Monsieur de Concini, the great favourite of our Court, but was presently sent for by the Queen and now governs more absolutely than ever.

Monsieur de Vicq, Governor of Calais, is dead here in the loss of which worthy person neighbour countries as well as this have a great interest. His successor is de Requien, who had the dispute with d'Espernon about the government of the citadel of Metz. He is not to be compared for sufficiency with de Vicq, but is a friend of those of the Religion. The League defensive is now concluded with the French Ambassador in England, and I now expect the Lord Wotton here to condole and to receive the oath of the Queen Regent for the League.

2 pp. XXIV, 99.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Aug. 24, "*jour marqué de rouge.*" Hambach.—I had yours of 15th by the post, but I should have taken a word from you by the bearer, for whom I have done all I can. These P.P. are grateful for all you have done for them. Some of my letters to you have been lost. I have always written twice weekly. Your Baldwin will be at Düsseldorf in two days where Winwood is going to have a word with him. Thence he will be taken to England. The Duke of Bavaria has written somewhat rudely to the Elector Palatine, *menageant d'arrester les Ministres en son pais*. The Elector excused himself on the promise he had already made to your King to keep and send him, as he was notoriously involved in the *fougade* plot. To-morrow the battery will begin and the newly arrived French are making their approaches. Your letter has been read by the Maréchal and all the P.P. It has cheered them all, but the Chiefs are a little more on their guard. An Englishman named Knightly was buried yesterday. As I write, the guns are busy on both sides. The place, if not relieved, as a Cologne assures them, will not hold out 10 days. These P.P. and Ambassadors are meeting to settle a new régime for these provinces until by composition or arbitration the difference about the succession is settled. We know about the Emperor sending commissioners to Cologne, but that town being suspect to these two P.P. I expect they will demand another place. If the Commissioners' terms are

not fair, the Conference will end as did the former ones, and as that of Prague did, from which I hear the Electors and other Princes departed having done nothing leaving the Emperor annoyed at the expense.

1 p. ; *French*. XXVII, 66.

L'ACCORD DE STRASBOURG.

1610, Aug. 14 and 24.—[followed by]

ARTICLES of this ACCORD made for the BISHOPRIC of STRASBURG.

[The original German text printed in Dumont ; *Corps Diplomatique*, Vol. V, part ii, pp. 147–8].

4 pp. ; *French from the German*. Misc. III, 4.

GIACOMO GISBRECHTI to the LORDS STATES of the UNITED PROVINCES.

1610, Aug. 24. Pera.—Asking that a letter may be sent in reply to one from the Turkish Capudan Pasha, suggesting that an ambassador should be sent to the Porte to make capitulations affording special favour to Dutch traders. [The original Dutch text is printed in Heeringa : *Bronnen tot de Geschiedenis van den Levantschen Handel*, Vol. i, page 179].

1 p. ; *copy translated out of Dutch*. XI, 154a.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Aug. 16. London.—On the 1st I sent you a bill for 60*l*. Last week but that I was at Hatfield, I should have certified you that on the 4th I received in Sir Wm. Bowier's Office your whole three months' entertainment viz. 92*l*. the fees whereof seem to me very unreasonable. Yet following the precedent of my fore-receiver Mr. Jo. Searle I was fain to give Mr. Bingley 10*s*. ; to his man 2*s*. 6*d*. ; to Mr. Wardour 5*s*. ; to his man 2*s*. 6*d*. ; to Sir Wm. Bowier 10*s*. ; and to his man 5*s*. In all 1*l*. 15*s*. So the 60*l*. that I paid beforehand to Mr. Monger for your aforesaid bill deducted, there is in my hands due to you 30*l*. 5*s*.

We expect the news that Juliers is rendered to the United Princes, for now that by the investiture of the Duke of Saxe on July 20, the House of Austria is excluded from all pretences. I begin to grow confident that the Archdukes will not much embroil us, and the Duke of Saxe, being of so little counsel and so far remote, puts us to no great care, so as the Governor being a subject of those Princes, hath need by this time to lay his hand on his heart, for if the town be taken by assault, he is to expect no quarter.

General Cecil hath there had his horse killed under him with a great bullet, and Capt. Mutis one of his arms spoiled with a musket shot. Some of our English voluntaries that went with our General are slain.

Last week Lord Waldon, Sir Tho. Howard, Sir Tho. Somerset and others went towards Cleves. Lord Cranborn hath a will to follow them, and thence into Italy. Sir Dudley Carleton hath his dispatch for Venice, and goes by Paris, Lyons and Milan about the beginning of next month. Sir J. Digby is spoken of for Spain. Mr. G. Calvert is now sent on a cursory employment through Holland, Cleveland, France, and to return by your parts. The drift is to contrive some secret matter, or at least to hold the world *en cervelle* and enable himself for further employment. He may be your successor. The enclosed will show you what is demanded and for the most part accorded in lieu of the 200,000*l.* of new revenue. You have heard of the quarrel between Sir Hat[ton] Cheek and Sir Thos. Dutton. His Majesty has done my Lord Treasurer's nephew such right as to commit Sir Thomas to ward to answer his contempt.

2 pp. xxxii, 11.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Aug. 27. [*endorsement*].—I have yours of 14th. I keep Mariana's book, to save postage. I do not think Juliers will fall yet. Reuschenberg makes a brave resistance. The Marquis of Brandenburg has lately been in danger, having been under fire while inspecting the batteries. Two days ago three French soldiers escaped from the town to our camp, and say that there are still some 40 who will do the same, and that everything there is very cheap, but there is no money, that many have been wounded and killed by stones scattered by the bombardment and our grenades. They reckon to stand two assaults.

I send you herewith the articles of the investiture of the Elector of Saxony who usurps in all his writings the title of these provinces. *Mallem habere rem ipsam quam titulum.*

A Heydook from the Emperor has arrived at Nuremberg, and been made much of. I think fair words and the beloved metal have done the business. They seem to have returned from the diet of Franconia as wise as they went.

Duke John George of Saxony has arrived at Prague with 150 horse. His brother the Elector was resolved to go home being unable to get anything settled. Those of Saverne trying to surprise a convoy of the Princes, were themselves surprised and lost 300 men. Some of the Mansfeld bastard's men have returned to Saverne.

An Ambassador from your Archduke has arrived at Heidelberg and demanded Baldwin, but the Elector has flatly refused, saying that he had promised the King of Great Britain to give him up; whereat the Ambassador made brave threats. I am told in secret that he has already sent him under guard to London. I hope he may arrive safe and sound.

3 pp.; *French*. viii, 40.

TH[OMAS] FLOUD [LLOYD] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Aug. 18. Paris.—I have yours of 3rd inst. We left Sandford in London in the patronage of Sir John Digby, who provided a Chamber for him near his own lodging upon the removal of my Lord's goods, and employed him in translating Monsieur du Moulin's book. He then fell sick; his melancholy for a season was excessive but he was reasonably recovered before our coming away, and returned to his lodging by Charing Cross. Digby gave him his choice whether he would repair to his house in Northamptonshire whether before or after he had visited his friends at Oxford. In the interim of this resolution we left him. Sir John Digby truly affecteth him.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. xxv, 19a.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Aug. 18. Paris.—I have your packets of the 3rd, 6th and 9th of this month, the first by Mr. Thorys, the second by this bearer, the third which came in two days by an extraordinary courier whom I did not see, signifying the Archduke's sudden resolution for the succouring of Juliers, which hath not much moved our apprehensions here, nor altered our hopes of a speedy success of the enterprise, every one making the same judgment of that sudden *levée de bouclier* which you do, for little likely is it that the Archduke, who is, and must be, so much vowed to the observation of his truce, should so venture the breaking of it by so great an attempt, but rather is it credible that he doth gather these forces for the preservation of his truce by hindering with the same the further proceeding of the Prince Maurice, whose purpose he may be in doubt of, after he shall have gotten the victory against Juliers. Yesterday we had news of the great advancing of the siege by the Count, and that by the 20th of this month he had brought his battery upon the brim of the ditch, and had appointed this day to give the general assault. But the doubt is what order they will further take to keep the possession of that new conquest, and of the whole succession, which it is not like they will be left quietly to enjoy by the Emperor without some further debating, specially his agreement being now made with his brother, and the difference of Savoy in the same terms with the Spaniard. In confidence whereof all the army which was under Desdiguieres hath been lately licensed, and the Duke of Savoy upon de Bullion's return from thence, hath lately sent a secretary of his along with him, both to signify his acceptance of the pension of 100,000 *cr.* offered him from hence and his consent to the concluding of the marriage between his elder son and Madame of France, for which purpose Monsieur Jacob, his great negociator, is shortly expected here. The Duke of Feria also, with a company of four litters, four coaches, 50 mules and 100 horses hath passed Bordeaux, and is looked for here within these few days. I am afraid he will precede my lord Wotton in this

office, who doth protract his coming longer than we did expect and desire. His company hath been many days at Dover, but by Henry Constable's report who came thence yesterday, he was not yet arrived at that place. L'Hostel de Luxembourg, a fair house in this suburb, near us is prepared for him, and I think he shall be defrayed by the Queen.

While the siege of Cleves is depending, a sequestration of Juliers had been propounded with great earnestness from hence, to be in the hand either of de La Chastre or the Prince of Orange, which being moved to the P.P. pretenders by the said Maréchal and de Boississe, was rejected by them, who having the town almost in their hands would not commit it to another man's custody. But as such propositions and refusals must breed coldness in their reciprocal affections, I think that after the taking of the town, there is little succour further to be hoped from hence.

The Count de Benavente, lately Viceroy at Naples, is to be Fuentes' successor at Milan. Those of Geneva are now in fear that both the Spaniard's and Savoyard's forces will join against them.

There is a new misunderstanding between Condé and the Count of Soissons about a lordship called Nogent le Rotrou, an ancient dependance of their House, which having been pawned for debt, hath been retracted and possessed by the Count, and now being challenged by the Prince as the eldest of the House, the redeeming thereof hath been adjudged to him afore the Count, whose chief place of abode it was. Conty hath been very sick, but is mending.

The government of Calais, intended by the Queen for Conchini, hath been conferred on Monsieur de Requien for recompense of the citadel of Metz, taken from him by Espernon. The Jesuits are now in such favour here as to teach publicly in their College. Bouillon and Sully will go to their houses, dissatisfied with the present government.

John Searle with my lord's stuff is expected to-day or to-morrow. My lady Edmondes is sworn of the Queen's maids, and her sister Anne of the Chamber. Here have lately died my lord Spencer's eldest son at Bloys of a fever, and one of my lord Sheffield's sons at Angers by drowning, after recovering from an illness. Yesterday I heard from Quester as a secret that Sir H. Wotton, having Sir D. Carleton appointed his successor for Venice, is to go thence to Spain. Of Baldwin we hear no certainty this month.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. ; seal. IV, 98.

Sir THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Aug. 18. Paris.—This letter was ready to go by Mr. Taverner who intended to go to Juliers by Brussels, but is now returned to Calais intending to go thence to Holland. We do not apprehend that the Archduke will send forces to the succour

of Juliers fearing it should break his truce which he will be loath to hazard *quelque mine qu'il face* and now we think he hath not the power to do it though he had the will, for we hold the town as good as taken. Reconciliation is known to be made between the Emperor and his brother the King of Hungary, whereupon it is threatened that the forces which the Emperor entertained against his Brother in the Bishopric of Passau shall be employed against the Princes Associates, and the differences between Savoy and Spain being settled, forces will be sent from Lombardy to assist Archduke Leopold for the defence of the Bishopric of Strasburg, but this is ostentation, and it is hoped the taking of Juliers and the approach of winter will stop any new war this year. The Duke of Savoy hath sent his Secretary hither with his consent to the accommodating of his difference with Spain and to accept the offer of this State of 100,000 crowns' pension, and he will send his second son hither to be brought up. He is ready to conclude the marriage of his eldest son and Madame of France, for which purpose he will shortly send hither Monsieur Jacob. Though we live here in an exterior show of quietness, yet the discontentments between the great men and against the form of government remain very great. The Dukes of Bouillon and Sully intend to withdraw to their houses, ill satisfied, as well as many others, that they are excluded from participation in affairs, those which are of chiefest importance being solely governed by Villeroy. The Jesuits have obtained a sentence, to the great discontent of all well-affected patriots, for their re-establishment in the same state as before their banishment which was more than they could ever obtain from the last King, howsoever he made show to favour them.

Apparently sent with letter of Aug. 14. 1½ pp. xxiv, 100.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Aug. 19. Madrid.—[Printed in *Winwood Memorials*, Vol. III, p. 209].

2 pp. xxi, 35.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Sept. 1. Juliers Camp.—After the casements were destroyed and a breach begun, the inhabitants began to sue for pity, and Ruscheberg the day before had sent a trumpet to the Generals, offering surrender on certain terms, some of which were rejected. Hostages were mutually accepted in the evening, when the battery and all works were stopped till this moment when the agreement has been made. The question now with the P. Princes *possedants* is who shall be Governor of the town. Maurice proposed the commandant of Schenk pending the settlement of the main question. I think after this surrender they will go to Bredebent, *qui ne se fera pas tirer l'oreille à mon avis*.

The Landgrave of Darmstat and some Commissioners of Saxony and Brunswick are now at Cologne—too late for Juliers. I suspect the couriers will refuse to take this.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *French*. XXVII, 67.

H. BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Sept. 2. Cologne.—Reussshenberg is capitulating. We are sending couriers to France and England, to accept the Kings' offers, chiefly those of your King, praying them to authorize their envoys on the spot to come to terms with us. In the Bishopric of Strasburg peace is imminent for the city and the rest threaten to secede if we do not make it. The "Praguists" had intended a meeting at Auguste; but those of that town, although the Magistrates are Catholic, have refused them the town, to avoid partiality. The Duke of Lorraine negotiates for peace at Strasburg which, as we learn by Heidelberg letters, is already settled, though they demand Moltzheim and the Leopoldinians fortify Lixem, which belongs to the Elector Palatine. We hear that the Electors and Catholic and Protestant Princes, who have been at Prague, have granted the Emperor 40 months' contribution. Gabriel Battory, Prince of Transilvania and part of Hungary, having escaped a dangerous treason, has driven the Jesuits and Priests out of Transilvania, closed their "temples," and forbidden Mass, and is now in the field with a fine army.

A soldier from the Camp brings word that the Governor Reussshenberg has surrendered to the Princes.

The Landgrave of Darmstat, two Deputies of the Elector of Mayence and the Duke of Brunswick's Chancellor arrived two days ago.

2 pp. ; *French*. VIII, 41.

1610, Sept. 2. Juliers.—Articles for the surrender of Juliers. [Printed in Dumont: *Corps Diplomatique* Vol. v, pt. ii, p. 153, dated 1 Sept.]

2 pp. *French*. Misc. III, 15.

1610, Sept. 2. Articles delivered on behalf of the Landgrave and of the Deputies of the Elector of Ments and of the Duke of Brunswick.

Concerning the disposition of the Cleves-Juliers succession. 8 Articles. [There is a copy of this paper in *S.P. Germany, States*, Vol. X endorsed: "*Articles proposés du côté de l'Empereur*"; this came with the despatch of the 26th Sept., 1610."]]

1 p. ; *French from German*. Misc. III, 16.

SAMUEL CALVERT TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Aug. 24. [London]. Acknowledges letter and apologises for past negligence. "Touching your perticuler, I would be as glad to satisfy you as your own thoughts are

laboured with the uncertainty of it, but such alterations there are here upon variety of accidents as what seems fire to-day proves but smoke to-morrow. Sir Dudley Carleton was coming to relieve and remove you, and he hath turned his course (out of I know not what second consideration in State) for Venice, yet will it not be long ere your lingring condicon be eased by the choice of some other for Brussels. Meanwhile we say within these two dayes Sir John Digby is declared Ambassador for Spain but the newes (though it be not unlikely) is not confirmed. It will seem strange to you that Mr. Calvert should so soon upon his admission into the Council Chamber (with so much grace as never any better) *faire un tour de Pelerin*, and go abroad, not to see you only (which he resolved on ere he returned) but all the Low Countries beginning by Zeland and Holland, takes the Army in his way, and so to Paris if his curiosity lead him not aloof to Strasborg etc. according to his direction. His little great lord *je le dy aussy a la sourdine* is so extraordinary good unto him as to put him into this course for his experience to entertain himself this vacacion, hath given him letters to the Ambassadors he meets with, written with noble ink and which is more kindness (I only say it to your self) gave him 100*l.* for his expences.

"I pray you take notice of this and despair not to find at last some favour in so honorable a disposition, for I make no question but he will give way to any course you shall think on at home or abroad (weh. I affect not yet so well as may square you out a convenient fortune upon weh. point you may freely consult my Cousin's affection, for you shall find him both kind and faithfull to you both for your own, and some of your poor friend's sake that he knows well enough loves you unfeignedly.

I need not say more in this point. Now he is gone, I must live in ignorance for ought I can learne of that Court, except now and then a word by honest Ned Sherburne, who is now my lord Treasurer's servant *comme son petit secretaire* in which condition his master left him, at his leave taking, and he will (I hope) do well.

"Here have we nothing yet worthy the advertising. The King is on progress and beeing on hunting the other day, the two Earls, Essex and Montgomery, were stealing a quarrell grounded upon a small matter as if the latter lord had sett the ground tree upon the other's head but the matter for the present is appeased and *ils sont d'accord jusques a un autresfois*. Of such courses more at your return which I hope will be shortly, as divers give out".

The Prince is going to Oxford. The Plague is rife at Cambridge. In this Town there died this week but 60, 13 less then the last, thanckes be to God. Our business in Ireland goes on slowly but I hope will be well and surely settled by the next year. Sir Thomas Gates is alive and returned hither, with Captain Newport, and that Plantation may do well, the

people beeing all safely landed, and the lord de la Ware arrived in Virginia. The Parliament is put off till February, they say. If any occur that's fitt to write I will send you your wish.

[*Postscript*].—I have received a letter from my Cousin Cottington. I pray you in your next tell him I will return answer again with the first conveniency. Mistress Carey acknowledgeth as well your commendations with thanks at the favour you shewed her son which she is ready to requite, and salutes you. She knowes not certainly what is due to her Brother but getteth about some *iiii*l. . . . money. I thank you for your Jesuits' book and for your new seal.

You send me not word if you will go home by France or not.

2 pp. xiv, 37.

1610, Aug. 25. Woodstock.—Confirmation of the alliance concluded between the Kings of Great Britain and France ratified in Paris on the 24th May, in London on the 19th August and sealed with the Great Seal on the 25th. [Printed in Rymer : *Foedera*, Vol. xvi, pp. 695–703].

17½ pp. ; *French*. Misc. III, 12.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Aug. 25. Paris.—I wrote to you on Sunday last by Monsieur de Monstreuil. Now I have yours of the 14th. We daily expect news of the taking of Juliers. The sudden heat of the Archduke for the succour of the town is soon allayed. Yet some in the coming of the Emperor's Ambassador to Cullen hope that the rendition shall be protracted. Of these well-wishers we have many on account of their religion. The troops from here will be revoked. The Count Palatine fearful of some ill office from the accord between the Emperor and his brother by the troops which the Emperor had levied in Passau, intreats assistance from here with horse and foot after the taking of Juliers. This is refused, and the Archduke is requested to let these troops pass through Luxembourg. The Archduke's Ambassador gives out that the Count Maurice's purpose is first to keep the town for the States for assurance of money lent by them to the Elector of Brandenburg, and then to get it in sovereignty. It is said that the Duke of Savoy upon hearing of the order taken for the licensing of Desdiguere's troops (from which he hoped for succour against Spain, with whom he is not yet accommodated), is much moved against France, upon whose favour he depends more than on that of Spain. The Duke of Feria is expected to-morrow or next day. A lodging is appointed for him at a Counsellor's house in the suburbs, wherein Wotton will have an advantage, lying in the Hôtel de Luxembourg. But no day is appointed for his coming away, and it depends on my lord Treasurer who is out of town. Here they talk of sending some nobleman abroad to requite the extraordinary Ambassadors: d'Epernon and Conchini to Rome, Lavardin to England, and le Grand to Spain.

The Sorbonne are to move the matter of the Jesuits before the Parliament.

The Count of Carses, Lieutenant to the King in Provence is dead, whose place the Duke of Guise demands for his younger brother the Chevalier de Guise, which the Queen doth not favour. The Duke hath lately sought to marry Madame de Montpensier, which Espernon crosses. The Queen would not let Sully go into the country, staying him upon promises. Madame la Chancelière is dead. Sir D. Carleton will pass this way to Venice. Our goods are here under conduct of Captain Searle who came loaded with an ague and lice. I have an old letter for Mr. Tufton who went hence to your parts. If he be there, let me know, for upon an uncertainty I would not load your packet with such stuff.

2 pp. ; iv, 100.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Sept. 4. Camp at Juliers.—We are in Juliers and Bredebant by capitulation, after the loss of a few lives. I enclose the articles to be shewn to Edmondes and Beaulieu ; send a copy in my name to Viscount Lisle in England. I think our French Army will soon retire.

Winwood and Markham have gone for a trip to Düsseldorf to find Baldwin and have him more securely conducted over.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *French*. XXVII, 62a.

RESPONSIO LANDGRAVII HASSIAE NECNON LEGATORUM
 ELECTORIS MOGUNTINENSIS ET DUCIS BRUNSWICENSIS.

1610, ^{Aug. 26}_{Sept. 5}. Cologne.—Congregati Pragae Electores ac Principes non solum possidentium principum eorumque Principalium verum etiam publici boni et pacis vindicandae gravum negotium Julincense indeque exortum dissidium peculiari sibi curae habuerunt et concordiae revocanda ergo nihil relique fecerunt. Verum impedimento fuit quod Elector Brand. et Dux Neoburg. catheticam resolutionem promiserunt, ubi cum Principib. Unitis et interessentib. prius de hoc communicassent. Quam resolutionem finalem Electores ac principes desiderio et quidem usque ad abitum Landg. Ludovici Praga praestolati fuerunt et tandem ob cunctationem parum frugiferam 28 Aug. die tractationi Coloniae habenda indixerunt.

Et quia cunctationem hanc ipse El. Brand. aegre tulit, uti ex litteris Cels. ipsius Pragae missis constat, Regia item Galliarum Maj. maturationem hujus tractationis consuluit, sperandum fuit neque tempus neque locum displicere potuisse, maxime cum ex litteris Principum possid. 20 Aug. exaratis et Coloniae redditis aliud intelligi non potest quam Principes in locum et tempus expresse consentire.

Praeterea locus iste consensu Imp. Maj. quoniam Dusseldorpii venientibus ipsis Principibus conventus fieri nequivit a congre-

gatis Praga Electoribus ac Princip. ex peculiaribus causis est designatus et ex litt. El. Brand. 29 Julii necnon responso El. Moguntinensis et consilarii cujusdam Brunsvicensis 18 Aug. datis repetitque. Quare facile colligendum nobis deputatis et deputatorum absentium legatis minime licere a facto arresto resilire et quod semel placuit, nunc immutare. Attamen quod temporis prorogationem ad paucos usque dies attinet, id deputati non adeo moranti amice desiderantes ut Principes ipsi negotii hujus intendentes loco huic appropinquere, et si forsitan nonnihil timendum sibi existiment a Commissario Caesaris cautionem seu assecurationem hoc nomine petere aut Mulhemium suae ditionis oppidum non procul hinc dissitum sese conferre, et per consiliarios haec in loco agere velint.

Perro propositam quaestionem quod attinet; Num deputati ceu arbitratores spontanei hoc in negotio agere velint? Existimamus utriq; Principum eorumq; principalibus ex litteris Praga ad eos transmissis satis constare qua ratione Electores et Principes ibidem congregati ex mero sinceroq; affectu et ob sanguinis necessitudinem correspondentiam et commune bonum debiti sui officii memores huic negotio sese intromiserint et ad suum consequendum propositum tres Electores et Principes loco istorum omnium nominarint, qui virtute exhibitae Instructionis compositionem tentarent, utpote suo tempore plenius constabit, sperantes in ea nil nisi bona et aequa et omnibus praetendentibus ad provinciis hasce Juliacenses acceptabilia contineri. Unde liquere potest, nos non tanquam arbitratores in causa principali sed saltem ut amicabiles compositores intervenire ut nimirum depositio armorum impetrari, et omnia usq; ad finem negotii principalis statui tranquillo et pacifico restitui possint.

Ad 2^{am} quaestionem quod attinet: Num deputati plenum, liberum et absolutum concludendi mandatum habeant? Ad hanc respondemus: Instructionem nostram certis in mediis esse radicatum quibus si Principes assenserint libera nobis est concludendi jussio cum Imp. Maj. ipsa haec media in ultima resolutione approbarit. Caeterum quo tanto firmiter illis illorumq; appenditiis inniti queamus opera pretium visum est Imp. Maj^{ti}. certos commissarios hunc ad locum destinare, quo illorum consilio nomine Caesariae Maj. omnia peragi queant, observato praeparatorum tam Imp. Maj. quam Electorum et Principum instructionem seu mandatorum tenore, quare etiam dominorum Caes. commissariorum praestolamur adventum, qui partim etiam huc advenire.

Ultimo quod Principes desiderunt contra jus et aequum non gravari: in eo scimus Imp. Maj. ad largitionem juris aequabilis promissam, prout tractatio ipsa commonstrabit. Interim tamen quoq. confidimus Principes via facti ulterius non processuros, arma deposituros, vectigalia seu licentias ut vocant, prohibituos, alioquin timendum Caes. Maj.^{tem} expugnationem Juliacensem ægerrime laturam.

Quod reliquum est non opus est ulla gratiarum actione erga nos deputatos obligatos n. nos agnoscimus omnia, quae ad pacem et utilitatem publicam pertinent pro viribus adjuvare, uti hic praesens labor nullo alio fine a nobis est susceptus.

Endorsed: Pour en faire part a M. de Beaulieu avec mon baisemains, in Bilderbeck's hand. 1 p. Misc. III, 13.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Aug. 29. The Hague.—I have yours of 21st. The news of the assembling of forces in your quarters gave us no great alarm, the Archduke not daring to draw many together for fear of mutiny nor being able to entertain them. We thought it a show to breed panic in the Princes' army and encourage those within Juliers. There was a bruit that those of Coleine craved your protection. About 1,500 marched out of Juliers, not above 300 slain and wounded. The composition implies the surrender of some other places. There is no agreement about the place, for the two Princes, being under the ban, will not adventure themselves at Frankfort or Coleine. The investiture of the Saxon will, I fear, prove the apple of discord among the Protestant Princes, and is so intended by the Emperor, who hath thus gotten the suffrage of a Protestant Elector for the future occasions of his House. The Saxon hath written both to these States and our King, keeping still his old tune, and will no doubt receive the same answer as before from both. There is suit made to both to send some to the treaty, touching which points my Lord awaits direction from England. I marvel the Elector of Brandenburg is so forward in it, unless he saw more hope of good to be done. The Sweden Ambassador, lately in England is now here. He hath some particular business, but openeth it not as yet. I think it will be for officers and engineers.

2 pp. xxii, 16.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Sept. 8. [*Endorsement.* Cologne].—I have yours of Aug. 30. Peace has been made between the Electors, United Princes and States and the Chapter of Strasburg. Both sides will evacuate the Bishopric on Aug. 27 o.s., when restitution will be made of places taken by the Princes, as they were found, and with all guns. No warlike preparations shall be made by the Bishopric unless necessity requires, and no hostilities committed by the Princes, without prejudice to the Treaty of Haguenau. No claims shall be made for damages, and there shall be no persecution of supporters on either side.

The poor Bishop is already "*desgraisé.*" The Count of Hanau Betschwiller loses 100,000 dalers. Many Protestants are ruined. We have taken Juliers unexpectedly soon. They ought to have kept us out more than a month, but the soldiers were "*de pauvre canaille.*" More than 1,400 marched out of the place.

For the Assembly of the Princes the Elector of Treves is expected. The Count of Hohenzollern is here, and the Saxon Deputies. Last Sunday the Landgrave of Darmstad had a sermon preached in his lodging with open doors at which several of the Protestant citizens were present. Next day they were brought before the Senate and fined 100 gold florins.

2½ pp. ; *French.* VIII, 42.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Aug. 30. London.—I have yours of the 15th and 22nd. I send you a bill of exchange for 30*l.* which being added to the former 60*l.* and the 1*l.* 15*s.* per exchequer fees being accounted, there remains in my hands just 5*s.*

I am very sensible of Mrs. Trumbull's solitary life. You should not do amiss to direct her to put herself in a readiness forthwith to prevent the trouble of a winter passage.

Sir John Digby's embassy *pend au croc.*

Sir Dudley Carleton (sworn Secretary of Ireland, and gent. of his Majesty's Chamber in ordinary) begins his voyage to Venice on Monday. He took leave of the King at Holmby on the 12th, and now his lady takes her leave of the Queen at Bisham.

The Archdukes need not fear any further attempt of the P. Princes' army after the taking of Juliers, neither do the Princes take alarm at the drawing together of the Archduke's forces.

I do not hear of any so speedy meeting of Ambassadors at Culloign ; they speak rather of Franckfort, but I believe it will be elsewhere, and not so soon as you have heard.

My Lord Delaware is arrived safe in Virginia, so is the troop that lay for lost in the Baramathaws, an island of the West Indies, 12 months. Sir Tho. Gates and Captain Nuport are now here.

1 p. XXXII, 12.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Aug. 31. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 214].

2 pp. IV, 101.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610 [*Endorsement*], Sept. 5. Cologne.—I was absent from the army before Juliers when the town was rendered, in chase of your Baldwin the Jesuit, who after much pain is rendered into my hands at Düsseldorf, where he remains under guard of two English Captains, who when the army shall return to Holland, shall conduct him through these parts, and with the first wind to England. The conditions of the reddition of Juliers were much more favourable than Russenberg, the Governor,

had reason to expect. There marched forth some 1,300 men *drapeaux volants, bal en bouche, mesche allumée*. He hath restitution of all his lands if in three months he will do homage, and by oath acknowledge the rightful possession of these Princes. The French are retired, carrying with them 1,800 sick and some 35 hurt. I fear they are not best satisfied with these Princes, which best will be judged by the relation they will make of their treatment. The English and the States' forces are not dislodged, partly because the cannon must first be convoyed down to the water, which I think is now done, partly because the Princes judge that their abode for some few days will countenance the treaty yet to be handled in this town, where I, with the Ambassadors of France, of the Elector Palatine and the States, arrived on Monday last. We come as mediators, to do all good offices and procure the best means not only that the difference between the Emperor and these Princes and other pretendants may be determined, but also that in High Germany there may be a good reconciliation amongst those Princes, who by the Leagues reciprocal they make the one against the other show their animosities. Here are for the Emperor and to be, the Archbishop of Trier, the Elector whom daily we expect, the Count Hochzollern, the Dean of the Church of Spire. For the Duke of Saxe three whose names I know not. Then as Mediator sent from the Princes lately assembled at Prague the Landgrave of Darmstadt, and Deputies from the Elector of Mayence, and the Duke of Brunswick. We have had no interview. We who are the last come look we shall receive the first visit. We expect to stay 15 days, and shall then retire if we see no appearance of an essential accord.

2½ pp. XLVII, 19.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Sept. 15. Cologne.—I think you cannot have had all my letters, usually bi-weekly. Markham must answer for himself. Since my last of Saturday we have come here, but the Elector of Treves not having arrived, there has been no exchange of visits, much less proposals. The Ambassadors number 26 or 27. It is a great assembly by reason of the presence of the Princes and the Ambassadors of the two Kings and the States, whose army has orders to return home as soon as Juliers is secured.

½ p.; *French*. XXVII, 68.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Sept. 16. Cologne.—I have yours of 6th. I see Hotman has not yet sent you the articles of the surrender of Juliers. From the Ambassadors of Great Britain and Hotman you will have our news. From Prague I hear the Elector of Saxony has returned to Dresden. The Emperor gave him a sword which he had worn 38 years. The Elector gave him a

baton worth 1,000 dallers. The Duke of Brunswick is still here, asking for the ban against that town, but in vain.

For Alsace we know not what route will be taken by the forces from that Bishopric. Those of Haute Alsace will not admit to their land the Saverne men who demand their full pay or they threaten to rob their masters and pay themselves.

The Passau troops have been licensed by the Emperor, and the second brother of the Elector of Saxony is said to be enrolling them, but that is not true. At Prague they will be surprised at the surrender of Juliers, so well provided that it might have held out till the summer.

2 pp. ; *French*. VIII, 44.

EXTRACT D'UNE LRE. DU 19ME SEPTEMBRE 1610 DE PRAGUE.

Pour nouvelles tout est coy en ces quartiers, un espee faict tenir l'aulture au fourreau, les Silesiens aussi ceulx d'Austrie et ceulx de Moravie tiennent encore tous les gens de guerre tant à pied que à cheval et nos Bohemes n'ont personne. Ilz se fient en Dieu et en leur innocence. Ils ne demandent faire mal a personne et esperent qu'on ne leur fera aussi rien. Cependant noz gents sont tousiours à Passau, quelque 6,000 pied et 2m. cheuaux et ne scait on ce qu' on y veult faire. Cependant ils font grand domaige, ils ont retenu la marchandise qui alloit de Ratisbone à Lints, bien vray quilz ont relasché plusieurs marchandises appartenants à ceux de Vienne, de Prague, de Lints et d'autres villes, mais ce q'appartient aux villes qui sont alliés avec les P.P. cela retiennent ils dont les bons marchants viendront en grand domaige.

On leve ici en silence mais en grand diligence 1,000 chevaux pour le Roy d'Espagne soulz la conduicte d'un Espagnol nommé Don Balthazar, lequel estoit parent à Don Guillaume de St. Clement. Il se leve aussy ung regiment des gens de pied pour ledt. Roy soulz la conduicte du S^r. de Merspourez et la moustre se doit faire à Straesbourgh 6 lieues de Ratisbone sur la Danube. Le temps nous en fera sage du succes.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; in *Sir William Brown's hand*. XI, 154.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Sept. 20. Cologne.—From yours of the 13th it is clear that many of my letters have not reached you. Our business is not much advanced by reason of the slowness of these people and the severity of the Imperialists' demands, considering the absolute possession of the P. Princes and the good friends they have. It was first proposed that the P. Princes should disarm, restore Juliers, and cancel the new taxes, and accept the arbitration of the Emperor. The Princes' answer was handed to-day to our Ambassadors, so that if other conditions were offered, no time should be lost. There are symptoms that this deal is only to amuse the P. Princes this winter, while a fresh war is prepared for

next summer. The United Princes are holding a little conference at Heidelberg to forestall this, the Imperialists doing the same at Munich. The States' army is withdrawn. Anhalt is looking after the garrison and fortification of Juliers. The Princes possedants are two leagues off so as to hear frequently what passes here.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. ; *French.* XXVII, 69.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Sept. 12. Paris.—[The first part printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. III, p. 217, but dated wrongly the 14th, it continues]:—For your particular, since Sir D. Carleton's employment to Venice, it seems there is small likelihood of sending any other ambassador in haste to the Archdukes, which you may conjecture for all the next winter. I think your best course will be to dispose of your house and send for your wife, but not to settle too firmly in case you should be recalled. Your other deliberations seem to savour of some desperate disposition. For my own part I confess, supposing that my Lord cannot be without one or the other of us, that your stay in those parts hath exceeding much crossed my business and resolution to leave this service, wherein I am forced to continue ; but the cause I cannot write to you.

$2\frac{3}{4}$ pp. IV, 102.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Sept. 23. Cologne.—The Elector Palatine died on the 18th of a "*Cathare suffocative*." He sent for the Marquis of Anspach, the Duke of Deuxponts, Wirtemberg and Baden as guardians and executors. All were in time save Wirtemberg who was a day too late. Deux Ponts is already invested as Administrator during the minority. I do not know how Neuberg will like this.

I fear trouble here, the gendarmerie of the Princes being already withdrawn from the Bishopric of Strasburg, and the Leopoldians being near, with eight guns. Hotman says he has written our news to you.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. ; *French.* VIII, 43.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Sept. 13. o.s. The Hague.—Barnevelt is very ill and for this his Excellency is requested by the States to hasten his return. He is expected in a few days. The army is marching homewards, with whom comes Baldwin, who is to be transported by a Holland ship of war. The Princes desire to have some of the auxiliaries lodged in these towns, and the States agree to allow their proposition, if the others do the like. In this his Majesty hath a different condition from them and the French who may afford favour without increase of charge.

The States returned the Elector of Saxony's letter unopened taking exception to the straightness of the address which was extremely naked. My Lord with the other Ambassadors is now at Coleine, where they have met the Saxon's Deputies. They will lose no time and try to prevent further combustions and the disunion of the Protestant Princes. Our captains are likely to reap small gains by their late service, for I presume the States will hold them at such numbers as they find them; needing no other reformation than that which the enemy hath made for them. The Queen regent of France is said to be alienated from the Jesuits.

1½ pp. xxii, 17.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Sep. 16. o.s. Madrid—I have yours of the 16 August. I may be in England before you if this King does not redress the wrongs daily done to his Majesty's subjects. To-morrow I purpose to go where the King is, to shoot my last arrow and so resolve of my staying or going home. If I go from hence I much fear letters of marque will be granted.

The constable is ready to leave for Milan where it is hoped he shall easily compound the differences with the duke of Savoy, but in my opinion his chief business is to raise there the best forces he may and stand in readiness for any attempt against Colen, which is here extremely feared.

I have not yet seen Don P. de Zuniga, who is with the king; he hath gotten the place of Cavallerizo Mayor, a very great honour. The king and Lerma favour him exceptionally.

The Persian ambassador is daily expecting his brother Sir Ant. Sherley. Another ambassador from Persia is on the way from Lisbon.

1¾ pp. xxi, 25.

1610, Sept. 16.—List of troops raised in the state of Milan for the service of the King of Spain, with their pay and munitions of war, followed by particulars of the garrisons kept by the duke of Savoy.

3 pp.; *Spanish*. Misc. III, 53.

J. BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Sept. 18. Paris.—Since my last of 12th I have yours of 7th. The departure of Mr. Thorys curtails my time. He brings your garters for which I paid 10s.

Yesterday Lord Wotton took leave, having had a private audience. He has given the Q. and every one great satisfaction. My lord has been with him, and today they go to St. Germain to see the King's brothers and sisters. Feria has only had two audiences; he gives out that he expecteth something important from Spain. Yesternight Sir D. Carleton arrived

with his lady. They were offered a chamber in this house, but declined. He will leave in two days, taking with him Mr. Chamberlaine and Mr. Henry Montpesson who doth govern all his house. Mr. Carpenter, your old acquaintance, is Secretary of this Ambassage.

The Princess of Orange is not dead but recovering.

Conchini is now *premier gentilhomme de la Chambre*, having bought that office of Bouillon for 20,000*l. sterling*, governor of Peronne, Mondidier and Roye, and Marquis d' Ancre, also purchased. The Premier President hath leave of the Q. to sell his place.

[*Postscript.*].—Even now I have yours of 12th by Captain Peters.

2 *pp.* iv, 103.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO [LORD TREASURER ROBERT
EARL OF SALISBURY].

1610, Sept. 19. Brussels.—“As neither evil nor good chance do for the most part come alone, so the apprehending of Baldwin hath been followed with the death of the Irish Colonel, and his death succeeded with the departure of Jacomo Francisco, a professed enemy to our State and a supporter of the others' practices, who ended his life at Maestricht on last Thursday, some say of poison and others of witchcraft. And if the sickness which is now reigning in the regiment of that nation do proceed as it hath begun, there may more of them go in that way, because there are 50 of one only company sick at the present in the hospital at Macklen.

“Yesterday the Archduke took order to remand the Spaniards from the frontiers of Juliers towards their wonted garrisons and hath given power to the Count of Barlamont to reform a new regiment of Allemans, which was levied in Lunenburg under the commands of one Hopman Bower. The like commission is gone to the breaking of some new companies in Friesland, *hors de regiment*, which were raised by certain gentlemen of that country. Some are of opinion that this artifice is used to accommodate the Princes of the Catholic League with experienced soldiers, seeing they are licensed by the Archduke to take the opportunity of repairing into the high parts of Germany with those that were in Juliers who have permission to pass through the Province of Luxembourg, so they stay not above one night in any one of their lodgings. And it is thought that if the wars of Germany go forward, the Count Fred. Vandenberek, Count of Bucquoy or Count John Jacomo Belioyosa, who formerly served in the Emperor's wars in Hungary, shall be Lieutenants of the Catholic army under the Duke of Bavaria. But the last letters which came from Prague and some other parts of those countries do report that now Juliers is taken, and the P. Princes are in possession of their

inheritance, they may proceed *via petitoria* for the constitutions of the Empire, which course may dispose the arising troubles of Germany to a pacification.

The Princes of Espinoy and Ligne, being come to a mutual composition for the dividing of those lands, which were so long in controversy between them, have requested me to send these enclosed papers to your Lordship and humbly to pray your Lordship in their names that you would be pleased to be a means of procuring them from his Majesty a ratification in Latin or French of their Accord under the Great Seal of England to the effect of that which they have obtained from the French King and the Regent. And I do the rather presume to trouble your Lordship with the tender of their suit, because his Majesty's Ambassador was a mediator of that compromise in the Treaty of Antwerp; that they have already obtained the like out of France, and are personages of eminency among the nobility of these Provinces, humbly hoping that the unworthiness of the mediator shall not be any prejudice to the affairs of the said noblemen which are also recommended by letters from the Prince of Espinoy and the solicitations of Monsieur de La Boderie. It is desired that the labels whereat the grant shall hang may be passed through all these papers, as that was which came out of France, whereof I have seen the original in the Prince of Espinoy's keeping."

[*Postscript*].—To the end your Lordship may see that there is no end of the malice of our hypocritical Jesuits, I . . . send enclosed one of those infamous libels, current here under the name of Bartholus Pacenius; not for that I suppose it to have been all this while concealed from your Lordship's view, but because your Lordship may know that it is now of late newly published at Douay by one Gilleran, a Jesuit, and reprinted there by one Kellum both of them being Englishmen and his Majesty's subjects, which impudent proceeding of theirs may give just cause to suspect that it was first hatched in the nest of those vipers. I am resolved to acquaint the Archduke with their insolency committed herein, but fear it will produce small effect unless the ministers of Spain and the Archdukes residing in England be treated withal for the suppressing of these and preventing of the like inconveniences hereafter, his Majesty's Ambassador having at his being here often heretofore complained of the like injuries and abuses, but never been able to procure any remedy or redress for them. I am confidently assured by a friend that a good quantity of them is preparing to be sent into England, and may be intercepted by his Majesty's officers if there be diligent watch observed at the ports.

3 pp.; draft. Min. I, 62.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to LEVINUS MONCK.

1610, Sept. 19. Brussels.—Your letter of July 23 was concealed from me till within these 14 days. Since my

departure out of England I have not received anything from thence which hath yielded me such comfort. What effects your recommendation and my cares have wrought in their suit, I cannot inform you, because it has not yet come to a sentence, but if my power did equal my desire, there had not been any cause to complain. But as for the coming of an Ambassador and uncertainty of my stay here, though I confess I cannot be without perplexity considering my unsettled condition, and the loss of that reward which my long and painful service did justly claim from my Lord Ambassador, yet knowing my own weakness, the burden of this charge, how necessary it is that his Majesty should be well served in this ticklish place, and that I am but a tenant at will, I shall be *in utrumq. paratus*. For the rest I pray you give me permission to refer you to the report which shall be made by these gentlemen of my endeavours in their business.

1 p. ; draft. Min. 1, 63.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Sept. 30. Cologne.—I have yours of 20th. I have lost the Elector my Master on the 19th at 1 a.m. He was ill for 6 days with a fluxion and difficulty of breathing. That Sunday the citizens of Heidelberg took the oath to Deux Ponts, Administrator by the will. As for Neuberg, who refused the administration as offered to him, it is hoped he will not oppose his nephew. Spain has more than 30,000 men in the Milanese. It is thought that if Prince Maurice had not so soon seized Juliers, these troops would have descended into those parts, having already demanded in vain passage by the Grisons. We must take care of ourselves this winter, while we can. There is certainly a general league between all the adherents of the Pope for the advancement of his greatness and the extirpation of his opponents.

Our treaty here goes slowly. The Elector of Treves is here, awaiting the Duke of Brunswick and a Saxon Prince. I do not think the Ambassadors of the Kings and the States will remain until the end. I fear they are only gaining time. There was treating in the year 1588 at Bourborg, where the Ambassadors were kept till the King of Spain was ready, when they began to speak as masters and gave up treating for peace. I much doubt that they would like to do better now.

2½ pp. ; French. VIII, 45.

ADVERTISEMENTS OUT OF GERMANY.

1610, Sept. 30.—Nos affaires d'Allemagne semblent de plus en plus turbulens, et en pourroit facilement devenir grand rigueur. Son Altesse le Ducq de Baviere et la plus grande partie des princes Ecclesiastiques d'Empire ont faict une ligue pour trois ans pour laquelle le Roy d'Espagne fournist 30^m ducats

par mois et porte le tiltre de protecteur. Baviere est general et directeur; Mantua lieutenant genl. et Mons. de Tilly maitre gen. du camp; Le Conte Jean de Ritberg gen. de l'Artillerie. Ils font a present lever en grand haste six Regiments Infanterie et 5^m hommes a cheval dont une bonne partie est desja ensemble.

Les Coronels de l'Infanterie sont : Le Conte de Ritberg, le Sr. de Meursbourg, le Sieur de Haslang, le Sieur de Reiffenberg, le Sieur de Gaisberg, le Sieur de Ruesworm.

Nous verrons quelle issue auront ces affaires. Peut estre que quelque Estats, se portans encores neutres, s'en mesleront et feront cestuy hyver futur quelque accordt, car il sera difficile aux ambedeux parties d'entretenir leur gendarmerie. Cependant les protestans peut estre pourroient estre constraincts a la reparation du dommaige qu'ils ont faict a l'Eveché de Strasbourg et ailleurs. Le temps nous donnera l'issue. Sadite Alteze de Baviere prent cestuy œuvre au coeur avec singulier zeile et severité.

1 p.; translated from the *High German*. Misc. III, 17.

EXTRACT from a Letter received by the STATES of ZEALAND from their DEPUTY at the Hague.

1610, Oct. 6.—Le Sieur de Russi aiant demandé audience at requis que les Srs. Estatz Gen. que voudroient advouer quils confessent pour une troisieme part du subsidie leur envoié hors de France de l'avoir eu du Roy de Grande Bretagne, et par ainsi decharger la roiaulme de France envers le royaume de G. Bretagne de pareille somme de deniers: la dite requeste pese fort a cest estat et cependant est tellement pressee comme si MM. les Estats Gen. avec grand facilite se pourroient acquiter envers le roy de G. Bret. de la charge susd., et en cas de refus de prendre sur eux ceste tasque que cela pourroit engendrer en la Royne Regente une mauvaise inclination au bien de cest estat, ce que pourroit aucunement servir d'excuse est desia la legue en France, mais l'on ne prend pas en paiement; nous craignons que nulle excuse ou dilay nous excuseroit.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p.; copy; in *Sir William Brown's hand*. XI, 154.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Sept. 27. London.—Since my last I have two of yours. I was kept in the country by indisposition. At my going I sounded Mr. Levinus touching your abode in that service. He told me no successor was nominated, nor is like to be till the Archduke sends an Ambassador. You will remain one half-year longer at least. I wrote to Mrs. Trumbull to prepare for her journey.

I solicited your entertainment as I do my Lord Ambassador's, but neither he nor you will speed till term be well entered. He with the Ambassadors of France, and the States are now at

Cologne to countenance the P. Princes and their treaty for accommodating of the differents between them and their neighbours. Those great Commissioners mentioned in your former letters are there present, together with the Deputies of Saxe. Their demand to have Juliers (after all this ado) sequestered to the Prince of Orange, seems exorbitant, and not like to be accorded. A commission is now passed the seals for my Lord Ambassador to treat a defensive league with the P. Princes at Duisseldorp, so soon as the business at Cologne is dispatched. And after all this they will resolve for the grand Treaty to be held at Franckfort to determine the succession of Cleves and Juliers.

"Baldwin was brought hither on Tuesday. This morning the Lords had him in examination in the Tower, where were only present the Lord Chief Justice Cook, Mr. Attorney, Mr. Solicitor, Mr. Edmonds and Sir Wm. Wade. It was my chance to be in the Chamber where the prisoner was retired immediately after his examination, where I continued with him half-an-hour at the least. I saw in him no apprehension of death, neither do I yet perceive any rigour that is intended towards him."

On Tuesday the King's ship the *Prince* was launched, the goodliest vessel ever built in England. She should have been launched the day before with some ceremony, in presence of the King, but the improvident workmen had sottishly left the dock too narrow by 8 feet at the least.

His Majesty is not very frolicly disposed, yet not sick, as the world doth mutter.

Mr. Barnevelt hath been very sick, but is mending.

I lament the death of good Sir John Wood.

Mr. John Packer was sent on the 5th from his Majesty to the King of Denmark about private business, especially concerning our merchants.

Mr. G. Calvert, having taken a view of Cleves and the United Provinces, passes athwart your country to France.

Mr. Halle (after his long-sustained losses) hath at length a prize brought into Plymouth from the West Indies, valued at 10,000*l*. The Spanish Ambassador hath made great instance to have this prize sequestered into his hands, as his predecessor had two or three several times heretofore, but this case being in some principal points unlike the former, the Lords have ordained that the Ambassador and the merchant shall send each of them two deputies to see the goods prized and sold, and the money to be consigned to the Court of Admiralty till the case be tried.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. ; seal. XXXII, 13.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Oct. 7.—I have yours and their enclosures of 27th. I am surprised that mine for Monsieur Wavre[?], enclosed by me, has not reached you. The Elector did not wish to be opened or embalmed. Other means have been adopted to preserve

the body and he will be buried on the 27th. The Administrator has been accepted in the Palatinate. Nothing has yet been heard from the Duke of Neuburg, to whom was sent an Embassy to induce him to accept the wishes of the deceased. He is hourly expected at Heidelberg, and then I will tell you of the result. The Administrator has sent Deputies to Strasburg to know whether the Leopoldians accept the arrangement, for they are still in the Bishopric, and will not move without their pay. The new League forged at Munich is taking effect, for the Duke of Bavaria is mustering men for some effort this winter. Anspach is also raising troops, seeing what our adversaries are doing. We must strike while the iron is hot, to put some eyeglasses on the nose of *Messieurs du bonnet jaune*. We must do more and more to hunt the fox and never leave the *generosité* of the Belgian Lion, who knows how to hold just conquests and to drag from the gullet of ravening wolves, all stolen prey. For our Assembly nothing seems to be done. The Ambassadors for their part talk rather too loud, and desire to have the whole booty without sharing with others. To do any good Saxony must renounce their pretensions, and the investiture granted them at Prague, of which they will not hear.

2½ pp. ; French ; signed "*Quem nosti*." VIII, 47.

The SAME to the SAME.

1610, Oct. 7.—Asks that order may be given to the people of M. de Berny to forward to Bilderbeck at Cologne all letters addressed to their master from Paris.

6 lines ; French. VIII, 46.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Oct. 7. Düsseldorf.—I wrote to you 3 days ago as I was starting for our Court. Since having taken a trip here. I found Markham with the Prince of Anhalt. Our negotiations move slowly, and I shall return to Cologne. Ruscheberg has violated the capitulation, and *couru la queue de nre. armée*, taken horses and prisoners, and I hear he is with his troops *vers le Liege*. Everything is quiet in the Palatinate, the Duke of Neuburg is busy elsewhere. Our Ambassadors will see that these P. Princes are not tricked or surprised by the Catholic League.

½ p. ; French. XXVII, 70.

A project of such articles as the AMBASSADORS at COLEYN have conceived to compound the differences.

[1610, Sept.].—Que dedans un mois à conter du jour de la ratification des presents articles, les armes prises et levées de part et d'autre seront posées et mises bas, et ne se fera d'oresenavant attenter [?] entreprise ou acte d'hostilité, soit es pais qui sont de la succession du feu Duc de Juliers que aultres

appartenantz aux Princes de Brandebourg et Neubourg et aux Princes et estatz qui les ont assisté et fauorisé pour quelque cause ou pretexte qui se soit, sur peine aux contrevenants d'estre punis come rebelles et perturbateurs du repos publicq, et seront à ceste fin licentiés dans le temps susd. tous gens de guerre tant de pied que de cheual levés de part et d'autre à la occasion des pnts. debatz et differents, fors et excepté ce que sera necessaire pour la garde de places tenues par lesd. Princes de Brandebourg et Neubourg. Que dedans le temps et espaice de six mois toutes les parties pretendants droict es pais de Juliers, Berch, Cleves, Conté de la Marc, Rauensbourgh, Snrs. de Rauestein et autres estants de ladte. succession du feu Duc de Juliers conviendront devant Juges pour juger terminer et decider les differents qui sont entre elles, excepte le different qui est entre les dits Princes de Brandebourg et Neubourgh et celui concernant les fiefs relevants de la Maison Palatine Electorale lequell s'il plaist à sa Majesté Imperiale sera jugé par les arbitres convenus entre eux, auxquels juges sa Majesté Imperiale sera tres humblement supplie par toutes les d^{tes} parties de donner commission, autorité et pouvoir de juger et faire droit suivant les lois et constitutions de l'Empire.

Que les Rois de France et de la Grande Bretagne et les Etats des Provinces Unies des Pays Bas d'une part et le Roy d'Espagne et Archiducs de Flandres d'autre part prometttront . . . de faire executer, garder et entretenir tout le contenu es presents articles que le jugement qui entreviendra.

Cependant les dits Princes de Brandebourg et Neubourg demeureront en possession . . . des Duchés et . . . villes . . . qui en dependent et ce [?] tant en leur nom que au nom de celui auquel par led. jugement sera déclaré lesd. pays devoir appartenir.

Sa Majesté Imperiale à la . . . requete et supplication qui luy sera fait de la part desd. Princes de Brandebourg et Neubourg leur permettra de lever pour le temps . . . de 3 ans les impots par eux de nouveau mis sur le Rhin pour la necessité de leurs affaires, et cependant seront lesd. impots moderés en sorte que personne n'ait occasion de s'en plaindre.

Et seront mises à neant toutes procedures criminelles commencées contre lesd. Princes leurs sujets et toutes autres personnes, villes et communaultés qui les ont assistés sans qu' à l'occasion de ce ils en puissent estre recherchés à l'advenir, molestés ou inquietés en façon quelconque.

1 p. ; in *Sir William Brown's hand*. XI, 154.

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Oct. 1. [Flushing].—Sir Ralph Winwood is expected very speedily at the Hague, seeing there was no appearance of effecting the accord desired. Leopold, we hear, keeps his forces united in the land of Strasburg, all the Prince Possessors' aids having now left them questionless against the spring, I

fear they will be attempted in Cleves and shrewdly put at if our King and these men join not again. I hear out of France, whether it be true or not you shall best know, that the Savoyard intends the besieging of Geneva. I hear that your Princes do send an Ambassador Ledger to remain at Rome which if it be so, is withal to confirm the Catholic League. You hear my Lord Wotton is upon his return and that his Lady is gone to meet him. It seems she will meet him in France, for the State's Agent writes unto me who lies at Calais that she passed by the 2 of Oct. *s.n.* . . . The Lord of Montgomery made a feast at his house in Sheppey* where . . . sports were provided, hawking, hunting, fishing, dancing, the King's Players with comedies and tragedies, 2 every day. The feast lasted 4 days. The King was at Wanstead, but on Tuesday last came to Woolwich, where he saw the greatest and fairest ship launched that ever was made in England. He is now, if the foul weather hindered him not, at his sports at Royston and Newmarket. I think I wrote it in my last, and now it is confirmed unto me that Sir John Grey's speeches to my Lord of Essex was the cause of their quarrel which is so ill taken at his hands by the friends on either side that he hath lost their loves and will find very hard opposers against any good fortune he may expect in Court, which I am heartily sorry for. . . . Your General Cecil is expected here every hour to take his passage into England. Baldwin I hear is in the town and was on Friday or Saturday last to be put to the torture. . . . Sir J. Throckmorton begins to recover and is past danger, but was sick to death.

1 p. ; *seal*. Misc. III, 18.

JOHN BROWLOWE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Oct. 1. Antwerp.—I thank you for your careful performance of my business. As to our monthly pays I deferred my answer till I had learnt the certainty from a friend. For this and next month there is provision of 145,000 and for the next 150,000. For longer provision I hear not, but will advise you. On the return of a friend I will dispatch him to Brussels for your other business.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. xi, 119.

J. VILLIERS HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Oct. 11. Cologne.—Has only just arrived from Dusseldorp. Promises more on Thursday. Thanks for letter of the 5th. Expect final answer of the imperialists in two days. Unlikely to grant anything reasonable, from their reliance on the Catholic league. "Our ambassadors" have declared they will leave in two days' time.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet ; *French*. xxvii, 71.

* The Manor of Milton in Sheppey was granted by James to the earl about this time, for a term of sixty years. Hasted : *Hist. of Kent*, vol. vi. p. 175.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Oct. 6. Paris [*endorsement*].—I have been hindered from writing since Thorys' departure by Mil. Wotton's business. I have six letters from you of the 12th, 14th, 16th, 25th, 27th and 30th Sept. I have at last been able to obtain three copies of the *Anticoton** for England and now send one for you and *Grand Barbe*. I have not yet procured the *Book of Institutions*, nor extracted the Treaties you demand. My lady hath given order for the money you have laid out for her bone lace, sent by Mr. Devick.

The death of Sir John Wood hath much affected us and especially your poor little Mrs. Anne. The day after Devick's departure, which was Thursday sevenight, my Lord Wotton left, with a jewel from the King and Queen worth 4,000 *cr.*, and his secretary had a gold chain of 200 *cr.* He met his wife at Amiens. She came to fetch him home. At his departure was a quarrel between Sir Walter Chute, a knight of his company, and Mr. Beecher about play, who being out of the gates near St. Denys decided their difference by *coups d'espée*, when Beecher was wounded twice without danger. The Duke of Feria became so jealous of the honour done to Wotton that he made means underhand to have been invited to the King's table, as he had been, and to the *Sacre*. To the first he was answered that it was an honour done only to the King's commission, and to the second that it was used to be done only to Ambassadors liegers. He gives out to have propositions to make, insinuating some hope of marriages, but has made no direct overture, expecting a commission from Spain. It is thought that either he doth seek to cross Jacob's negociation, who is lately come from the Duke of Savoy, for a match between his eldest son and Madame, or else to stay here to renew their old intelligences and practises.

To-morrow is the day for the *Sacre* at Rheims, and the Court will be back here on the 25th *n.s.* The Queen feared that Condé would not assist at the ceremony, as at first he excused himself for indisposition, but he accompanied the King. Sully is in the country sick, and was reported dead. Bouillon got leave of the Queen on the news of the Palatine's sickness to go to Heidelberg in case he should die, and is gone from Sedan thither with his lady and Madame de la Tremouille to carry back the young Count and the widow. Monsieur le Grand, scorning to have such a follower as Conchini, is about to make away his places of *Premier Gentilhomme de la Chambre* and of *Premier Escuyer* and to retire to his government of Burgundy.

Instead of de Valencay who was preparing for England one de Bisseau or Spifame is named. He is brother of Monsieur de la Curce and a *Mr. of Requeste*, much commended for sufficiency and gentleness, there being some disgust against

* A reply published in Paris to a work in defence of the Jesuits by Pierre Cotton, confessor of Henry IV.

the former. Also there is speech of sending de Beaumont in an extraordinary Ambassage to your parts, de Bassompierre to be lieger in Spain. . . .

Those of Berne and Geneva fear that the forces afoot in Milan and Savoy may, after the compounding of that difference, be used jointly against them. But the King of Spain is not now so flush of money as to lend his hand to the German Catholic League. That League may be heartened to action by the Palatine's death.

The Marseilles merchants employ the pirate Dansker to convoy their ships, giving him 6,000 *cr.* a year and the greater part of the Turkish prizes. You will know of the success of the Duke of Florence's galleys against the Turk. He has taken four ships and a coast town.

Tho. Evans, having tried all means to find a condition here, is gone back to England, leaving a good opinion here. Hotman writes "*Je n'ay quasi iamais manqué deux fois la sepmaine de donner de mes lrs. à Mr. Trumbull, et toutesfois il semble qu'il ne reste satisfait de la breuite d'aucunes des miennes, où n'y a iamais à la verité de compliments et de parolles perdues, mais bien la substance mesme de ce que j'escry où je suis obligé et scay m'en estre acquité en amy.*"

3 pp. iv, 104.

Sir THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Oct. 6. Paris.—My Father-in-law is dead. He never enjoyed better health than of late, so "it fell out untimely for the state of his affairs, and to myself in particular for the assistance which I received by him in my businesses which are left in evil terms." I have been forced to send Mr. Devick to England to assist me in the selling of my business. The conveyances which my father hath made to my wife are of the manors of Culver and Overston after his own decease, but of the latter he hath left two-thirds to my mother for part of her jointure. The manors of Albyns and Stapleford Abbot he hath also conveyed to us after the decease of my mother. My greatest fear is lest that John Smith might now be wrought upon by his malicious brother to retract the conveyance which he hath passed, but I hope it is out of his power to do us much harm therein.

"We have been moreover told that my Brother Clarke's son will claim a third part of my Father's land, which would be directly against the intent of my Father, for that he did not mean that there should fall more to him than the portion of 2,000*l.* which he had conferred on my sister Clarke, and to that end since the decease of my sister he made a new conveyance of his land upon my wife and my sister Anne. But if the law will give them any other advantages than my Father knew of, then our condition will be much the worse. This land being of his own acquisition and not falling to him by descent should make the case clearer for us, but in these times I must expect to be hereafter better satisfied."

My Lord Wotton is lately departed having been very well entertained here, wherein was special care taken to make the same agreeable with the treatment of the Duke of Feria to avoid jealousy, but for that which had respect to the ceremony of the swearing of the League there was more particular honour done to us, and all the good patriots shewed great contentment with the making of the League for the affection they bear to the sincerity of his Majesty's friendship, wherein they profess to take greatest confidence, and I assure you that in this dangerous floating time, it hath served for a very good preoccupation to divert them from hearkening to contrary earnest solicitations which have been made to them from the Pope and other means. The Duke of Feria meant to stay here all the winter, and was desirous to have been invited to the sacring of the King, but was answered that it was custom to invite none but the ordinary Ambassadors, so finding that he should give cause of jealousy by his longer stay here and that the humours of this place were not so well prepared to work upon as he expected, he hath procured order for his return. The Pope's Nuntio hath been in hand to set forward some marriages between France and Spain, but in the meantime Monsieur Jacob is arrived to urge the conclusion of the contract with the Prince of Savoy. They do also use all the means they can to persuade the Duke of Savoy to accomodate his differences with the King of Spain, to disengage themselves from entering into war for him, and it is by counsel from hence the Duke hath lately sent his second son for a peace offering into Spain, but some doubt that if the Duke be well treated by Spain, these proceedings may alien his affection from this State.

The same consideration for being unwilling to interest themselves in other's quarrels maketh them much to desire the compounding of differences in Germany, but though loath to declare themselves actually in favour of their friends, their authority will be a means to keep things from growing to extremities. Lady Wotton was so kind as to pass over at Calais and to meet my Lord at Amiens on his return. He is yet at Calais, and as this wind standeth cannot stir. At Lord Wotton's departure Mr. Beacher (who by direction of my Lord Treasurer doth accompany the Lord Clifford), taking unkindness against Sir Walter Chute for refusing to satisfy him the remainder of some money which he had lost to him at play, called Sir Walter into the field, in which encounter Mr. Beacher was wounded, but has recovered.

You may perceive by the enclosed copy of a letter from Secretary Pratz to the Provincial of the Jesuits (which copy was found about Baldwin together with sundry love letters from the Lady Lovell to him) in what terms he writeth of you and me. You may acquaint him merrily that the said copy hath been sent to me and that I am far from taking the same unkindly, for I know he durst not style us otherwise towards

those men, but I hope that in his judgment he doth not conceive the worse of us for being careful in the discharge of our duties, and that therefore it is a thing I do rather make myself merry with than complain of to him. But if you think it best not to speak with him, use your own discretion. Have the enclosed sent safely to Sir Ralph Winwood. You may perceive by the copy of the letter that it was never pretended to send Baldwin out of the Archduke's territories but only to demand to absent himself from Brussels and St. Omer.

3 pp. xxiv, 101.

JOHN SEARLE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Oct. 6. Paris.—Apologises for delay in sending books but Mr. Beaulieu has complained of the weight of his packets. The latter had also said that he would send books or extracts. The books asked for have been sent and two others. Refers to commissions for “my Lord” performed and to be performed by Trumbull. Mr. Woolly wishes to know if a letter written from London has been received.

1½ pp. ; *seal*. Misc. III, 18a.

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Oct. 7. Flushing.—“I have received yours of the 28th Sept. and have yesterday caused yours to the Admiralty to be delivered. I received it but the day before. . . Sir Edward Cecyll past by this way into England on Thursday last. . . My opinion is that for all this project of articles* (which are but crazy methinks) nothing will be done in the assembly at Coleyn. What Russy hath propounded you may read : it was written to the States in Dutch. I have translated it as best I could.† His meaning is that these men should pay the debt or part of it which the crown of France oweth us, and as you see threatens them with alienation of the Queen Regent's affection from them unless they advow that the third part of what they had out of France they enjoyed as from the King of Great Britain. . . . They are much perplexed and so was I this last night having had a fit of a quartan ague.

½ p. ; *seal*. Misc. III, 19.

Last Articles agreed upon between the Ambassadors, proposed to the delegates of Prague at Cologne, the 11th October, 1610. 7 Articles. [There is a copy of this paper in *S.P. Germany. States*, Vol. X, described as “Ultimi Articuli propositi a consiliariis P.P. Possidentium. 1 Oct.”].

1 p. ; *Latin*. Misc. III, 20.

* The paper following.

† At page 366 above.

SIR RALPH WINWOOD to [WILLIAM] TRUMBULL.

1610, Oct. 8. [Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. III, p. 226].

2 pp. XLVII, 20.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Oct. 18. [*Endorsement*. Cologne].—The Archduke Maximilian is still at Ensisheim in Alsace, but he should have large numbers if he is to attack the Marquis of Baden in Upper Baden. I enclose the proposed articles of settlement between the Emperor and King Mathias. The latter makes difficulties. I expect no better result therefrom than from our negotiation here. I think the loud reports of the levies made by the League of Munich have no other object than to intimidate the Protestant Electors, Princes and States to force them to agree to prejudicial terms. Leopold's troops are still in Alsace to the great disgust of the people. Duke Augustus, Neuburg's second son, went to Heidelberg against advice, and was only received as a relative, and retired to a neighbouring village and next day to Dourlach. I hear the senior means to go in person if they refuse his son. I fear the difference over the administration of the Palatinate broods ill for us.

1½ p. ; *French*. VIII, 48.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Oct. 18. Cologne.—I have yours of 11th. Our conference will break up in consequence of the Imperial demand for Saxony to have a share and an imperial commissioner to take part in the administration. Our Ambassadors cannot agree so I think we shall be back at Düsseldorf on Wednesday and there consult, but Boissise will return to France before I do, though I wished to go on account of my wife's illness. Neither he nor I hears from France.

[*Postscript*].—The Prince of Coburg is hourly expected here. He will not help the settlement.

1 p. ; *French*. XXVII, 72.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Oct. 11. o.s. The Hague.—I have yours of the 1st. My Lord writes that he will be here soon, despairing of any good effect in the treaty of Coleine, the parties not drawing from their extremes. But my greatest fear is the palpable misunderstanding of the two Prince possessors, and the doubt of trouble about the administration of the Palatinate, which by right belongs to Neuburg, as next of blood, but he being an obstinate Lutheran it is otherwise conferred. His discontent at this, and other disgusts give the Emperor great advantage for the gaining of him. His son, who is in Cleveland, required that de Pletsen, Ambassador for the late Elector Palatine, might

not be admitted by the other Ambassadors for consultation as having no new commission. The best chance of choking this discord must be derived from our King, for though the Duke of Bouillon who is gone to Sedan to conduct the young Elector Palatine, hath fair promises from the Queen regent, no solid hope can rest thereon. The "Succians" still await answer from the States about a League. They would fain have men and other helps. They would be tampering to like purpose in France, but he who went to prepare the way came back with answer that they must impart their errand to the French Ambassador here. The States propose to make a final decision about Embden, and have ordered the Count and town to send deputies here.

The enclosed from the Governor of the Brille is for France. Beaulieu being away I know no one about my lord ambassador.
2 pp. XXII, 19.

Sir WILLIAM BROWNE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Oct. 13. Flushing.—"His Majesty is well recovered and gone to Royston and Newmarket. Baldwin hath been twice examined by the Lords, but confesses nothing. He hath not yet been upon torture. I hear that my Lord of Walden and Sir Edward Harbert having both been before the Lords about their quarrel begun in these parts, and the matter not being ended, they are both committed to their lodgings. Sir John Boutlar, one of them who conducted over Baldwin, is married to Mrs. Ravish the late Lord of London's widow. I send herewithal *la suite des Articles, à scavoir la reponse et replicque*.

1 p. ; seal. Misc. III, 21.

Points and Articles of the *Accord* made at Munich with the Deputies of the *Prince Electeurs* and other Protestant Princes.

1610, Oct. 25.—"Premierement comme L'Union ou Ligue respectiuelement des Catholiques et Protestants ne tend à autre fin que pour la defence de chasque partie dont les Protestants (suiuant leur dire) ont fait commencement, que par la Ligue Catholique leur seroit osté la liberté de leur Religion, et que plusieurs pratiques auroient esté mises en auant, et que la *Religions Vrede* auroit esté autrement interpretée, et la justice leur refusée avec plusieurs voyes de fait. Ce que les Catholiques desaduouent, le glissant comme *factum alienum*.

"Estant au premier lieu consenty que *hinc inde* toutes les preparacions de guerre seront mises à neant, et tous les soldats cassés et licenciés devant le 3^e jour du mois de Nouembre prochainement venant, a condition puisqu'on ne scait asseurement ce que les soldats, ayants esté en l'evesché de Passau, lesquels quasi tertous se commencent à mutiner, sont intentionez de faire ; qu'il sera permis et consenty tant au Catholiques que

Protestants de tenir autant de gens de guerre que pour leur assurance et deffence ilz auront besoing, mais que finalement ils seront cassez.

“Et combien que de la part des Catholiques ayt esté demandé justement restitution et reparation du dommage fait par les Protestants es Archeueschéz et eueschez de Colougne, Wourtzbourg, Bamberg, Strasbourg et Spire, et signamment de l'argent osté à L'Euesque de Wourtzbourg, lesd. Deputez n'ont sceu s'en accorder, *absque alia liquidatione*; ains a esté reserué expressement à tous et chascuns interessez de liquider lesd. dommages avec la premiere commodité pour les demander par voye de droit, ou par amitié. Et que sur ce sera consenty la decision par forme de compromis *ad cameram imperialem* excepté qu'on exhibera specification pertinente dud. argent, qui deuant le susd. troisieme jour de Nouembre sera restitué; ce que lesd. Deputez ont prins à leur charge.

“Et comme de la part des Catholiques ayt esté fait grande instance, d'oster et faire cesser les excursions, pilleries, exactions et rançons de toutes sortes de meubles comme de cheuaux, bestail, fruicts *etc.* sur l'Archeuesché de Colougne, ensemble de casser tous les arrestz sur les ventes et reuenus des subjects de Juliers, Cleues, Bergues *etc.* ce que lesd. Deputez ont allegué estre un fait particulier n'ayant rien de commun (communication) avec l'union des Protestants, neantmoins a esté par le Chef de l'union des Catholiques resolu de la part d'icelle, en cas que led. Archeuesché de Colougne, comme aussi autres Estats de lad. Ligue seront trauaillez avec des semblables voyes de fait qu'aud. Chef ou general sera permiz de luy faire reparation de tout le dommage, non seulement par les delinquens, ains par les autres confederez voisins.

“Finalement cesseront tous les attentats d'ennemité en toutes les places de la nation Haut Allemande, et sera ordonné aux principaux pretendants des pais de Juliers, d'encharger leur ayant cause de desister desd. voyes de fait, et oster tous griefs et nouvautes et ne molester plus contre la raison led. Archeuesché de Colougne avec autres clauses et protestations en tel cas requises.”

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ p. Misc. III, 27.

DE VILLIERS HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Oct. 25. Cologne.—Our Ambassadors returned to Düsseldorf two days ago, the Imperialists having refused the reasonable terms offered by these Princes Possessors. They will do no more for Saxony, who alone is the cause of the rupture, by insisting on a share without offering to refund the costs incurred by the Princes. Thus six weeks are wasted unless Prince Jan Casimir of Coburg, who arrived last night, has any fair proposal to suggest. Winwood talks of returning to Holland as do the States Ambassadors. Anhalt has also gone off on a trip and I may be of the party. Boissise

is only awaiting orders from France which will decide for both of us. I am taking your letter to Markham to-day to Dusseldorp.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. ; *French*. XXVII, 73.

A VENETIAN to A FRIEND.

1610, Oct. 25. Venice.—Nuntius Apostolicus qui iam Venetii degit, Iacopetus, dum Veneri arcanæ indulget, præmium id nactus est, quod superiori saeculo scortatoribus flagellum ortum est, itaque, de perito medico inquirenti, nominatus est Columbus quidam chirurgus eximius. Ille negotium dat suorum alicui accersendi Columbi, causa, cur id ageret, non expressa. Famulus, qui Columbum non nosset, inquit apud notos, nominatur ipsi Columbus quidam procurator monialium Sancti Laurentii; is accersitus se Nuncio sistit, qui chirurgum esse putans cum præfatione longa super fragilitate humana ostendit tandem ipsi membrum misere exulceratum. Iste quia principio ignoraret, quo tenderet verbositas illa, respondet se chirurgum non esse, sed Procuratorem monialium, atque pro more hujus saeculi aliis compluribus rem narravit. Ita ut iam sit in foro et omnium ore cum miseri ipsius Nuncii æterna infamia.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet. VIII, 48a.

WILLIAM DEVICK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Oct. 16. London.—The news received in Paris of the death of Sir John Wood made my return to England more sudden than I expected, for my Lord Ambassador intreated me to pass into England about his present occasions. Though extremely crossed by tempestuous weather, it was my good hap to find your good wife in London preparing to pass over to you. I am like now to be a "ledger" in this place. Sir J. Wood hath left his Lady an estate as we guess of 3,000*l.* in money, besides her dowry in land, but hath not given any other legacies. His sickness increased so violently that he had not the time. She purposeth to bestow better than 300*l.* on the funeral. There is presently fallen to Sir T. Edmondes by his death 250*l.* a year, which I think after one year will be better than 350*l.*

1 p. ; *seal*. Misc. III, 29.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Oct. 16. London.—I cannot let your well-beloved go empty-handed, and will not write much for interrupting your joyful greeting. Briefly, the world goeth well here both in Court and Country; only the want of money interrupts the course of affairs. His Majesty now sells 2,000*l.* the year of Crown lands at 38 years' purchase. The contractors are to make their first payment this term, and out of those moneys I hope my Lords Ambassadors and you shall have your fees and entertainments, for other means do I not see to replenish the King's coffers.

The German courses tend all unto disorder. The Emperor's demands touching Juliers are exorbitant; the Duke of Saxe's projects are no less transcendant. From the Palatinate they fall to jangling about the Administration. "On all hands there they league and arm against the spring, and if the winter counsels cannot temper their humours, but that they come to give the *choc* answerable to their threats, we shall then see of what metal that Empire is made. (*Daniel* cap. 2). I wish his Majesty's league with them bring not too much trouble and charge to this state."

1 p. ; seal. XXXII, 14.

TWYFORD WATHE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Oct. 16. The Court, Whitehall.—In favour of the young son of a widow whom Trumbull is taking into his service. "I received letters lately from my aunt from Paris who knew not certainly then you had writ for him, but now whilst he continues in London, I will signify your love and good remembrance of her in her son, which I know will give her much content in her exile."

1 p. ; seal. Misc. III, 28.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Oct. 16. [London].—My lord Wotton is returned with his Lady that met him at Amiens. The King is recovered of a surfeit by the medicine or mirth that Dr. Butler, of Cambridge, prescribed. Everything else is in his wonted form, i.e., *la Cour est devenue debauchée et tout le monde ne soucit de rien*. We may expect better but we cannot hope for it. I am harassed by an employment [Ireland] that brings me no profit. Next spring will discover the issue of that work undertaken by fearful and slothful citizens. *Miser est qui nummos admiratur* and this is the reason of a slow proceeding and a more untoward beginning. Send word whether Tyrone's son be dead, because everyone is, or hath cause to be discontented except those that have *de quoy payer*, or such as resolve patience and give way to all recontres.

[*Postscript*].—William Carey is come home, and his mother is grateful for your favour. Mr. Sherburne, who is conveyed into my Lord Treasurer's favour, salutes you, as doth my cousin Robert Branthwaite.

2 pp. ; seal. XIV, 38.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Oct. 18. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood, *Memorials*, Vol. III, p. 227].

3 pp. IV, 105.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Oct. 28. Cologne.—Your last was of the 18th. The Emperor and King Mathias are reconciled. The news was published at Vienna, and sent to the Pope, King of Spain and your Archdukes.

The Elector's funeral was to be yesterday. Newburg was asked not to attend. Deuxponts is accepted everywhere. Newburg objected as much as he could. He came as far as Stuttgart, but was induced to return under protest. Everywhere levies are being raised among the Papists for defence only, they say. The Leopoldians in Alsace have been reinforced by the Reuschenberger, Fontaine and Landerberger troops, and are said to have crossed the Rhine at Brisach on their way to Bavaria. The Passauers have mutinied and threaten the Emperor that if they are not satisfied in 10 days they will go to Bohemia and help themselves. For this the Emperor has had to borrow on his lands at 7 *per cent*.

Our conference here has ended in smoke for the Princes have refused to receive the House of Saxony *in realem communionem possessionis*. That would be a bad result for us, after having incurred so much expense to fare the same as we might have done originally without that outlay. *Hoc esset aureo piscari hamo*, taking nothing and losing all. Last week the Saxon Ambassadors had audience with the King's Ambassadors and those of the States General. Their proposal has been promptly answered, and in few words where many might have been used, which has moved their principals to assist the Princes and continue to oppose anyone who threatened them. All the Ambassadors of the Kings and the States have departed to Dusseldorp. Last Sunday arrived John Casimir of Saxony, who also calls himself Duke of Juliers, Cleves and Berg.

They begin to pay off their troops here.

2½ *pp.* ; *French*. VIII, 49.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Oct. 29. N.S. Madrid.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. III, p. 229].

2¼ *pp.* XXI, 36.

HENRY HUNT [endorsement] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Oct. 20. Dunkirk.—To the Governor who arrived here 2 days past I delivered your letter of recommendation. He orders me to leave the town according to the Archduke's wish, forgetting what he had said before. He says that when he was at Brussels he gave me 8 or 10 days in which to prepare for my departure hence. But he promised you that he would examine the matter further.

¾ *p.* Misc. III, 22.

ANT. DE NORT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Oct. 22.—Je ne fay qu'arriuer et il est de nuict et ainssy vous supplie me pardonner que je ne vienne à vous baiser les mains. Je le feray avec meilleure commodité. Cependant scaures que je suis passé la mer en compagne de Mademoiselle Vre. compagne qui m'at fait beaucoup d'honneur et moy peu de seruice selon que mon desir le porte de la lui faire bien grand. Je l'ay laissé en Flissinges lundi matin pource que mes affaires ne comporterent m'arrester dauantage. Elle se seroit embarqué aussy au mesme temps que moy, mais une descharge qu'elle debuoit encor auoir de l'admiraulté l'a fait arrester. Ce neantmoins elle faisoit infailible estant de s'embarquer le Mardi matin, et à ce compte elle avec l'aide de dieu seroit ce soir en Anvers de quoy j'aduertiz à mister Nieuport qui promet le faire entendre à Mister Weake et particulièrement n'ay voullu faillir de le vous faire scauoir selon ma promesse, car sur icelle elle se reposerat et vous attendrat en bonne deuotion. Elle se porte bien, comme aussy vre. fille, n'ayant estez malades en mer comme le fusmes tous. Ilz viennent avec elle Mr. James Baldassar et Mister Tyler et aussy Mister Herry the Post tous attendant à la seruir comme elle merite.

1 p. Misc. III, 24.

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Oct. 23. Flushing.—I have received yours of 18th. I send this by your dear wife whom I could not entertain as my heart desired being myself ill disposed, and my wife every hour lying down and some strangers in my house, or else I protest I would not have suffered her to lie out of mine own house. I have despatched her with what expedition I could that she might have no stay either for herself or her goods by the way. God send you much joy together. They are about to establish the Prince's household who is henceforth to live on his own revenues, there being passed unto him in land as well of the Principality of Wales, Duchy of Cornwall, County of Chester, Barony of Flint and other lands annexed unto them to the value of some 7,500*l.* a year of old rent, which makes in all 40,000*l.* a year besides casualties of fines. Richmond, Woodstock and St. James' are the houses allotted unto him. It is thought Sir Charles Cornwallis shall be his treasurer, Sir Thos. Challenor, chamberlain, Mr. Newton secretary, Sir David Murray groom of the stole, Sir David Fowlys, contrroller of his household, and Sir George Chute, cofferer, though the resolution is yet deferred for a few days. Sir Edward Cecyll is to have the reversion of the government of Jersey after Peyton and Germin. For foreign affairs they expect the resolution of the treaty at Coleyn, of which they promise themselves no other issue but a referring it off till another time. There is an inkling that the Conte of Emden intends to come into England

to present his compliments. It is wished that the States would compound the matter that his Majesty might be eased of the cost and trouble.

1 p. ; seal. Misc. III, 26.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Oct. 25. Paris.—Since writing on 18th I have yours of 19th with enclosure for my Lord, who wills me to answer. I hope to hear of your wife's arrival at Brussels as Mr. Calvert told me you were gone to Antwerp to meet her. On Saturday last this Court returned from Rheims, when the little new-sacred King was solemnly received by those of the city, which he entered on horseback in a "cornashon" suit, having deposed his mo[u]rning apparel, although the Queen and courtiers still retain the same. Since then we have had nothing but holidays, which the Queen hath spent all in devotion. Only yesterday my Lord had the first audience to salute her, and after him Monsieur Jacob, the Extraordinary Ambassador of Savoy. This day Feria is to take his leave, and the rest of the week is destined to give audiences to Ambassadors amongst whom those of Venice and he of Hungary have not yet been heard. By reason that since the licensing of Desdiguieres' army, the Spaniards are grown stiffer in their treaty with Savoy, there is now some new forces and levying to the number of 4,000 or 5,000 about Lyons, to repair that fault, under the Count de la Roche, whereat Desdiguieres doth take very great exception, and hath written to the Queen that this was done to take away the army out of his hands because of his religion, and to give it to a Catholic to the renewing of that dangerous distinction between Protestants and Catholics, which the late King had endeavoured to take away. Those of Geneva in fear of those armies have sent hither an agent to "discrie" the dealings of the Savoy Ambassador whose negociation is very suspect to them. Monsieur de Berny hath been here 5 or 6 days already, having visited and been visited by my Lord who hath thanked him for his kindness to you there. Present my congratulations to Berruyer on his new employment. I will send you on Saturday by the Brussels carrier the book and treaties which I have for you.

1 p. IV, 106.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Nov. 4. Cologne.—I have yours of Oct. 25. I think you agree with many others who write that those who ought to support their brethren, namely the Protestants, threaten to leave them and join the Catholic League. It is blasphemy to be the instrument of the ruin of one's neighbour to support one's enemy. But how can the Elector of Saxony benefit his enemies by joining them? What can he gain for himself but his own ruin?

The Elector's funeral was magnificent. Ten Princes, and more Princesses, were present, many ambassadors, nobles and gentry. Every one displayed the great affection borne for so lovable a prince.

The Ambassadors of the P. Princes at Munich have made a firm peace with Bavaria. The troops on both sides are to be licenced within three months, save those required for garrisons. Everything is to be referred to arbitration. I know not what the Leopoldians will do; they are in great force in Alsace. The treaty was signed on Oct. 25.

The Landgrave of Darmstat left yesterday for Frankfort, and to-morrow the rest of the Ambassadors of Treves and Mayence. Little is expected from this Conference.

1½ pp. ; French. VIII, 50.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Oct. 26. Paris.—I send you your *Book of Institutions* and copies of the treaties of Burgundy of 1446 and 1495. Mr. Searle copied these. The print of the *Book* is full of faults. I would have you send me those collections which you have made, since we left, of the form and state of your court and country, to fulfil those parts of the relation which we began, which are wanting in what concerns the stable.

A proclamation is lately made at Venice against the Jesuits, that no man there should correspond with them, and all monasteries etc. are warned to search for Jesuits in their houses. "Is not such a state worthy to stand and flourish everlastingly?" There is speech here of a new book of Bellarmine's on the Omnipotence of the Pope, against Barekley's book; of this only two copies have come to the Nuncio here. I sent you pamphlets, the one Monsieur de Courbozon's answer to the *Anticoton*, whereunto the other is a reply made in the name of the butter-women of Paris, thanking him for the papers he hath given them to lap up their butter withal. The *Advertisement to the Parlement* which I sent you last is a worthy piece thought to be by Monsieur Tilenas. I also sent some verses on the King's death.

1½ pp. iv, 107.

Sir WILLIAM BROWNE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Oct. 27. Flushing.—The Prince Possessors Pretendants propounded reasonable articles to the Imperialists who refuse to hear of anything unless that the Saxon may be put in actual possession as well as they, and so the Assembly is dissolved. I enclose a copy of a letter sent by one to the States who promises himself assured to obtain for them a safe trading into Turkey.* They of Holland do with great hopes applaud and apprehend. All businesses stand at a stay in Holland by reason of Barne-

* At page 347 above.

velt's sickness. The Emden Ambassador hath stayed long there and yet no answer and many other matters of moment lie still as if all the State depended on him. He was recovered, but it is feared he may fall into a dropsy or a consumption. I am afraid that we in England lean for alliance too much to the Saxon, and that if we beware not, he will deceive us, and the Emperor him, and in the end these States and those of the Religion shall suffer.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. ; *seal*. Misc. III, 30.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Nov. 6. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of 26th. The Ambassadors of France, Great Britain and the States, as the Imperial Commissioners had gone, and having themselves stayed to the very end, left yesterday for Holland, the Frenchman deciding to go that way. Buwinckhausen and Waldenfels tried to get a truce for 6 months, but the Count of Zollern would not hear of it, which is the more strange as they are in no condition to hurt us, nor is the Catholic League so well cemented. The Duke of Bavaria has made his own arrangement with Anspach, whereby the troops are already disbanding, though the Passau army is still a-foot, and Leopold's is near Strasburg. Our chief consolation is that your Princes seem *fort amateurs du repos*. We expect Anhalt in a fortnight. He has promised to stay only a week in England. I think his chief business there was the *Administration Palatine*, your King having been pressed by the deceased to protect it.

Our Palatine is none too pleased to see by the address of letters that the United Princes, and even Mayence and Bavaria have recognised Deux-ponts as Administrator. That is what will happen, for Neuburg whatever his rights may be, is still too weak, and his son has enough to do here.

Before leaving the Ambassadors advised these Princes to be on their guard this winter and to hold together.

I am to remain here for some while.

Markham has gone as far as Nimuegen with Winwood and will be back in 5 days. Winwood has asked England to send an Agent here.

1 p. ; *French*. XXVII, 74.

ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Oct. 29. Whitehall.—Complaint is made by Mr. Wentworth, a merchant, that contrary to the league between H.M. and these Princes, a servant of his, Henry Hunt, residing at Dunkirk as factor for him and other merchants, is of late commanded by the Governor there to depart from that town. This proceeds only from the instigation of some English Jesuits, who having practised with Hunt to make him taste of their leaven, and losing their labour, proclaim him to be a minister of intelligence, and one that does them ill offices.

Inform yourself whether it be a work of malice in those ill-affected fugitives, or that Hunt hath given any occasion of offence or scandal by his misdemeanour. If you find him free from these imputations, address yourself to some ministers of that State, and as having commandment from H.M. represent to them the matter, letting them know that it seemeth strange to H.M. that any such thing should be offered to his subjects there so contrary to the treaty, and as he assures himself, without the knowledge of the Archdukes, asking them to examine the reason of the governor's proceeding against Hunt and if they find no cause of exception against him, they should give order that he be no more molested, but suffered quietly to follow his business.

1 p. XXXVI, 23.

1610, Nov. 8.—Answer of the Emperor to the Agent of the Duke of Neuburg, at Prague.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. ; *German*. Misc. III, 34.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Oct. 30. o.s. The Hague.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials* III, p. 230].

2 pp. XXII, 20.

JOHN SEARLE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Oct. 31. Paris.—By yours of the 24th “I have understood that my former was safe in your custody, which to hear I greatly desired, not as much fearing any ill event thereby as being loath to undergo the least occasions of suspicions. I have understood from Mr. Calvert's man that you were at Antwerp in expectation of your bedfellow . . . Mr. Devick was about the same time at Deepe ready to go over but durst not, the sea was so rough . . . which caused him to abide there 5 or 6 days, and after all . . . passed over not without great danger. . . There is something in the wind that will out ere long. There came an extraordinary messenger on Saturday last to my Lord, who brought a packet and therewith a copy of a book in written hand, which hath so busied my Lord for these 3 or 4 days in having his audience with the Queen and since conferring with the Chancellor and Monsieur Vilroy, as easily one may judge it is of some moment. I have heard it is a book wrote against the King by some French libeller. Queen Margaret hath and yet is very sick of a burning fever ; she hath had fits that have held her for 30 hours together and therein at some times she lies in a trance for 2 hours together. The Duke of Feria is to take his leave to-morrow. . . He hath obtained license from the King for carrying with, or transporting after him, divers muyes [muids] of wheat, the just number I cannot learn but it is a quantity that will yield a good benefit

in Spain. Mr. Beaulieu doth . . . assure me that by an extraordinary means he sent unto you last week . . . all such books as have issued since I last wrote, wherewith you have received the copy of a Treaty of Burgundie which I must intreat you would excuse me for writing so ill and false, first because until it came to be examined he would not let me know who it was for, and also because when it was written by one which not so true he would and did examine it by another which was in the same copy also something more true." I send a copy of Bellarmyne's book, and a libel against the Duke of Feria.

2½ pp. ; seal. Misc. III, 31.

JOHN, COUNT OF EAST FRIEZE and RITBERG to the
MARQUIS SPINOLA.

1610, Nov. 10. Ritberg.—Having heard by my Brother's letter of Oct. 22 that you had written to me in behalf of my cousin Jan Battiste Doria for a command of 300 horse in the service of the Catholic Union, I will do all that I can for him. But the matter rests with the Elector of Bavaria to whom I have written.

Misc. III, 35.

The SAME to CHRISTOPHER COUNT of EAST FRIEZE.

[Of like date].—I will do all that I can in reference to your letter of Oct. 22. This winter there will not be much doing, and troops may be paid off. But in the spring the war is likely to be resumed. An ambassador from Saxony has already been with me to gain my support, which I had to refuse as he was not yet a member of the Catholic Union. . . . Things in East Frieze go badly and my brother has gone to Holland.

2½ pp. ; French ; copies. Misc. III, 35.

The SAXONY DEPUTIES at Cologne.

1610, Oct. [*endorsement*].—Combien que les Deputez du Sr. Prince Electeur et la maison de Saxen s'eussent desja presenté deuant les Ambrs. royaux et aultres se trouuans en ceste ville de Couloigne pour le faire l' honneur et courtoisie conuenable, si est ce qui par les raisons ensuyantes ils en ont esté detournez.

1. Premièrement qu'on at assigé et prins par force d'armes (combien contre espoir qu'on at donné) la fortesse de Juliers, dont la Maison Electorale et ducal de Saxen at receu l'inuestiture.

2. Que les Srs. Ambassadeurs se sont incontinent au commencement monstrez comme assistens de l'une partie, ayans en leurs propositions *nomine totius Christianitatis et Europae* desconduict lad. maison avec son droiet si bien et notablement fondé et l'adjudgé à la partie aduerse, combien que feu le Roy et le Roy moderne de France et non moings le Roy de la grande Britanie, ensemble les Seign^{rs}. Estats ont fait inspecié à lad. maison offre contraire,

3. Que maintenant sans arriere pensée at esté promulgué que les Srs. Ambassadeurs ne voudroient permettre que Saxon fut assumé en la possession.

Et comme on n'espere point que les Srs. Ambassadeurs ayent en mandement, ce que dessus, attendu que la maison de Saxon at deseruy et attent de leur Seigrs. principaux bien autre recognition, cause que lesd. deputez de Saxon requierent que lesd. Srs. Ambassadeurs veulent declairer ce qu'il y en at en verité, afin que la maison Electorale et Ducale de Saxon puisse scauoir ce qu'ils doivent attendre des Seignrs. principaux desd. Ambassadeurs, ne doutant point que leur Seignr. et Prince le Duc Jean Casimir de Saxon (qu'ils attendent en peu de jours) se monstera et comportera, de la part de la Maison Electorale et Ducale de Saxon, conforme à l'ancien parentage, amitie et correspondence.

1½ pp. Misc. III, 32.

Offers made at Cullen about the Duchies of Juliers and Cleves.

Oct. 1.—Quandoquidem legitima principum possessio in dubium vocari non debet acceptant principes ut provincia controversae in eorum potestate et manibus permaneat . . . castrum et oppidum Julienses ita tamen ut permissu et auctoritate Caesariae Maj. dicti principes suo quidem nomine, illius tamen bono qui per sententiam verus dominus pronuntiabitur, et sine cujusquam praejudicio usque ad causae decisionem possideant, qua propter Electoralis et Ducalis Saxoniae domus sine manifesta principum laesione ad realem communionem admitti non potest.

2. Administratio provinciarum secundum tenorem privilegiorum consuetudinum et reversalium ordinibus provinciarum datorum geretur.

3. Cognitio causae pertinebit ad Caes. Maj. et principes Imperii non suspectos. Liceat tamen principibus possid. cum bona gratia Imp. ut causa quae vertitur inter ipsos selos et alia item controversia de jure bonorum feudalium quae ad Electoratem Palatinam domum pertinent ab arbitris ab ipsis electis vel eligendis dijudicetur vel amice componatur.

4. Ad hanc articulum responsum est in primo.

5. Cautio praestabitur ab omnibus quod judicio sistent et judicatum solvent, et omnia in istis articulis contenta servabunt.

6. Omnes processus et actus turbatius contra praedictos principes et omnes personas, urbes, communitates quae illis inservierunt aut adstiterunt aboliti erunt et nulla ratione restorabuntur, neque in posterum eo nomine ulla molestia illis exhibebitur, et e contrario hinc inde arma deponentur, atque similes aut hostiles actus neque in his ab ultimo defuncto principe relictis, neque in aliis ad principes possid. aut alios assistentes principes et status pertinentibus provinciis et bonis exercebuntur sub poena fractae pacis et rebellionis, atque in

hunc finem omnes milites tam equites quam pedites sub occasione hujus pendentis controversiae vel quacunque alia de causa ab una et altera parte et ubicunque in Imp. Romano conscripti sunt, dimittentur intra mensem post ratificationem praesentis tractatus, exceptis iis quos ad tuitionem suarum provinciarum principes Brandenb. et Neoburg. necessario retinere cogentur.

8. His articulis rite et legitime ratificatis principes possid. vectigalia ab illis Rheno recens imposita curabunt aboleri et si quid ulterius sit adjiciendum pro bono pacis procurando, licebit unicuique ad placitum suum in medium adferre.

1½ pp. ; *Sir William Browne's hand.* Misc. III, 33.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Nov. 1. London.—I have yours of Oct. 17 with the enclosed articles. No Ambassadors have as yet received any of their entertainments for these three months, but my Lord Treasurer gives hope of their speedy dispatch. The Exchequer's pay grows now very tedious and uncertain, but you may charge your bills upon me, giving me some warning, and I will discharge them. I will solicit the payment of your fee as diligently as the rest, and will receive your 10*l.* from Mr. Fludd, if it be tendered. I have no brother nor friend in the world for whom I can more cheerfully employ myself.

Christian, Prince of Anhalt, arrived last week. He pretends that at his departing out of Cleveland he had no further purpose than to visit Count Maurice, and that after a few days at the Hague he resolved to visit his Majesty only in a capricious humour, not having any commission at all to treat. I am confident that he is not come without commission, though I cannot as yet decipher what he intends to treat. Upon that short notice that was given from Gravesend of his arrival, the Lords assigned him to lodge in Alderman Harvie's house, where the Alderman, unwilling to undergo any such charge or trouble immediately after his shrievalty, entertained him with such sour looks as made the Prince in a few hours remove to the Dutch Ordinary in Lombard Street where he remains without further provision. To expiate some part of Harvie's currishness he was treated on Monday in Guildhall at the Lord Mayor's Feast.

The Great Contract sticks like the great ship in the launching. The sum is too great for the subject to pay, and too little for his Majesty to receive.

Secretary Foulmer gives small satisfaction to your demands. He saith that the *Ordre de Chardon* was instituted upon the honour the Scots got in assisting Charles VII, King of France, when the arms of Scotland were environed with *fleurs de lis*. The cognizance of that Knighthood was a thistle with this motto *Nemo me impune lacessit*. It hath been discontinued since the time of James V, and is now so obsolete as he can neither tell of the ceremonies nor of the habit. My next shall yield further light hereupon.

The Archbishop of Canterbury lieth a-dying in the same manner as Sir Thomas Smith departed.

As to Mr. Sanford I refer you to his enclosed letter and to his book, sent herewith.

Sir John Digby's embassy is now on foot again, and he hath persuaded Sanford to go with him to Spain, not as chaplain but as a friend.

His Majesty hath now drawn over Monsieur Causabond so long desired. His present entertainment is 200*l.* *p.a.*, and shall be increased with the first opportunity. His Majesty hath given 200*l.* honorarium to Monsieur de Moulin.

My best wishes to Mrs. Trumbull and Mr. Tyler, whom I love for his virtue and affection to you.

[*Postscript*].—Father Baldwin confesseth little and is not charged with much. I am of opinion he will be discharged in the end.

3 pp. ; seal. XXXII, 15.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Nov. 1. Paris.—I wrote to you by the ordinary last week, and next day sent you your *Book of Institutions* and two copies of the *Treaties of Burgundy*, with some new pamphlets and I received yours of 19th and 25th Oct., the last brought by Jaques the Post of Brussels. On Saturday we received a dispatch from my Lord of Salisbury to stop and suppress a lewd book written and lately come forth here against the King in answer of his *apology*, wherewith it seemeth that his Majesty hath been extraordinarily moved, both by the dispatch itself, and the coming over in post haste of Monsieur de Vertan, sent hither by his master only upon that occasion. The letter which you mention to have sent me by the ordinary of Spain has not reached me. The articles of the agreement of Hungary, which you sent us, my Lord communicated to that King's Ambassador Extraordinary, who doth not avow them to be the articles of the accord, neither that by the same his Master hath undergone any fresh conditions towards the Emperor saying that their accord is only a ratification by the Emperor of the former, whereby he resigned Hungary, Austria and Moravia to the said King, and seeing the conclusion of that Treaty was only 5 or 6 weeks ago, it is very likely that those articles are the propositions made in the beginning by the Emperor. For the conference of Cullen, although by Hotman's last advertisement which you sent us yesterday, it seemeth altogether dissolved, yet they seem to conceive another opinion of that business, for de Villeroy told my lord within these two days that notwithstanding the Imperialists' high words and levies, he perceived them to be rather bent to a composition than war. It is likely that by means of the Duke of Coburg, lately arrived at Cullen and expected here, means have been used for the knitting up

again of that Confederacy. De Laverdin prepares for his Ambassage to England against the end of this month (N.S.).

Those of the Religion have leave for their Assembly General next May. Sully, on his return from a month in the country, has been well received by the Queen. Condé hath brought back his fair lady, and they are now our near neighbours. I send you letters for Hotman. De Vertan told me, but I cannot believe it, that because nothing was found against Baldwin, it was resolved to send him back to the Count Palatine. Mr. Searle sends you some verses upon the Duke of Feria. Sir John Brooke being departed hence for Brussels by way of Sedan, I return your letter to him.

2 pp. iv, 108.

J[OHN] SANFORD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL at Brussels.

1610, Nov. 2. [*Endorsement*]. Bedford.—I desired to find a corner to hide myself from the world, to which purpose I know my good Lord Ambassador employed himself, but the times were not propitious, since whose departure I have betaken myself to Sir John Digby, carver to the King, a quondam scholar of mine. He hath long since been thought on for employment in Spain, and we expect he shall shortly be declared, which if it succeeds, I am likely (beyond all purpose or desire of mine) to go with him, and to live (God knows whether to die also) *entre los Moros y Maranos*, not as chaplain, but to be assisting him for his studies, and to my Lady for her language. He will continue my pension of 30*l. per ann.* during the employment, and 20*l.* annuity after my return until I be preferred to something. On my departure from Black Friars I fell dangerously sick, and told my friends that I would go down to Charing Cross and die there. At two several times I had such convulsions that I thought them the pangs of death. Since that time H.M. imposed the translation of Moulin's book on Sir John Digby, into which task I afterwards succeeded, and have now dedicated the book to the King. I send you a copy. I beg of you two copies of the *Carnestolendas* which are not to be had—the one for Sir John, the other for a Spanish convert Friar which we have in house with us. I perceive by your letter that your Chamber fellow† persists in his purpose of leaving my Lord's service, and that you have no meaning to fall back into the socket of your former services, which to my seeming would disparage the reputation of the person which now you sustain, unless you would transplant yourself to the like in France for the increase of your experimental knowledge, which cannot well be effected unless you relapse and *repetere gradum Simeonis*, and come under the cross looks and bent brow *de la Sourcilleuse, quae juxta mecum fastidis et contemnis*. I pity my good Lord who by both your

† J. Beaulieu.

departures will be left like Pigmalion's statute without his arms, maimed in that employment by having never a man of sufficiency about him, and for ought that I could see, otherwise like to be worse attended than he was at Brussels. He told me once at Albins that if Monsieur D. B[eaupieu ?] would needs leave him, seeing he could do no otherwise for him, he purposed to give him 100*l*. *El Magnifico del Rio* put himself into a new suit of greater spirits than he used in the Low Countries, whereby he gave some scornful usuage to the gentlewomen, his old friends, whereupon they began to distaste him *por altiuo y bullicioso*. He wrote to Woodford, the new Secretary, to make way to my Lord that at his coming he might have *preséance* at the table of the new chaplain. *Cambri* [?] *et Cantabri neque sunt superbi* : *hidalgos come el Rey, pero no tanto dinero* as the Biscaine said. I know not what contentment the new chaplain and secretary doth give or take. But the chaplain was half of the mind to have returned to Oxon, for that my Lord amongst other discontentments refused to transport his man which my Lord had promised him. I am now in Bedford, far from London the mart of strange occurrences. Since my coming over I have not yet been at Oxford. There was speech for a while that Dr. Harding, our President, was dead and that Dr. Langton had succeeded, which may come to pass. Our country is not altogether without news. Last week Mr. Hall, cupbearer to the King, coming to Sir Everard Digby's house, quarrelled with the Steward about certain words spoken to the disgrace of one of the gentlewomen of the house. The Steward cut his guts out of his belly, but he being a strong-hearted man, his bowels being not pierced, he gathered them into his belly and put his hand into his body to make room for the stowage of the tripes, and sewed up the wound with pack-thread, and may live. Last week there was a robbery "upon London way out of Bedfordshire," and a trunk was taken in which was 1,200*l*. for which fact 16 of my Lord Clifton's men are apprehended "at a clap" and imprisoned. If you write, direct to my Lady Digby's house near Charing Cross, next my Lord Stanhope's. His house was a little before my coming broken up by the back side out of the private garden in St. James's Park. They took 17 of the King's pheasants, cut off their heads and laid them on a heap. I perceive, notwithstanding the speedy return you promise yourself, you are like to warm your shins with the billets of *bois de soigne* as Mr. Quester saith, and to winter at Brussels. I imagine your successor will be Mr. George Calvert, whose late journey was to habituate him for that employment. My remembrances to Colonel Patten, Mr. Colford, Mr. Green and the rest.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. xxxvi, 39.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Nov. 14. Cologne.—I have been at Dusseldorp, where I complained to the Marquis of Brandenburg of my treatment

by the Senate at Cologne, who ordered me to leave my lodgings and stay at an inn, in spite of my urging my quality as representing the States General, and my wife's accouchement. They want to get me out of the town, which considering my duty to the States and to the United Princes, would greatly prejudice me. It is due to their hatred of my masters, though they accuse me of refusing to take an oath of fidelity to the town, and contribute to the pay of their soldiers (which indeed I refused, my office exempting me from such charges). Doubtless my masters will write to the Senate.

It is hoped that Bavaria will dismiss his troops. He has asked the United Princes to help the Protestants to dislodge the Emperor's troops which lie near Passau, if they are not withdrawn by him. I think the Princes will not interfere. The Swiss have sent envoys to both sides in Alsace asking them to remove their respective troops. Failing this they will turn them out, for that country is their granary and wine-cellar, and both Protestants and Seculars scream when their belly is touched. Plague rages in Alsace and at Bale. Italian advices report Spanish reinforcements. It is late in the season to do anything except against Geneva, which is threatened by Savoy.

2 pp. ; *French*. VIII, 52.

[DE VILLIERS] H[OTMAN] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Nov. 14. Düsseldorf.—I thank you for yours of 1st and for forwarding my letters to my wife. A week ago Markham went with Winwood to Nimegen, but as he is not back, I think he has gone to the Hague. Anhalt is not yet back from England, whither these Princes have written to hurry him back, to save their towns this winter, though there is nothing serious to be feared. They will keep up 4,000 men for defence.

They have reduced the new dues on the Rhine by one-half. Both friends and enemies complained of them as excessive. The States, as their benefactors, had required in behalf of their merchants total abolition thereof. Bavaria has come to terms with the Union, and the Catholic League has barely hatched out at Munich, which means by the mutual disarmament a cessation in Germany for a time at least. This does not include the Passauers nor Leopold's force in Alsace. Having no money to pay them even the Bishops are alarmed, and it is said that the Union and the Leaguers will keep up some defensive troops until the complete disbandment of the Passauers and Leopoldians. Here is a settlement made in 6 days, which we could not make in 6 weeks. The delay was chiefly due to the obstinacy of Saxony. I hear that one of the latter's envoys, by name Fux, has secretly gone to Brussels. Let me hear about this.

1 p. ; *French*. XXVII, 76.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Nov. 8. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. III, p. 231].

3 pp. iv, 109.

HENRY BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Nov. 18. Cologne.—The Duc of Bouillon has arrived at Heidelberg with some 80 horse sent by the King and Queen. He has letters for Neuburg to deter him from his plans. This is useless. The Leopoldian troops still cause trouble in the Bishopric of Strasburg, and have settled there to the annoyance of de Creange. The Passauers thought of entering Bohemia, against whom the Bohemians are in arms. Though peace is made at Munich, there are germs of a spring campaign.

1 p. ; *French*. VIII, 51.

The DUKE DE BOUILLON to WOLFGANG WILLIAM, COUNT PALATINE.

1610, Nov. 18. Heidelberg.—Asking him not to make trouble about the administration of the Palatinate. [There are two copies of this letter in *S. P. Holland*, Vol. LXVII].

2½ pp. ; *French* ; *copy*. Misc. III, 36.

——— to the DUKE OF BAVARIA.

1610, Nov. 19. Heidelberg.—Asking his assistance to secure the disbanding of the Passau troops, in accordance with the arrangements made at Munich, who refuse to be dismissed without full pay, and whose mutinous behaviour is a menace.

1½ pp. ; *Latin* ; *copy*. Misc. III, 37.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, November 11. o.s. Madrid.—I have yours of Oct. 15. I have no hope ever to obtain justice for his Majesty's subjects here, though they have given me straight orders from the King to all the tribunals where causes depend, commanding that there be no delays. But I have received such multitudes of papers, and made application as best I could without receiving any real remedy. They are tricks to win time. Within very few days I imagine I shall either furnish myself for my going home, or receive such contenting dispatches as are fitting. I do not understand how we shall furnish the monthly 30,000 ducats which you write of, for no Prince in Christendom is at this instant in more want of money than this King. The Prince of Savoy is still here, maintaining himself and his train. He hath only once seen the King and Queen.

Sir Anthony Sherley is at Naples in great want, but his brother, the Persian Ambassador, is still entertained by the King.

You do not tell me in what nature Mr. Calvert went to France, whether sent or otherwise.

I cannot choose but envy your imagining that you are often visited by gentlemen of our country. Here, my lord Roos excepted, I have never seen one honest man of them that come to see and learn the language as in other parts. It is more than six months (Mr. William Calley excepted, who hath done nothing in his business) since I conversed with an Englishman. Yet in this town are five or six, but by Creswell absolutely commanded not to come at my house.

I fear I shall leave my bones here. I can scarcely eat or sleep these two months.

2 pp. XXI, 37.

[DE VILLIERS] H[OTMAN] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Nov. 21. Düsseldorf.—We are neither at peace nor war, and I think we shall be so all the winter. It is a pity however that these Princes and provinces were not included in the Munich treaty, of which I send you a copy. It is true that the Union towns at Hall refused to admit these provinces on the ground that they could not contribute to the Union, who were mainly Catholic, and because of the doubt as to their future ownership.

Anhalt arrived in London 16 days ago, and posted off to see the King. We expect him back here to put everything straight. Bouillon arrived at Heidelberg 12 days ago and does good offices for a settlement in the Palatinate with Neuburg, who can only protest, the other being in possession and generally accepted. The troops of the Union and of the Bishops are being disbanded in earnest. The Passauers and Leopoldians insist on being paid. The Emperor cannot find the money. The Gazettes talk of twelve millions brought to Spain by the *flotta*, and say that the Constable of Castile is taking his time. The last news I had from Paris was that Feria was returning *re infecta*, and that the Duke of Ventadour had turned the Jesuits out of Nismes for good.

[*Postscript*].—Let me know how Casaubon's journey to England with Lord Wotton turned out.

1 p.; *French*. XXVII, 77.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Sir THOMAS EDMONDES.

1610, Nov. 12. [Brussels].—A letter of thanks for "allowance of my poor service," concluding with salutations from Sir P. S., Mr. Stonard and Mr. Ligons and their wives at Louvain.

1½ pp.; *draft*. Min. I, 67.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Nov. 14. Paris.—On the 9th I had yours of the 2nd assuring us of your wife's arrival. Mrs. Wolley and Mrs. Bet

salute her. All the world is expecting on Friday next the pleading of the cause between the University and the Jesuits. But the delay granted last week is thought to tend to its suppression, by reason of the present hatred which (as well by the publishing of the late book of Bellarmine, which is here exceeding odious, as by the working of so many other little books as *Anticoton's* and others lately sent forth by their adversaries) they perceived to be kindled against their Order, and to refer the debating of the cause till a more favourable time for them, which is as much as to hang the bags in a corner, that there may be no more speech of the matter. [*Margin*: I now hear that by the intervention of Cardinal du Perron both parties are upon agreement]. The Prince of Condé and the Count of Soissons were last week reconciled. The Duke of Guise is about a marriage with the Duchess of Montpensier, but the let is that the Marquis[e] of Verneuil cannot be brought to renounce the contract which she had afore with the said dukes [*Margin* I now hear that the Queen hath wrought her to make the renunciation yesterday] and the Count of Soissons doth seek to cross him in it.

The armies of Spain and Savoy still increase, though the conclusion of the accord is said to be at hand, and those of Geneva grow to greater fear. The Duke of Bouillon goes with the Queen's leave from Heidelberg to Stutgard to compose the difference for the administration of the Palatinate.

The *cargazon* of the Fleet is said to be of 2,500,000 *cr.* for the King of Spain and 9,000,000 for the particulars. The Venetian Ambassadors are still here, one of them having the gout. They went to their first audience in mo[u]rning, being the first to condole the late King's death. Now they are in gay apparel for congratulating the young King. Even their meaner *estaffiers* are in velvet and gold lace. The elder has been knighted by the King. The Duke of Feria presented the King with 100 pairs of gloves, and many "pockets" and boots perfumed. He had from the King a jewel of the same value as Wotton's of 4,500 *cr.* and from the Queen a ring of 4,000.

I am entreated by a friend to make enquiry in your town after a jewel which belonged to a near kinsman of his, and was carried away from within 7 or 8 years. He suspects that it may be bought by the Archduke. Its description is enclosed. He would like to know if this is so, or whether it were sold to some nobleman there. I could not deliver your letter to Mr. Bing; he may be at Orleans. I enclose a letter from a friend of mine to the Danish Ambassador.

2 pp. IV, 110.

[DE VILLIERS] H[OTMAN] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Nov. 24. Düsseldorf.—I thank you for yours of Oct. 15. Beaulieu's packet was addressed to his cousin, Mr. de la Mothe, to whom it has gone. I enclose copy of two intercepted

letters and the Patent of Maximilian I, with which these Princes think they have shut Saxony's mouth, who *pr. cet hiver ne nous empeschera pas de boire et nous chauffer*. Bouillon is still at Heidelberg, and will try by an interview to satisfy Neuburg. He has written to your Archdukes, *sed cui bono? puisque Leopold, Ruscheberg, Saxe n'y ont rien ou peu gagné*.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; French. XXVII, 78.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Nov. 18. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. III, p. 232].

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. IV, 111.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Nov. 22. London.—I have received your entertainment for Oct., this Nov. and December—92*l*. I now send you a bill for 90*l*. The officers' fees are 35*s*. so there resteth 5*s*. and upon last account 5*s*. Your whole remaining in my hands is 10*s*.

I shall shortly receive your fee for your half-year due at Michaelmas last, but withal a defalcation of 48*s*. for your first quarter of one subsidy is threatened which I will endeavour to avoid.

The Prince of Anhalt is departed, well contented, though *sans faire chose qui vaille*. Privately I may say he would have treated here for the defensive league for which "myn heere" hath a commission, but quickly finding his mistake, he acknowledged that another time and place would be fitter for that affair.

It is unknown whether the Bishop of London or Ely shall succeed Bancroft, but Dr. Langton is President of Magdalen in Dr. Harding's room. Lambeth House is prepared to lodge the Maréchal La Verdine, daily expected from the French King and in his company Monsieur de Vitry.

We have nothing from the Hague since my Lord Ambassador's return from Duisseldorp. Dickenson is to go to Cleveland as Agent with the Princes as is Hotman for France. The Great Contract *pend au croc*. His Majesty's intent was not it should ever proceed as the Lower House understands it. Yet a large supply is pressed which the Commons will not grant without reciprocal retribution. Some of that body have very freely discovered their grievances both in the House and at Whitehall before his Majesty, whereupon it was rumoured that Parliament should be quite dissolved *re infecta*, but I never believed that so great a Prince and so loyal subjects should make so unwholesome a conclusion. Now, I understand, more plausible propositions are made in the Commons I would wish you a more clear relation of the particulars thereof, but dare not commit them to writing.

Neither Mr. Fouller nor any of the Scots antiquaries, nor any of our Heralds have made me any description of the "Ordre of the Burre" with the relation.

We are not so much offended with the Duke of Saxe for using the mediation of the Nuncio and the ministers of the House of Austria in his Cleve pretences but that we may perhaps be contented for our parts that he be yet for all this admitted with the two Princes into joint possession of those countries.

I hear no word of Mr. Fludd touching your 10*l*. Mrs. Carey pretends that you owe for a tun of beer.

2½ *pp*. XXXII, 16.

RICHARD TYLER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Nov. 22. London.—"Having gotten a little liberty from the extreme following of the lawyers, where I have not only spent my time but all my money likewise" though I hope for victory" I can tell you of the health of your friends in London and in Kent, for goodman Lampard was with me on Friday last. I can get no answer of your letter from Hampshire.

James Balteser did not go down himself, but as he saith he hath sent the letter by Doctor Ridley's man, I have not done anything with your brother Sanders as yet." I have "not only sent you the copy of my lecture which I made at our Hall, but also a truss for your host the which I think will fit him, if he knoweth how to use it. He must put it on in the morning, lying all the night before upon his back, and so reduce the grief into the body and when he has it all in, then put on the truss and so tie it hard that the truss cannot stir no more and the strap to come over the shoulder and so made fast before to the top of one of the bolsters; let him lie in it night and day. . . Remember Harry to buy me a book in Antwerp *Practica Generalis*—Johan Vikery. Mr. Wake did promise me a book, but I did forget it behind me."

1 *p*. Misc. III, 38.

The LECTURE AT SURGEONS' HALL.

"Amongst those things that I have read in ancient history . . one thing amongst the rest cometh to my memory most observable of that Egyptian King Amasis, whose institutions . . as they were generally good, so yet specially befitting this present occasion, namely that every man should give an account to the Chief Magistrate once in the year, how he had bestowed his time in his profession, so as he that was found either refractory or disobedient to the order, or not willing to frame himself to conformity, was justly adjudged to some extraordinary punishment, if not death. In regard whereof to avoid suspicion of unconformity I here this day offer myself to your worthy censures [*sic*] as the unworthiest and most unable, yet willing to merit your favours. And at this time, minding not to be tedious or troublesome to this judicious company,

I have made choice briefly to speak of the wounds or bitings of 4-footed beasts. All which are comprehended under the nature of venomous wounds.

"I will not in this place further enlarge my speech than is necessary, to speak anything at all concerning those excellent authors, to whom the invention of this noble mystery is duly ascribed, as of Apollo and Esculapius, who by antiquity were canonised for petty gods, nor yet of Hippocrates or Galen, their succeeding posterity, who like children carried upon the shoulders of giants pierced further with their eyesight than ever their antecessors did, for sciences and arts are not cast in a mould but rather by little and little formed and shaped by often handling and polishing them over, as bears fashion their whelps by often licking, neither yet will I trouble myself or your ears with the curious divisions, distinctions or subdivision of wounds. . . . For this I will refer you to John Tagault's book of Chiurgical Institutions, and will also deliver what John Vigo saith. He sets down three intentions: a prescription of diet, purgation and application of local medicines. For the first and second he refers to the chapter of carbunculus, but forbiddeth the cutting of a vein for fear of drawing the venom back to the principal part. For the third he willett the place to be cauterised with oil of elder burning hot; the cauterisation to be used for three days and afterwards be put into the wound the unguent, viz. an egg beaten up with oil of violets, butter and a little saffron, for it appeaseth pain and keepeth the orifice open whereby the venom may the better breathe forth. But in my conceit the root of gentian is far more especial in this case, for small wounds are more to be feared than greater . . . for in greater blood flows copiously and much of the virulent humour will be exhausted. To the same intent this emplaster is profitable: leaves of mallows and violets, two handfulls of each; wormwood, one handfull; roses, holly hocks, a dram each, and a half bran well ground, one handfull. Boil with bean and barley flower, adding oil of myrtles and camomile, the yoke of 4 eggs, saffron. [Prescriptions for other unguents follow]. Galen recommends that all medicines which heat and attract strongly be applied. . . . If the biting be great it is profitable to apply onions, salt "kne" and mustard seed, or walnuts, garlic, salt and honey mixed, or a cataplasm of dictany only.

Other treatment prescribed by Aetius and Palmarius. The latter recommends a powder made of leaves of rue, verben, sage, plantain, polipod, wormwood, mint, ringwort, balsam, betony, hipericon and centaury. If the wound is lousy the quantity of powder may be increased, but when the wound is fresh, to prevent ulceration, it should be fomented every day, the part being first dried with a sponge or linen cloth, with wine or hidromell in which half a dram of the powder has been dissolved, and then apply a plaster.

I will here disclose an experiment that will preserve from hydrophobia, though not cure the wound. Root and leaves of primrose, leaves of box and peairiall (?), of each as much as you will; chopped; give them in broth or wine or other liquor for 2 or 3 days together. Besides my own experience I find myself seconded by one of the most famous herborists.

I have produced this discourse rawly because it is the first time. If your patience will wink at this rude style and correct it friendly, thus shall you bind me, if need be, to amend it hereafter, and give me more courage against another time.

4 pp. Misc. III, 39.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 2. Cologne.—I have yours of Nov. 23. I am still molested here. The States General have complained to the Senate of their not letting me live in peace in my dwelling according to the usual privilege of Agents everywhere. The order to leave has however been repeated.

From Prague I hear the Duke of Brunswick had gone in haste to pay off the Passau troops, as he promised King Mathias. He does this voluntarily hoping to gain his object at Brunswick, but I have my doubts.

The Leopoldian troops in Alsace increase. They are said to be 8,000 of which more than 1,000 are horse, so caution is needed. Of the Swiss who were at Juliers not a third have returned, and what is worse it is thought they were poisoned in Luxembourg and Burgundy.

The forces in Italy are said to number 30,000 and that 15,000 more are to come from Spain.

Yesterday the Count Hohenzollern arrived at Bonn. The Catholics must have some design in hand.

1¼ pp.; French; signed "*Quem nosti.*" H.B. VIII, 53.

[DE VILLIERS] H[OTMAN] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 4. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of Nov. 23. What will become of the Alsace troops whom Leopold does not want to disband, and who refuse to be disbanded *sans argent*.

Colonel Schonberg arrived yesterday. He has got another months' entertainment for his regiment. Our Prince Palatine is giving way, for he cannot help himself, and only gets words from Prague. Tell me if Berruyer knows of our correspondence. I understand he is a very honest man.

½ p.; French. XXVII, 79.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Nov. 27. Paris.—[The first part printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. III, p. 233; it continues]:

We have news of an accord between Spain and Savoy. My lord Rosse . . . is arrived here and purposes to spend some

months. He is altogether after the Spanish fashion. Here also are lord Clifford and Mr. Puckering, the old chancellor's son, who have both taken place in the Academy for a twelve-month, Mr. Beecher residing with lord Clifford. Sir H. Rich, Sir Edw. Sheffield and Sir John Rattliff have lately returned to England and Mr. Wharton after them. Lord Chandos with some other gentlemen is at Blois and Sir Thos. Somerset at Senlis. Above all here is a Scotch lord, the Marquis of Amilton, a gallant young gentleman which doth "piaffer and paroistre" with a very fair train and expense, being in suit for the dukedom Chastellerault, claimed to have been granted by the King of France to his predecessors.

3 pp. iv, 112.

DE VILLIERS [HOTMAN] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 8. Düsseldorf.—*Je suis marry que Mr. Markham trop officieux, vous ait ramenteu ce que je croy certainement qu'avez escrit par jeu à Mr. Bilderbeck, du moins pas de moy qui scavoit en conscience m'estre acquitté du devoir d'ami.* I thank you for yours of 29th. I have guardedly communicated the contents où il falloit, mesmement pour la place de Juliers, qui nous est trop importante, l'ayant conquis trop cherement. I send you a copy of Bouillon's letter to the Duke of Neuburg aux fins que vous verrez. The Duke of Bavaria has sent to Heidelberg to beg the United Princes to assist him to get rid of the Passauers, who refuse to accept 400,000 thalers and the rest in paper, if they will disband, saying they must have the last farthing. *Voilà donc la chance bien tournée, puis que la Ligue Catholique recerche les Princes Unis, lesquels par leurs deputez font une petite assemblée à Spire, afin d'aviser aux affaires de l'Union, et aux moyens de trouver de l'argent, et Messrs. de Bouillon et L'Administrateur sont allez s'abboucher avec M. le Landgrave Maurice, et de là iront à Mayence, les Ecclesiastiques ayans reconnu led. Administrateur, comme aussi toutes les villes de l'Union, fors que Ulme qui est trop proche de Neubourg, et les ducs de Wirtemberg et Baden, afin de demeurer neutres et estre plus propres à moyenner un accord.*

I think Anhalt must be here soon.

[Postscript].—I write to Berruyer that you will let him see Bouillon's letter, but don't tell him too much of our correspondence.

I have not seen or heard of Bellarmin's book against Barclay or Barclay's against him. If it is on sale, let me have it, and tell me the title of this violent book written by a Frenchman against H.M.

1 p. ; French. xxvii, 75.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 9. Cologne.—I have yours of Nov. 29 with a packet for Hotman. I hear the Leopoldians in Alsace are to be

paid shortly; they have done havock there. They are to be taken into the pay of Spain, who has already a large force in the Milanese. The Passauers having eaten up the Bishopric, terrify all the neighbourhood. The Bohemians refuse them passage, as do the Tirolese and Salzburgers. I have seen an extract from a letter written by the Duke of Brunswick to the Administrator at Heidelberg [Deux-Ponts] saying that the Passauers want to withdraw, and threaten to draw from the neighbouring countries the pay due to them by the Emperor, that they are his neighbours, and that he begs his Highness to permit the troops in the Seignory of Cham, which is next them, to join his and other troops in breaking them up. The Catholics exclaim at the peace. They have peace on their lips while they desire bloody war against the children of God.

1½ p.; *French*; signed "*Cujus manum nosti*. H.B." VIII, 54.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Nov. 30. Paris.—Yesterday I wrote by the ordinary. My lord taking the occasion of the Prince of Orange's return is writing to Sir R. Winwood with papers of importance, and wills me, because of the stay which the Prince is like to make at Brussels, afore he goes to Breda, to send this packet to you to be sent by the first commodity to Holland. If you have no speedier way deliver it to some of the Prince's company for safe and speedy conveyance to the Hague.

The success of the last audience of the Nuncio was that by the Queen's order all those copies of the Arrest of the Council, which had been seized by the Parlement in his printer's hands, to the number of 800, have been restored to him. These courses give grievous impressions to many. After I sent my letter yesterday, I received one from our fat pilgrim Mr. Chandler, to bid me farewell from Marseilles, where he had been 3 months staying for a passage to Tripoli. Three good ships are now going thither, in one of which, the *St. Victor* of 200 tons, he hath embarked, with two Antwerp merchants of his long acquaintance, and the Patron of the ship whom he finds a sociable companion. Dansker, the quondam pirate, now at the Marsilians' wages, is to conduct them with his ship and two pinnaces beyond the point of danger.

[*Postscript*].—My lord having been to take leave of the Prince of Orange, hath had promise from him to take care of his packet and see it safely conveyed to the Hague. Nevertheless he desires you to solicit its early dispatch. This is committed to Monsieur de la Mothe, one of the Prince's gentlemen.

1 p. IV, 113.

THOMAS JEFFREY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 1. Calais.—On the whereabouts of two horses, left at the *Golden Dragon*, Calais, by two gentlemen who came

from Paris with the ambassador, and later sent as far as the *Great Star*, Bruges on their way to Brussels.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. III, 40.

H[ENRY] HUNT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 5. Dunkirk.—Covers the letter of T. Jeffrey [see above] and one to the Archduke's secretary from his uncle in London in favour of Hunt, to whom it was sent by his brother. It need not now be delivered as his troubles are past, for the Governor says nothing and his wife intreats him to help her to get lace from London. Trumbull's man Jarmyne should deliver the letter to the Secretary as though he were the party for whom it was written, and if asked how he came by it, say that it was sent him by his brother, who serves Prince Henry, "because I would gladly know what his answer would be, I desire this letter may be delivered because I know not if it be to any other effect."

1 p. Misc. III, 41.

[Sir RAPHE WINWOOD] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610 [endorsement], Dec. 5. o.s. The Hague.—I am your debtor for a letter received a little before I left Dusseldorp. My business here has been the more troublesome through Barnevelt's continued illness. Anhalt is now here. His sudden journey to England was to discover His Majesty's affection and the humours of his Council on the present affairs of Germany. He found His Majesty resolved, whenever the Princes Protestant call on him to enter into union with them and lend them 6,000 foot. The differents which now exists between the House of Saxony, the Elector of Brandenburg and the Palatine of Neuburg for Cleves and Juliers, His Majesty thinks, may be settled by the intervention of common friends, and Saxony should have reasonable satisfaction rather than return to the charge and hazard of war, and suggests that Neuburg might administer the Electorate according to the tenor of *Bulla Caroli IV* and Deuxponts the Palatinate according to the testament of the late Elector, but we hear that Deuxponts is acknowledged the Administrator both by most of the Princes of the Union, by the Electors of Mayence and Cologne, and likewise by the King and Queen of France. His Majesty resolves to enter the Union for the aid of 6,000 foot.

2 pp. ; unsigned, but in Winwood's hand. XLVII, 21.

[DE VILLIERS] H[OTMAN] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 15. Düsseldorf.—Anhalt is back delighted with his reception at your Court and with His Majesty's good will for the cause, both as to Germany generally and Juliers in particular. Winwood is to attend the next Assembly of the

Unis, and settle the conditions on which His Majesty shall join. Redberg having sent off most of his men for the winter, increases our wish to do the like, if we had the money which we daily expect. Anhalt is much wanted in the Palatinate, but I think will not go till he has settled with the gendarmerie, some of whom have already lived a few weeks in the See of Münster, whose Coadjutor has complained here. These are the fruits and relics of the war.

The Leopoldians are busy in Alsace. It is with us that they are most angry. Every effort is being made to break up the Passauers. I thank you for your last of Dec. 6. I want to know how Ambassador Fux got on, and if I can get Barclay's book against Bellarmin, and Bellarmin's against Barclay. At least tell me the titles and places of publication.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. ; *French*. XXVII, 80.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 16. Cologne.—I have yours of the 6th. The Administrator of the Palatinate, the Landgrave Maurice of Hessen and the Duke of Bouillon have met at Ulmstat to secure the Administration to Deux Ponts. They expect little difficulty, since the Electors of Mayence, Cologne and Treves, and the Dukes of Bavaria and Lorraine recognise Deux Ponts as Administrator, to whom all the inhabitants of both Palatinates have sworn allegiance.

Neither the Passau nor the Alsace troops are yet licensed, Leopold threatening to return to Juliers, and your Archduke is inclined to join him.

The Princes are on their guard and are strengthening Juliers. Anhalt is at Dusseldorp, much pleased with his reception in England and Holland. Let me hear what Dr. Fux has proposed to S.A. I suspect that he asks help against the Princes. I do not think the Archdukes would start another war for the sake of Saxony. The Prince Palatine contemplates a trip to England. Some think he will ask for one of the princesses. He is having rich liveries made for his people.

The authorities here are beginning to seize the goods of those who have been at the preaching at Mulheim if they refuse to pay the fine of 100 gold florins.

This rigour confirms me and others in the opinion that this town is the soul of the Romish League, and knowing what to expect from the League, does not trouble about the Protestant Princes.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. ; *French* ; signed "*Silvester Pistorius*." VIII, 55.

ARTHUR AYNESCOMBE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 7. Antwerp. [*Endorsed the 10th*].—Mr. Dickenson is deputed his Majesty's Agent with the Princes Possessioners of Cleve and will be shortly at Dusseldorpe.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. III, 42.

JOHN BROWNLOWE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 7. [*Endorsement. Antwerp*].—I will write to you to-morrow to Bergen op Zoom. As yet I cannot meet with Bellarmine's *de temporali potestate Papae*, but am promised one of the first. Mr. Withers salutes you. He has no news. London letters speak of a marriage between the Lady Elizabeth and the young King of France.

It is rumoured that Allaratchio is regained by the King of Morocco. Letters from Holland say that it was never lost.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ p. XI, 120.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 7. o.s. Madrid.—The King and Queen are now here for some time. The Prince of Savoy is in great favour, lodged in the palace and wholly defrayed by the King. Alaracha is ours without striking a blow. The getting of it cost above a million.

In many of my businesses they have given me contentment, but in many I am still as I was. With this State nothing is to be expected by fair means, but with very uncivil and unrespectful plainness.

It is a month since I received letters from England.

Mr. Calley hath not yet gotten one penny. He has order for 5,000 ducats.

Mr. Tobyn Mathew is in this town, with one Mr. Geo. Gage, and both lie in part of the lodging of Calley which he lends to them.

2 pp. XXI, 38.

JOHN BROWNLOW to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 10. Antwerp.—Bellarmin's book is printing at Cullen. I hear it has another title *de omnipotentia Papae*. I would know of his Majesty's proceedings against Baldwin. Mr. Withers at his departure on Saturday bade me salute you.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. XI, 121.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 11. Antwerp.—Yours of 2nd I received and had answered it at the same time I sent you Sir Wm. Browne's letter, but was at my Landlady's house at dinner when Mr. Perry came to my house. Sir Wm. Browne by his letter to me desires to have 2 or 3 pasties of wild boar sent him, and because such rank hog's meat is more common amongst courtiers than with us underhands I would desire you to lay wait for some and to write me what it will cost, for so he desires me. I have left word with all the principal cooks of this town to give me notice if any comes that I may perform his desire.

I hear this day from Mr. Monger that he has charged me with 90*l.* stg. at 34*s.* 2*d.* use for you, the which bill I will see

you satisfied as you shall desire. Also he writes me to furnish you with 10 or 20*l.* more if you should need, the which you may command of yourself without any order from him, and so nothing other than to pray you to receive the 100 *gs.* of Sr. Lemyre.

[*Postscript*].—Yesterday I received a letter from my compere Chandler dated Nov. 7 in “Marselia”; he writes that he hopes to set forward of his journey within 4 or 5 days. Also that Mr. Ambrose Vault is returned from Jerusalem, but in very poor estate, and was there in prison but now escaped and upon his journey hitherward.

1 *p.*; *holograph*. XLV, 25.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 22. [*endorsement*. Cologne].—I thank you for yours of 13th with copy of the judgment of the Paris Parlement on Bellarmine’s book. But why condemn paper and caress those vermin the Jesuits, the destroyers of Kingdoms and States. In return I send you two copies, one of the Cologne conference. This is clearly the work of the Count of Hohenzollern who apologises so seriously, and may well, for some think that he has done little for peace. His words are good, and God knows what his works are. The town of Neus refused to admit the Coadjutor and his cavalry. A trumpet was killed there and some wounded. The Coadjutor wanted to leave a garrison there—a step prejudicial to the *Princes Possedans*.

The Passauers have pillaged two cloisters belonging to the Duke of Bavaria.

1 *p.*; *French*. VIII, 56.

F. PEYTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612. Dec. 12. Blackfriars.—I have come to thank you before I have had means to know or be known to you; but my hope is that the gentlemen that leadeth me to this your trouble is better able to requite your courtesy.

$\frac{1}{4}$ *p.* Misc. III, 43.

[DE VILLIERS] H[OTMAN] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 22. Düsseldorf.—Your last was of the 6th. There is another on the way, and I long to hear by it how the Saxon Ambassador fared. The Princes of this House are at Dresden, where Leopold has appeared with two or three Imperial officers. The local colonels and captains are also summoned, and young Baron de Creange and others, offering their services and troops. Who will find the money for this war? The Emperor has not a *sou*. The Ecclesiastical League is all to pieces, and only the Bishops of Bamberg and Wirtzburg have retained their troops, furious against Bavaria for making terms and disbanding his men. His reply is that without money no one can fight, and that he alone is blamed. An Italian friend

writes that the Pope is glad of the peace, being incessantly bothered for money by the German Bishops. The King of Spain has had several fresh millions from the Indies, and sends a million to Brussels. You will naturally ask if, having got rid of his brother-in-law Leopold, and Juliers being lost, he will give his money to a Protestant to redeem this loss at the expense of other Protestants, and if your Archdukes, for outsiders' affairs, will risk their quiet and the truce.

I told you of Bouillon's departure, without doing any good about the Palatinate. Anhalt, having done his best here, has gone for a trip in the said Palatinate. Bavaria asked the United Princes for help in case the Passauers would not go. This has been granted.

An Ambassador from the King of Hungary has lately gone to Studgart and Heidelberg, whence he will proceed to the other United Princes in search of allies. Ridolfi's tone was very different, *qui est de cette mesme part a Paris, laquelle pourroit bien estre desadvoué.*

1 p. ; French. xxvii, 81.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 13. London.—I have yours of Nov. 7 and 21, and my last to you was of the 15th enclosing a bill for 90*l*. The debenture for your half-year's fee is charged 48*s*. for the first subsidy. Mr. Edmonds who lives with Sir Marmaduke Dorrell promised me to procure you a release, but he faileth and I must seek further help. You have no successor yet named, but Digby goes to Spain at the end of March. Parliament is "rajourned" till Feb. 9. Some think it will be dissolved by proclamation, but I hardly think it until there is some other means to replenish the Exchequer. Carleton arrived at Venice on Nov. 1. Wotton defers his return a few days, accompanying my Lord Cranborn to see the rarities of that country. Dickenson is by this time at Dusseldorp. It gives me much contentment that by my Lord Ambassador's recommendation and my soliciting he hath the preferment. I thank you for your wishes in that kind, but *nec spero nec opto*. Sir Tho. Smith's widow is become Countess of Exeter.

From Seville we hear that one of the Kings of Barbary hath delivered Oloroche to Spain. We are less sorry for it, because, their men and money thus divided, we are more secure for our Plantations in Ireland and Virginia. Sir Noel Caron begins to tamper with our Virginia merchants to join some of the States' people in that plantation and to join with us in the East India trade, but we fear, if we join, their art and industry will wear our people out of both.

A Frenchman that took a Spanish prize beyond the Line is driven by tempest to our western shore, where the Spanish Ambassador would have him delivered into possession, and findeth here some friends to his demands, but my Lord Treasurer

is wholly for the Frenchman, so as, if the affidavit he is now to make prove plainly that he took her beyond the Line, he shall go free from hence.

About 10 days since four priests escaped through Newgate wall, but the other two, being taken sliding down the rope, ended their lives at Tyborn on Monday.

Sir Tho. Dutten is returned from your Southern frontiers, where he saith he left his adversary, Sir Hatton Cheek dead, but whether he be quite slain or not, I know not.

2½ pp. XXXII, 17.

[JOHN] SANFORD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 13. London.—I hear say that your kind Debora is gone to you to alleviate your solitary being there. Commend me to her.

I found our Metropolitan dead at my coming. They say one Archbishop shall succeed another. I found Sir John Wood dead, and the memory of King Edward III clean extinct at Albins. I think the goodness of that race and family died in him and with him, and the honour of it liveth in my Lord Ambassador. Dr. Harding is dead to the great joy of the College, and Dr. Langton received with a greater. Sir Robert Drury's fourth daughter is dead. Two priests executed this week at Tiburne, the quarters of one of them stolen out of his grave in the night for an holy relic.

My Lord of Exeter hath married Sir Thomas Smith's Lady, and given her 1,000 marks jointure by the year. Dr. Mountain is Dean of Westminster. The Parliament, the "Blessed Parliament," as the Londoners call it, is prorogued till Feb. 9. Alablaster is now come home and committed to the Dean of St. Paul's. The Marquis Laverigny that comes out of France is to be lodged, received at Lambeth House, not wholly to be defrayed, but rations of wine and meat served in and he to cook it after his own fashion as my Lord Wotton was in France. Sir John Digby setteth forward for Spain about March. "Sanford is an ass for resolving to go with him, but yet he will go because he will never be but an ass."

¾ p. XXXVI, 40.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 14. [endorsement]. Paris.—[*The first four pages of this letter are printed in Winwood Memorials, Vol. III, p. 240. It continues*]:—Concerning the Italian named in my last for some traitorous speeches against the King, my Lord having been forced to take him out of the Bailli of this suburb's hand, for his ill proceeding therein, could not get to the bottom of the honest man's intentions to be searched out. Now he is in the hand of Defuntis, *Prevost des Marchands*, who began to examine him yesterday.

Touching Vaughan, Mr. Flood's cousin, who for his sake would fain in passing by, have craved acquaintance with your purse, as Mr. Flood says, he is *bon compagnon*, half a degree under a swaggerer, except by occasion, as by a carouse, to be raised up to the last step. He was once in a good condition, but putting all his money to usury with the mercers and vintners, he hath been bereaved of all, and is glad to take a horseman's place in Sir John Rattcliffe's company in Holland.

The Count of Vaudemont is newly arrived here, and exchanged visits with my Lord. Excuse me to *Grand Barbe* for not getting the Treaty of Nancy for him.

5 pp. ; seal. iv, 114.

JAMES MONGER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 14. London.—I have received the 20*l.* of Mr. Mathew Dequester, and also of Mr. Beauvoyre 4*l.* 15*s.* and now Mr. Devick hath order to pay the 5*l.* 12*s.* from the account of Sir T. Edmondes, which he would have paid before now, if he had known for whom or unto whose account he should have paid it. There is brought me from Mr. Beauvoire a mourning weed for you from the Lady Wood. Sir Thomas Dutton hath slain Sir Hatton Cheeke near St. Thomas.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; seal. Misc. III, 44.

ARTHUR AYNSCOMBE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 14. Antwerp.—Touching the provisions which you required to be advised of I find that there is 300,000 crowns come in 3 bills upon Balbi, Bushanzi, and John de Bonn, Italians, each 100,000 crowns for the 3 next months, but it will be anticipated. The getting of Hallaracha in the Straights is generally believed.

$\frac{1}{4}$ p. Misc. III, 45.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 17. o.s. Madrid.—I have yours of Nov. 14. The Duke of Feria is not yet come to Court, but we hear of his slender entertainment at Paris. These people of late desire to content me. The town of Madrid hath given the King in ready money 260,000 ducats, which is levied upon the houses (9,547 in number), and build at their charge another quarter to the palace, to keep the Court from removing thence. We have had no rain to speak of since the beginning of the summer. The river here that is usually great and furious at this season hath not enough water to wash a man's hands.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XXI, 39.

HENRY HUNT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 19. Dunkirk.—After 5 days in prison has been by violence put out of the town by the Governor, and is never to return. He was not allowed to return to his chamber for his things. Is lodged without the gate.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. Misc. III, 47.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 29. Cologne.—Last Monday Mr. Dickenson arrived at Düsseldorf. With Hotman there something will be done for these Princes. I hope the States General will also send some one there. The Assembly of the States of Juliers will be held soon at Duren. The Princes of Brandenburg and Newburg went there yesterday. Colonel Schonberg's regiment, which has held Juliers since it was taken, will be licensed by the United Princes. Yet their opponents are providing troops.

There is here much rejoicing at the sale and surrender of L'Arace by the Governor. The Turks of Algiers, Tunis and all parts of Barbary are mustering to help the King of Morocco. They expect another army of the Grand Turk to attack the Spaniard. From Poland comes the strange news that the King has conquered the larger part of Muscovy.

[*Postscript*].—After writing the above the Aix messenger brought yours of the 16th with one for Hotman.

2 pp. ; *French*. VIII, 57.

[DE VILLIERS] H[OTMAN] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 29. Düsseldorf.—Bouillon failed in the Palatinate to arrange things between the two Houses. It is difficult to make them relish the settlement, for the obstinacy of both sides. These two Princes are being strongly urged by France, England and the Landgrave Maurice, whose Ambassador has been here three days, "*par Monsieur le duc de Wirtemberg et autres leurs amis, de recevoir Saxe en leur possession, mais ils ne peuvent encor digerer ce morceau et nous renvoyent à leurs principaux, comme aussi sont eux qui y ont tout pouvoir. Ce que nous en faisons est pour éviter un plus grand mal, qui est la guerre que plusieurs tiennent infallible à ce printemps. Cette nouvelle poursuite vers ces deux Princes si vous la pourriez dextremt. faire entendre à Mr. Fux, possible que cela pourroit alentir un peu la chaleur de sa poursuite ; non que je croy que ses raisons ayent tant de force d'esmouvoir vos Princes à se remettre à la guerre ou à faire plus pour Saxe que pour Leopold, mais parceque cette maison de Saxe ainsi passionée court ellemesme à sa ruine.*" We hear nothing from Dresden where Leopold, the Landgrave of Darmstat and many Colonels and Captains are met, and have no certainty of the disbandment of the Passau and Alsace troops.

Your last was of the 13th with this noble decision of our Parlement. Communicate this to Berruyer.

1 p. ; *French*. XXVII, 82.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 20. Paris.—Nothing has happened since my last written by Grand Jean but some reformation in the ordinary companies of the Gardes and other foot which from 200 are now reduced to 120. At Court Monsieur de la Varenne is become *Premier Maître d'Hostel*. Great jars have been of late between Sully and Villeroy in the Queen's presence. They came to high words about the placing of some Suisses at Lyons, for which Monsieur d'Alincourt, Villeroy's son-in-law, sues, and Sully stands against and caused to be dashed in his first conflict with the Chancelr., but since Villeroy has carried it. An answer has been printed to the *Anticoton* which is said to be very subtle. It is not yet published. At Blois last week two sons of Sir Henry Maynard, who were travelling, died of an ague both on one day.

For the point in your letter concerning my lord I did forbear to write, but since you urge me, the truth is that his lordship finding himself neglected in that being joined in the Commission with my Lord Wotton for the receiving of the oaths and never having a gratification made him, as in like cases, spoke of it, whereupon a hat band all beset with jewels of diamonds was sent him from the Queen, but to the value of 500 or 600 *cr.* only. He derided the gift and sent back the best part of it to Monsieur de Bonoeil and the other to Mr. Gerault, his substitute who had brought the present. Order was presently taken to send him a garnish of gilt plate to the value of 1,500 or 1,600 *cr.* I marvel who told you so soon.

[*Postscript*].—I sent you a letter from Mr. Thoris. The rest Mrs. Hotman commends to your care. This day the Admiral of France, Monsieur d'Anville is created Duke and Peer of France in the Parliament.

1½ pp. iv, 115.

JOHN SEARLE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 20. Paris.—“Your enclosed letters I delivered to each [of the] parties who have kindly accepted them. The one purposes to send herewith, the other is the more excusable because I retained it from her 2 days . . . longer than right, so that part of her fault must lie upon me. The daily visiting of my lady and being visited will also help to excuse a little. Thus much to let you know I have delivered it. As time shall permit . . . you shall understand what success it hath. Christmas was at hand when I received it, and having regard to the time we became a little more familiar and consequently reasonable friends, but by whose first motion or whose most willingness I know not. To speak more hereof I will entreat time till the next occasion, because as yet all is uncertain, having of late had so seldom conference, and so much the more by reason I must necessarily make her acquainted with my

Father's proceeding and how ill he is affected therein, which as yet indeed I never acquainted her with, being a great deal willing to have had her understood it by some other means, and not from me, but now my conscience is so charged herewith as by no means I will enter a new league without letting her know all and every thing, and thereupon according as she shall resolve, and God permit, so be it. . . . "Concerning the marriage between Duke de Guise and Madame Mounpensier. . . it is now fully concluded, and they are to part hence this day for Gellion, a house of the Cardinal Joyeuse's in Normandy, but by reason of the Prince of Countie's sickness it is thought it will be deferred till after New Year's tide. The said Cardinal doth allow for 15 days to be spent at the said wedding 1,000 crowns the day. He is but her Uncle. It may be you have formerly heard of the departure of the Prince de Cundy. He is not as yet come in, but remaineth at his house called [*blank*] some 2 days journeys hence. They say he is to come in but stays till the Duke of Buillon be come, with whom some report he hath been since his going out, but this is reported by the enemies of the Religion who are sorry the Prince is no worse affected to them. A great bickering hath been in Council between Monsieur de Sully and Monsieur de Vilroy, concerning a garrison of 200 Suisses which de Vilroy would have into Lyons (Monsieur d'Allençorte his son being governor thereof) against which Monsieur de Sully made strong head in so much as the Chancellor took part with Monsieur de Vilroy, and the words that passed between them were most bitter. Monsieur de Sully upbraided him with extortion and corruption. The Chancellor defied him and said he would tell such a tale for Mr. de Sully as should sufficiently serve *pour l'envoyer au gibet*, if he were overmuch stirred [?]. So after many reproachful words they parted, and the Queen hath since taken up the matter, wherein Monsieur de Sully hath lost no reputation. Here hath also been a stir with Mr. d'Espéron about his coach entering into the Louvre, where he pulled a man's beard half off his face that made resistance, and between him and his company a Captain of the Porte was sore wounded, but this is also taken up. The Queen is now very sick of the toothache, and by reason my Lord hath commanded me at this instant to go know how she doth, I must crave your patience. Only I will let you know that my Lord hath been presented with the worth 2,000 crowns in plate, as it is said. I think it cost at least 1,500. I think I let you yet know of a present was formerly made him a hatband, which partly for the little value, and by reason it came also out of time, he as it were refused, taking only a piece, sending the residue in two pieces, some to Monsieur de Bonoeil, Master of the Ceremonies, and the rest to his Commis, Mr. de Gerrauld, who finding out what it meant carried it to Mr. Vilroy, and so it soon came to the Queen's ear, who was displeased at it and caused this to be presently provided to supply the former abuse

and says further that hereafter all presents shall be made in plate, wherein she thinks to be no more so deceived."

The Ladies nominated to be of the Queen in England. The Queen, the Lady Elizabeth, the Countesses of Derby, Bedford, Dorset and Moungomery, the Lady Eliz. Grey, the Lady Fra. Egerton, the Lady Mary Nevill, Mrs. Phillip Sydney, Mrs. Anne Dudley.

The Mareschall La Verden hath sent away his baggage and is to follow on post 2 days hence.

2½ pp. ; *seal.* Misc. III, 48.

JOHN BROWLOWE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 21. Antwerp.—I sent on the letter enclosed in yours of 19th to Sir William Browne at Flushing. There was a feigned report from Spain that there was two months' provision remitted, but a second order was sent for payment of three next ensuing months with 95,000*gs.* the month, "which merchants here refused with the first commission to do because there was some former writing that the King detained the Cargadors from their usual receipts upon the arrival of the fleet, which it seems is false by these men's forwardness upon the second order to pay him, which is undertaken by Balba, Vastanta and Bonne. I hear there is 60,000 or 70,000*gs.* in tractate and some part is expected by the next letters." I cannot hear that the book you last wrote about is in town. You shall have Bellarmin's when it comes. I saw yesterday a book called "Tocsin" written in France against Bellarmine's book. I understand from Bergen-op-Zoom that upon Saturday next the com[munion] is here, so that if you make a step hither, be here upon Tuesday night.

1 p. XI, 122.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 24. Venice.—Now I am here settled I am moved to make this entrance into some good correspondence betwixt us . . and I shall be glad to hear as often from you as you please. You may direct your letters to SS. Alessandro Jacomo and Pier Antonio Guadan', merchants of this place. . . Here all things are as quiet as the sea about us . . . only few days pass without some notable homicide, it being so ordinary both here and at Padua as if it were for pastime to keep their hands in use. Two days since one Contarini was shot as he landed from his gondola . . proclamation is made for a young man named Moretti to answer the matter. It is thought to proceed from his wife's friends, whom he sought to poison for love of a courtesan. You may guess whether the government doth answer the reputation it hath when such vices are daily in use, and immunity hath brought them into custom. But these inward corruptions are covered with an external appearance which is very fair and solemn.

There rests now no difference between Savoy and Spain but in terms. The King of Spain makes much of Savoy's submission, the intercession of the Pope and France and what repentance there is on one side and mercy on the other. The Duke says he has descended to no such dishonourable conditions, but treated upon equal terms.

The quietness in these parts is like to keep the quarrel about Cleves longer on foot. The Spaniard being disoccupied, may next summer wholly interest himself in that business. [Refers to Wotton's return and Cranborne's sickness.] Mr. Howard has also suffered of the ill-effects of the country's air. Many have died, including Cav. Duodo, who was known in England.* All his company well save Hen. Monpesson whom he left in the physician's hands at Padua, but is now recovered.

2½ pp. xv, 2.

J. THORYS [?] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Christmas Eve. Paris.—Was unable to buy Mr. Dunn's book,† having been suddenly ordered from England. Expects to be returning home shortly by Brussels. Has given the hilt to Mr. Devick, which pleased him. Beseeches Trumbull to see or send to his mother from whom he has not heard since leaving, and to find whether Captain Thomas kept his promise to pay her 10*l.* three days after his departure, and "the rest" in a fortnight. Hopes that friends have not suffered her to want.

2 pp. Misc. III, 49.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Jan. 4. Düsseldorf.—We have nothing from you since Dec. 13, and Dickenson, Markham and I fear that you are ill, or that your letters are intercepted. I shall now write alternately to you and Berruyer.

Markham will have told you of his journey to the Juliers country with these two Princes, one of whom he *gouverne paisiblement*. The Union Princes have disbanded Schonberg's regiment, and there must now be in Juliers a new governor and garrison less reliable than the last. The place is being fortified. Troops are being disbanded in Alsace, and the Duke of Lorraine will not allow them to cross his land. They may return here. Much of the money has been found and raised on the Archduke Maximilian's subjects and borrowed at Strasburg. For Passau all the efforts of the Duke of Brunswick to get money out of the Emperor or from Bohemia are vain. The Ecclesiastical League has also divided its forces, their Deputies being still at Augsburg. We still hear nothing of the convention made at Dresden between the Saxon Princes and Leopold, except that they can no

* Pietro Duodo, ambassador extraordinary to England in Nov. 1603, to congratulate James on his accession.

† Presumably the "Pseudo Martyr" by the poet John Donne.

longer fight for want of money, but they still threaten us with war, and the Landgrave Maurice has his fears, and that the Saxons will not attack us because of our good neighbours, but will throw themselves on Brandenburg, which lies open to attack. The Brandenburgers are undismayed and drink as much as ever. I hear nothing of Anhalt since he went to the Palatinate. We would know the answer given to the Polish Ambassador of whom you speak, and especially of the Sieur Fux, which touches us nearly. I wonder at hearing nothing more of my French friends since your last. If letters have been intercepted, it is out of their hatred of Bilderbeck, who is always persecuted by the Cologners. If letters are intercepted, write to Sieur Jacques Veturin, banker, near the Place au Change, Cologne.

As I close, in come your letters of Dec. 16, 21 and 27. I have lent them to Markham, who is now riding off with the Princes.

1 p. ; *French*. xxvii, 32.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 25. Antwerp.—The enclosed came by the Lille post. The cover was dated 17th present. I shall be with you next week to taste your Christmas pies. I have given order to Barth. Lemyre to pay you what money he can; he owes me between 300 and 400*l.* so will pay what you need.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *holograph* ; *seal*. xlv, 142.

THOS. NEUPORTE to TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 26. Antwerp.—Thanks for letter with enclosure for Sir Thos. Lacke. For some business reason will be staying to Thursday afternoon and will be obliged for a letter to Sir Thomas's clerks.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *Misc.* iii, 50.

J[OHN] D[ICKENSON] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 27. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of 14th. These Princes, desiring money from their subjects, have called an assembly in each Duchy, and are now gone to Duren where the provincial meeting of Juliers is held. They have laboured the towns of these countries to accept garrisons, but few give ear. . . . The practises of Saxony in your parts are suspicious by reason of some of his family meeting at Dresden with Leopold and deputies from the Emperor. That Elector is also said to have entertained part of the troops yet keeping together in Elsass and Passau and still refusing a round sum, the Archduke Maximilian, with others, having tried to bring them to conformity. They so oppress those countries that the Duke of Bavaria himself sent to Heidelberg to offer to join the Union, to expel them. This is less a paradox than the Saxons seeking

to join the Catholic League, which is dangerous, and unless the overture to be made by Anhalt, from his Majesty, about the admission of the Saxons into possession and administration here, and so consequently into the Union, have success, I can only fear a great combustion. I assure myself Sir Gr. Mar[kha]m will not omit to particularise our terrible cassations of forces here. I will not dispute how it may serve with the present conjuncture; especially the casting of some which were paid by the Union; for the rest it may be said, necessity hath no affinity with reason.

1½ pp. XXII, 21.

J. BEAULIEU to TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 27. o.s. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. III, p. 246].

1½ pp. IV, 116.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1611, Jan. 7. Cologne.—I have yours of Dec. 22 and 27. I send you a reprint of Bellarmin's book published here. The Emperor's troops are still near Passau, there being no money for them. I hear that Leopold's men in Alsace will be paid off. It is said that the purse and plate of many fat monks have contributed to this result. *Les sponges ont esté pressés assez rudement. . . . Le paysan est mangé jusques aux os.*

The Duke of Lorraine has kept four companies of cavalry of M. de Creange to be a nucleus of other troops from Juliers, which S.A. will not allow to cross his country.

The Assembly at Duren has not been fruitless. That of the Berg district begins to-day at Ratingen, to which their Excellences are gone. Efforts are being made on all sides to quench the blaze in the East, but care must be taken that they do not use the oilpot instead of the water can. Two days ago M. Curio on his return from Duren to his master Maurice of Hessen passed this way, having received his dispatch from the Princes. The Landgrave presses these Princes, to come to terms with Saxony, besides which it is to be feared this spring that your Archduke has granted the investiture of Ravestein to the Saxon House, which much annoys the Princes.

2 pp.; French; signed "Silvester Pistorius." VIII, 58.

JOHN BROWNLOWE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 29. Antwerp.—Eight days back I sent you back Mr. Sherl's letter and answered your demands, and wrote you the set day of the communion at Berghen, which I fear is not yet come to you. Mr. Withers, after a troublesome and dangerous passage, is safely arrived in London.

¼ p. XI, 123.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 29. Antwerp.—I have yours with enclosed to Mr. Throckmorton and Sir Wm. Browne.

Want of money keeps me here 3 or 4 days longer than I determined, but next week I will bring your carpet. I have bespoken it for I could not find one in your colours.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *holograph* ; *seal*. XLV, 143.

HENRY HUNT to TRUMBULL.

1610, Dec. 29. Dunkirk.—Acknowledges letter of the 23rd. Hopes now the holidays are past he will be able to secure some good end. Considers himself much wronged at suffering imprisonment without knowing the cause. Asks Trumbull to procure means that he may live quiet in the town about his business until the process be tried. Dare not go abroad until he hears further.

1 p. Misc. XI, 190.

MONEY raised in the LOW COUNTRIES.

Cotisation faite sur les Provinces obligées en la lettre des 79,140*fl.* au pied de la repartition faite en l'an 1610 des 300,000*fl.* par mois.

Brabant ...	20,900 <i>fl.</i>	Valenciennes	01,150
Flandres ...	28,850	Namur ...	01,450
Arthois ...	09,180	Tournay ...	00,750
Haynaut ...	09,180	Tournesis ...	01,150
Lisle ...	05,850	Malines ...	00,740

Repartition des Estats generaux pour payer leurs debtes, et ce que chascue Province suivante doit payer en la somme de 100*fl.* et plus &c.

Brabant ...	32	6	4	Namur ...	01	5	10 $\frac{3}{10}$
Flanders ...	43	1	9 $\frac{3}{10}$	Tournay ...	00	9	6 $\frac{9}{10}$
Arthois ...	07	3	7 $\frac{5}{10}$	Tournesis ...	00	17	11 $\frac{4}{10}$
Haynaut ...	07	3	7 $\frac{5}{10}$	Malines ...	00	19	07
Valenciennes ...	01	3	11 $\frac{3}{10}$				
Lisle, Douay,						100	
Orchies ...	05	7	8 $\frac{8}{10}$				

Payement fait sur une obligation en datte de l'année 1577 competant &c. ou par extracts a esté transporté la somme de 9,000*fl.* ou les suivantes Provinces ont payé leur cote avec l'interest de la datte—sçavoir.

Flandres ...	...	7,700 <i>fl.</i>
Brabant ...	...	5,600
Malines ...	...	0,200
Haynaut ...	...	1,000
Arthois ...	...	1,300

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. Misc. III, 63.

Trumbull's Letter Book contains drafts of his despatches to Robert, earl of Salisbury, the Lord Treasurer, of 4, 11, 18, 25 July ; 1, 8, 15, 22, 29 Aug. ; 12 Sept. ; 3, 24, 31 Oct. ; 28 Nov. ; and 2, 5, 12, 19 Dec. which are in *S.P. Flanders*, Vol. IX.

Min. 1, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72.

Beaulieu's letters of March 22, 29 ; April 26 ; May 2, 9 and June 26 are printed in Winwood's *Memorials* Vol. III, pp. 135, 144, 152, 153, 159, 188.

IV, pp. 48, 78, 84, 85, 86, 92.

APPENDIX.

[SIR THOMAS EDMONDES] to SIR THOMAS PARRY.

1605, May 20. Brussels.—“Holding it necessary that those which are his Majesty’s Ministers abroad, for their better knowledge of the true course of all things, as they pass, and the guiding of his Majesty’s affairs thereby, should entertain a mutual correspondence, I would not fail to acquaint your lo., by this messenger of that which hath passed here since my arrival, as I do purpose to continue, and wish the like course may be held betwixt us hereafter. My Lord of Harford’s [Hertford] entertainment here hath been as royal as could be expected, at his entrance into this town by all the nobility of this court as well strangers as others and the charge of his whole train which was at least 300 persons defrayed till his departure. He was likewise entertained with very costly shows and triumphs and his usage generally in all other respects very honourable and favourable. He is now returned by the way of Antwerp to avoid the trouble and incommodity of the other way by land. The States have had a late enterprise against Antwerp which was well plotted, but so ill carried, as that they of this side having had intelligence thereof 10 days before, were prepared for them, and at their landing did so presently assail them that they were forced to retire without being able to render any fight, with the loss of some 200 men in all (though fame hath much more increased the number). Their intent was to have cut the dike of the side of Flanders, half a league below the town, whereby to have drowned all the country on that side and then to have built a fort above the town at a place called Borcht, by which means no succour could have come from Brussels to Antwerp, and then to have cut the dike on the other side so that, being almost environed with water, they might very easily have distressed them. And upon the succeeding of these enterprises then to have proceeded in like manner to the investing of the town with their army on the land side. But failing thereof they besieged afterwards the castle of Vaw near to Bergen op Zoom, which hath been yielded by composition without blow of cannon. And they have since made show as if they intended to besiege Hoestraten, but it is thought rather to amuse them here while in the meantime they embark their cannon and prepare suddenly to cast themselves into Flanders and there to entrench themselves before some good place before the army of this side can come to the succour thereof. The Marquis of Spinola does assemble his army near unto Antwerp not far from the place where the others do now lodge, and his forces are now strong. They have

lately satisfied the mutineers of their full pay which amounted [to] 400,000 crowns, whereupon they have yielded to disperse themselves amongst other bands, which formerly they made difficulty to do. But the heads of them which were of their counsel to the number of some 120 have by stipulation obtained passports to withdraw themselves."

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. *Draft. Misc. I, 117.*

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to SIR HENRY WOTTON.

1605, May 25. Brussels.—"Having understood by my Lo. your brother before my departing out of England of your L. desire to entertain a good correspondence with me during the time of my employment in this place, I will assure you I was very glad to hear thereof and am very ready to embrace it, both for the interest of mine own particular love and affection which doth receive contentment by all occasions that may either confirm or increase our love and ancient acquaintance, and therewith give testimony of my willingness to do you service, as for the other respect to serve for our better information for the guiding of his Majesty's affairs in the charge where we serve. I will therefore make bold to acquaint your Lo. with that which hath passed here since our arrival. [*On Lord Hertford's entertainment, and the enterprises against Antwerp and Flanders, as in the letter to Sir T. Parry*]. They have since attempted to have cut other dykes about the Sasse, but they have likewise failed thereof by reason that their army of this side doth front them so close as doth not give them leisure to attempt anything. The Marquis of Spinola hath made a bridge of boats over the river at Antwerp which serveth them to great purpose for the speedy transportation of his army as occasion requireth. He is now passed into the land of Wast with his army which is said to consist of better than 15,000 foot and almost 3,000 horse. The Count Maurice is reported to be as yet somewhat stronger than [he] both in horse and foot, but these men do daily expect the joining of other troops for the reinforcing of their army. And then they hope both to leave sufficient forces to attend upon the Count Maurice's army and to undertake some siege with another army. But it is supposed that it will be very late before they can be ready for both these purposes.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. ; *draft. Misc. I, 118 and 121.*

MRS. ESTER BEAUVOIR to MR. WILLIAM TRUMBULL at Brussels.

1605, May 28. Londres.—Ayant esté advertie à ce matin du partement de cet homme nay voulu perdre la commodité de vous escrire pour vous dire comme en l'absence de mon mari ay receu vostre lettre en date du 14 du courrant et pareillement une de mon cousin Mr. William de Vick, lesquelles ne faudray à luy envoyer par le premier passage, m'assurant qu'il sera tresaise d'ouyr de voz nouvelles et que ne faudra si tost qu'on aura le moyen à vous remercier de la bonne souvenance

quavez de luy et de la continuance de vostre bonne amitié. Il y a pres d'un mois qu'il partit pour Guernese et espere qu'il sera de retour danz 3 semaines d'ici, ce que vous pryé dire à mon cousin Mr. William de Vick auquel nay moyen de recire à present pour le soudain partement de ce porteur, vouz pryant lui presenter mes affectionnés recommandations et m' excuser envers lui. J'ay suyvant votre susdite fait achapt des 12 verges de shagge pour madame, que recevrez avec cette mienne lettre estant la dite étoffe de la meilleure quay peu trouver et couste 3s. 2d. la verge. Je vous pryé si donner à cognoistre à Monseigneur l'Ambassadeur ou à Madame que vous aye recrit me faire ce bien de leur dire que je demeure durant ma vye leur treshumble et serviable, pryant Dieu continuellement leur donner avecq parfaite santté longue et heureuse vye. Tous leur amis de Steaplefford se portent tous bien et principalement leur fils. Sire Jean Wood fut mandé en hâte il y aura demain 15 pours par mademoiselle Clark pour aller à Abington, d'autant que sa belle mere Madame Clark estoit fort malade. Je ne sais si elle est decedée ou si a recouvert santté, car sire Jean Wood nest encore de retour à ce que puis entendre. J'ay ce matin envoyé au logis, ou se tenoit mademoiselle votre femme lors quelle estoit en ceste ville, savoir si ils avoinst eu quelques nouvelles d'elle et ilz m'oust mandé que n'y a par long temps qu' avaient receu lettres de sa part et qu'elle se portait tresbien—loué soit Dieu. Quy sera pour fin, vous presentant mes affectionnés recommandations et pareillement a Monsieur de Beaulieu et a Mrs. Woolley et ma cousine Elisabet de Vick pryant Dieu *etc.*

[Postscript]. Je vous pryé dire a Mr. Caere que sa femme se recommande a luy et qu'elle pryé Dieu lui donner santé car celle dit avoir eu nouvelles qu'il garde le lit et qu' a la goute. Je vous pryé luy faire mes recommandations.

1½ pp. ; *holograph*. *Misc.* I, 122.

1605, [May]. Account of the christening of the prince of Spain, who was born at Valladolid on Good Friday, the 8th April, 1605.

The ceremony took place on Whit Sunday, the 29th May. Among those present were the two princes of Savoy. The duke of Lerma carried the prince and took particular care that all should be able to see him, and the people raised shouts of joy. The Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo performed the ceremony, giving him the name of Philip Dominic Victor. The admiral of England saw the procession pass to the church from a window of the house of the Conde di Rivadavia. He also saw from the same place the procession of the Dominicans for the opening of a chapter general at the convent of San Paulo. His Majesty took part in the procession accompanied by the ambassadors, grandees and a great number of gentlemen.

4½ pp. *Spanish*. *Misc.* II, 59.

[1605, May]. Account of the entry of the Admiral of England into Valladolid, of his entertainment and of his public audience of their Majesties. [There is a copy of this paper in *S.P. Spain* Vol. xi, together with an English translation].

3 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *Spanish*. Misc. II, 73.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to SIR CHARLES CORNWALLIS
in Spain.

1605, June 1. Brussels.—The Archduke is presently in hand to make a levy of a regiment of English and another of Scots for the which the King hath given license if they can find the means to transport the men hither without danger of the States' ships as they hope to do. The Count Maurice lieth at this present encamped at a place in Flanders called Watervliet near the river's side and the Marquis of Spinola within a mile of him at a place called Boschoult but both so strongly entrenched as neither of them can attempt any thing upon the other, otherwise than as they entertain sometimes some loose skirmishes the one with the other. The Marquis of Spinola did of late attempt the burning of the Count Maurice's fleet which lay near unto the shore, but he failed thereof. It is here conceived that the Count Maurice's design is to amuse their army by the show of purposing to besiege some place in Flanders to keep them here if he can from attempting anything this summer.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. ; draft. Misc. I, 120.

1605, June 9. Account of the ceremony whereby his Majesty swore to the peace between Spain and England, and its reception by the Admiral of England in the name of his king. [There is an English translation of this paper in *S.P. Spain*, Vol. xi].

Spanish. 4 pp. Misc. II, 74.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to SIR THOMAS PARRY and
SIR HENRY WOTTON.

1605, June 15. Brussels.—“I perceive your L. is like to have your hands full of work seeing the French do insist to have the treaty handled there, for the reglement of the trade for our cloths. There was a disposition to have stayed me at my coming out of England, to send me to assist your L. in that business, in respect of having been formerly employed in the same, but by reason that I was so far proceeded in my journey as I could not recall my provisions, I was, I thank God, excused of the other course, for the which I am glad ; for that considering how the French have always trifled with us in that matter, I do not think that they are willing to come to a resolution for the clearing of that difficulty, but rather to reserve the advantage thereof as a means whereby always to pinch us at their pleasure in respect that they know the same to be a matter of special importance unto us wherein they think they may take

the liberty to trouble us by pretence of seeking only to reform frauds without intending any unkindness or injustice towards us. I never treated with any of their ministers upon that point but that themselves were forced to confess unto me that they held it to be reasonable and just for them to yield to qualify the rigor of the edict ; but so also they freely declared that they had no reason to agree to the same modification, till we gave them better satisfaction in their complaints for matters of depredation, and though the causes of those grievances do now cease, yet it is apparent that instead thereof they do now entertain other jealousies, lest we would too much incline to our new amity and therefore that they would be willing to continue the necessity whereby to make us rather still to depend upon their friendship. But of these things your L. is able to make a far better judgment than I can, and I wish your L. may have far better success in your proceedings therein than I do expect."

1½ p. ; draft. Misc. I, 123.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to SIR THOMAS PARRY.

1605, June 15. Brussels.—They have been here much troubled with the news of the defeat which they have lately received by the Hollanders of ten ships which were sent out of Spain into these parts, wherein were shipped the number of 1,200 soldiers.* Of the said ships two were sunk, other two taken and one burnt and the rest forced to run themselves upon the shore of England, with the loss of many of their men. They do here, to wash themselves of the shame thereof, impute much blame to directions of Spain for being so ill advised as to send these men both in so ill order and at so unseasonable a time as are the present calms to bring them to their apparent *boucherie*.

The King hath sent to these princes a present of ambling horses with very rich furniture to the same and also some quantity of deer and dogs, in requital of a former present which they sent to him of Spanish horses and coursers of Naples.

¾ p. ; draft. Misc. I, 124.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to MR. BRODGATE.

1605, June 20. Brussels.—I have always heard so good report of your upright dealing with all men, and have also particularly held myself so much beholding unto you for the demonstrations of kindness which you have made unto me as it is far from my nature easily to believe any evil reports against you, but contrariwise my care is, as much as in me lieth, to stop the course of any complaints which may impeach the credit of any of my friends, which is the occasion of my present writing unto you to acquaint you with a complaint which hath been

* The victory of Admiral Haultain, off Dover, over the Spanish squadron under Pedro de Zubiaur, conveying the *tercio* of Pedro Sarmiento from Lisbon to Flanders. on the 12th June.

made unto me by the Archduke concerning some wrong which he supposeth to have sustained by your means, whereof he desireth me to procure him redress from the State. But I thought it fittest first to desire respite to receive your answer thereon, before the matter were further urged. The complaint which he maketh is that where one Monsieur L'Ermite, a merchant of Antwerp, did consign into your hands to receive for him two packs which came out of Spain with request to see the same conveyed over to Calais for these parts, which you undertook accordingly to do, and thereof gave him an account, but so it fell out that the said party to whom you addressed the said packs to Calais, found the one of them as he relateth half undone and the other altogether opened, and as he durst not adventure to take them into his charge until first he had called unto his assistance a public notary to attest in what sort they came to him, now it is complained that out of the said pack which was opened there hath been taken 2 boxes which appertained unto the Archduke himself being some curiosities that were sent unto him by his sister, an Abbess in Spain,* which maketh him to hold them so much the more dear and to think that he hath the greater wrong done him in that they should in such sort be embezeled from him, and because he conceiveth that such as you trusted with the charge of the said pack might presume to be more bold with such matters as carry a show rather of pleasure and delight than of importance upon good and careful inquisition.

He thinketh that the same may easily be recovered again which is that which he earnestly desireth for the satisfaction of his mind, and being a thing so just and reasonable to be yielded unto him I could not refuse him my service for the procuring of his contentment therein. I shall therefore be glad that by your care and diligence (as well for the justifying of your own credit as also for the stopping of further complaint) the said boxes may be again recovered and safely sent over to Calais according to such addresses as heretofore you have received from Monsieur l'Ermite who I assure you is not willing to impute any blame to you for this unhappy accident, but doth very much justify you for the good dealing which he hath found at your hands in all his occasions of treating with you. I pray let me speedily hear from you that I may know what answer to make to the Archduke concerning this matter.

1½ pp. ; draft. Misc. I, 125.

A report of the gifts given to the Lord Admiral and his Company by the King of Spain.

1605, June.

A gold feather with a diamond set in the air and	<i>ducats.</i>
many others valued	7,600
A string of 235 pearls „	5,000

* Margaret, third daughter of the Emperor Maximilian II.

		<i>ducats.</i>
A gold collar and girdle with diamonds ...	valued	4,339
60 gold buttons of 3 diamonds	„	3,900
A gold chain with diamonds	„	3,400
A little gold basket	„	2,318
A gold taster (or cup)	„	1,349
A gold taster	„	450
A gold taster	„	400
A gold taster	„	220
A gold posnett (<i>olluela</i>)	„	250
A gold posnett	„	200
A taster	„	200
A taster	„	150
A gold vessel	„	170
A gold casket for pastilles [<i>Margin</i> : per- fuming pot]	„	160
The Queen also gave to the Countess, his wife :		
A gold chain with diamonds and portraits of their Majesties	valued	3,968
A gold casket with diamonds and portraits of their Majesties	valued	3,850
A gold ring with a diamond, given by his Majesty to the Admiral when he took leave	valued	4,000
Two gilt trappings, one purple the other tawny, to give to the King with six horses	valued	5,000
Total		46,734

Gloves and many other things of perfume given by his Majesty for the Countess, in great quantity ; value not stated.

For individuals :

To the earl of [<i>blank</i>], 60 gold buttons of serpents	<i>ducats.</i>
valued	2,480
To the Admiral's son-in-law, a feather with adorn- ment for a cap	valued
	1,625
To the son of the chief steward, a gold braid with diamonds	valued
	1,766
To the same, a gold medal and diamonds ,	475
To the Admiral's eldest son, a girdle of gold and diamonds	valued
	1,900
To the Admiral's second son, a gold chain and diamonds	valued
	1,866
To the Admiral's nephew, adornment for a cap with gold medal and diamonds	valued
	800
To the treasurer of the fleet, a gold chain and diamonds	valued
	1,700
To Senor Jentibris [?], general of the fleet, a gold chain and diamonds	valued
	950
To Baron Willoby, a gold chain and diamonds „	1,030
To Baron Norris, adornment for a cap with medal valued	1,060

Besides 2 gold chains of 25 pieces each, 4 diamonds	<i>ducats.</i>
in each piece and 25 pieces with 2 diamonds in	
each, set in colour	valued 2,880

Gold Chains.

One for him who brought the present of the King,		
our lord	valued	1,500
One for the nephew of Thos. Mora	...	600
One for the interpreter	...	800
One for him who brought the horses	...	150
Two at 200 for two physicians	...	400
One for the Steward	...	200
One for the Master of the Horse	...	200
Two of 200 for two chamberlains	...	400
To the second master of the horse	one ...	150
To the secretary	one ...	200
To the furrier	one ...	150
To the overseer Thos. Mora	one ...	100
To the master of the mules	one ...	200
To the King-at-arms	one ...	200
Besides five of 140 <i>d.</i> each, one at 200 <i>d.</i> and four		
at 130 <i>d.</i>	valued	1,665

Paid in Cash.

To six boys who brought the hackneys, at 50 <i>d.</i> each		
	valued	300
To a soldier	...	120
To eight musicians	...	120
To seven trumpets	...	100
To nine chamber attendants	...	300
To six pages	...	60
To twelve halbardiers	...	120
To six lackeys	...	60
For drinks	...	30
For the cooks	...	60
To the surgeon	...	80

Amounting in all to ... 73,466

Spanish. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. Misc. II, 72.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to SIR THOMAS PARRY by JASPER CARRE.

1605, July 3. Brussels.—Since the writing of my last letters there hath fallen out no matter worthy your knowledge in these two great armies. They have only served to hinder each other's enterprises hitherto; but now those of this side finding the States' army have only sought to amuse them in Flanders to make them lose the opportunity of this summer's service, they have resolved to set on foot a second army with which they purpose to prosecute the wars in Friesland hoping to compel the Count Morice to draw all his forces out of Flanders to the defence of those parts and to settle the war in that

country which is now wholly under the States' obedience. The Count of Bucquoy having the charge of the Vantgarde is already passed the Rhine, and doth there make good the passage in attending the coming of the Marquis of Spinola who is immediately to follow with the rest of the army. The soldiers are so glad of this transp'antation to go to that fat country which hath enjoyed a good time of quietness as there is striving to go that journey. The Count Frederick Van den Berg is sent to take the charge of the other army which is appointed to remain in Flanders to make head to the Count Morice. [*After an erasure of six lines*]. The Count Morice lieth still encamped at Watervliet, having upon the first news of the Count Bucquoy's departure for Friezland sent away, as it is said, 4,000 foot and some number of horse and 20 cannon under the charge of Count William of Nassau, for the defence of those parts, but the same being not here judged to be a sufficient supply for that purpose, it is presumed that the Count Maurice must be forced to follow after with the rest of his army. [*Erasure of five lines*].

I beseech your L. to favour this bearer my servant so much for my sake as to bestow a packet on him at your next opportunity of sending into England, and your L. shall command me in requital to do your service in a greater matter.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. ; draft. Last para. and date in a different hand. Misc. I, 126.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES TO SIR EDWARD HOBY.

1605, July 24 [endorsement].—[After compliments] "I perceive by your relation that your general did not so well make his retreat with his troops as before he brought them on to service, wherein he is the more to be excused seeing it fell out only at home and that the honour was so well preserved abroad. Besides you know that there is no exacting of good manners from those that carry so great titles, which hold their qualities to be above the respect of that which they term to be trivial observations, lest otherwise they should make their greatness too good cheap. Therefore for poor men of my condition it suiteth best (discharging the reverence which is due unto their greatness) to have otherwise as little traffic with them as may be. I am glad of your own happy escape of the perils you were in, and that you have so safely again recovered the good harbouring of the Black Friars. Though the accidents of your sickness were something scandalous to your credit, yet you have reason to comfort yourself with the hope that by the benefits of the same you have made truce for a long time of health. I have delivered your salutations to your friends here which did kindly receive the same. The President Richardot saith that he hath something a wild son but of my Lady's goodness he speaketh with admiration. Of the news of these parts all that I can write you for the present is that these Princes finding that the Count Maurice sought only to amuse them in

Flanders whereby to make them to lose the opportunity of this summer season, they have therefore now proceeded, upon the arrival of the new reinforcements of troops which they expected out of Italy and from other places, to the raising of two armies, to the end with the one which is committed to the charge of the Count Frederick van den Berg, to make head to the Count Maurice in Flanders, and with the other principal army, which the Marquis of Spinola commandeth, to make the war in Friesland and to plant the seat thereof in that country, which, as they learn it, is wholly enemy and therefore they intend shall serve them for pretext to exercise the greater liberty in it, and is also a fat country for having enjoyed a good time of quietness. The Marquis did first intend to have besieged the town of Berk in his going, to have made the same of use unto him for the assuring of his passage over the Rhine, but he was diverted from that purpose for that he found the Count Ernest strongly encamped with good forces near unto the town for the succour thereof. Therefore he hath now settled his passage in another place near unto Kaiserworth where he doth strongly fortify the same, and having taken order therein, he purposeth to pass from thence into Friesland, and it is thought he will begin with the siege of Lingen. The States have sent some forces into those parts to furnish their towns and to wait upon the passages of the country, but the Count Maurice is as yet remaining still with his army in Flanders. We do here suppose that his stay there is only to finish certain fortifications which he is making there for the better defence of Ysendoncke and Ardembourg and so consequently of Sluys and that ended that he will forthwith remove from thence into Friesland to make head to the Marquis of Spinola."

2 pp. ; *draft*. Misc. 1, 127.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to MR. EDWARD JOHNES.

1605, July —. Brussels.—I hold myself bound not only to give you an account of the receipt of your letter, but also that I have had care in regard of the advertisement which the same did contain of so high mystery to recommend the credit thereof to have place amongst the great miracles here. And as we do here easily incline to believe strongly, upon extraordinary operations, so it is conceived that your dear friend and oracle Mr. Gull* must needs be tainted with a fanatical spirit to be able to declare such excellent senseless secrets as he doth utter, wherein you make him gain the reputation above the most ingenious mountebanks. It is known that your worship hath as many of those good flutes as any man of your ill quality and I pray you earnestly let John West, though he grow something greasy, retain still the tenor or rather base part in that concert

*The initial letter of this name may originally have been a B, but has been altered apparently to G, the whole word is uncertain.

and if at any time you can spare him to afford him so much leisure as to come hither, care shall be taken that he shall have here his pipes well liquored for the clearing of them after his manner to enable him the better to do his friends service. If you need the strength of a corporation to authorise your academy, your best means will be to resort to one Mr. Steward that received a grievous fall at Wapping, and he will readily get your bill signed; and for a mortmain there is very good means to assign you and your College the usufruct of Petticoat Lane and some of those retired alleys whereof the surveys are best known to you and your friends. And so by the diversity of the recreations which you may there find, your musical entertainment will be much more full. And the more you dispose of yourself to action in that commonwealth, the greater hope there will be that you may prove the no-thing whereof you write. And so, if not your ambition, at the least your fleshly desires to be satisfied. I know that this is an unfitting style for an Ambassador, but I have herein dispensed with myself to accord this tune to that which is best pleasing to your pipe. And now will retire myself to that grave posture which becometh me and leave you to continue to be as mad merry as you can devise to be.

1½ pp. ; draft. Misc. I, 128.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to SIR HENRY WOTTON.

1605, Aug. 10. Brussels.—Since the writing of my last letter sent to your L. of the 20th of the last month I have received by Mr. Carey your L.'s last letter of the 13th of the same which I perceive maketh the third letter which your L. hath written to me, whereof I have received the two latter, but as I signified to your L. in my last the first of them never came to my hands, and I know not whereunto to impute the miscarrying of the same, unless it were at unawares sent into England from Antwerp with your other letters. The Ambassadors which are here remaining tell me that their letters have always gone safely between Italy and this place, till the last week that the ordinary post was robbed by the freebooters between this town and Namur, who have also carried away his budget with all his letters. The French Ambassador there can inform you of the means for sending safely hither, for there come letters from him hither almost weekly. I will take care hereafter to send your L. a cypher as you desire, and for the style of these Princes whereof your L. doth desire to be informed, it is used out of England by the title of his Majesty's Ambassador resident with the Archdukes, and sometimes by the name of Archdukes of Austria etc For the occurrences of these parts your L. shall understand that the Marquis of Spinola having finished his fort which he hath made by the River of Rhine he took order to leave the Count of Bucquoy with 3,000 men both to defend the said fort and to assure the passages through the country in those

parts, and himself afterwards passed with diligence with the army into Friesland and in his way hath taken a great town, but of no strength, called Oldenzaal, and from thence he is gone to besiege the town of Linghen which is a place of no great strength but of special importance for the seat thereof both for the use of the passage between Germany and Holland, which by this means will receive interruption, and likewise to give entrance thereby to the Marquis with his army into Friesland, for that the country being of difficult access, there is no means to make progress into the same, but by settling first good plantations in the chief parts thereof. There is like to be now, as we conceive, the seat and greatest force of the war of these countries, for that as it will be a great benefit to these Princes to transplant the war into those parts which are wholly under the States' obedience, and thereby to deprive them of the great contributions which they have drawn from thence, so it doth no less import the States for the said considerations to employ their uttermost means for the defence of those countries (if it may be). And I doubt not but they will give our army a long time of expense there. The Count Maurice is for that purpose now removed thither, with his army out of Flanders, after he had taken order for the perfecting of the fortifications which he hath made in that Province, for the defence of Ardenbourg and Isendonck and consequently of the passage from thence to Sluce, having also left those places very strongly manned, so as we see little probability that our army which is left there under the charge of the Count Frederick can be able to do any good for the recovery of any of the said places; but only to keep the others from making incursions into the country. We are now in expectation to see what the Count Maurice will do to encounter the Marquis of Spinola in his design, whether to go and wait upon him with his army to seek the opportunities to distress him or to attempt some other siege (if he have the means) to work a division which we conceive to be the likeliest course that he can take. A great part of the troops which came lately out of Italy are dead since their arrival here, in so much as the Marquis hath been forced for the supplying of that defect, as also in regard of the other numbers which he leaseth for the guard of the new fort, to make new levies in the country of Juliers and those parts for the reinforcing of his army.

We do daily expect the coming over hither of the L. Arundel of Wardour to be Colonel of the English regiment which hath been lately levied by the Archdukes to the number of 1,500 men which yet remain in Flanders. The Earl of Hume of Scotland hath also undertaken to bring over likewise a regiment of Scots, but as yet there is no part of his troops arrived, and now he will come very unseasonably in respect of the lateness of the year. Peter Sebaure that was Admiral of the Spaniards

which remain at Dover is lately déad there.* The King's Majesty hath been content at the importuning of the Spanish Ambassador to make a trial towards the States whether they could be content for the discharging of his kingdom of the said Spaniards, to give them leave to pass over into these parts, but it is thought that they will excuse themselves therein, so as they must seek to pass away as well as they may in small numbers, for that the States do continue to keep strict guard upon them with their shipping. The Emperor's Ambassador the Landgrave of Leuchtenberg is newly returned hither out of England having, as I understand, besides the offer of congratulation which he went to perform, made some general propositions in favour of the affairs of Hungary, and hath received suitable answer to the same. Here hath lately been concluded a contract of marriage between the Duke of Arscot and a very young lady, in respect of his years, his cousin german the Marquis of Havre's daughter, the which marriage it is intended to solemnise with great magnificence at Mons in Hainault, the 18th of December next.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. ; draft. Misc. I, 129.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to SIR THOMAS PARRY.

[Same date].—Now that I understand by your last letter that your L. is entered into the decision of the thorny business which hath ministered unto us so much trouble from that State, I will wish that your labours may receive all happy success therein both from the public good and your particular honour and if I know how to give any advancement of the same by any endeavour of my own, more than already I have done, I should be most glad . . . to employ myself therein, and I will be bold to say that though I do much affect that our merchants should receive all the ease that may be in their trade, yet I do desire on the other side that there may be some good provision (if it may be possible) to enjoin the true making of cloth, to the avoiding of the great abuses which have been committed therein, to the embasing of that real and noble commodity which being well used ought to make us welcome in all places of the world. And therefore I confess this business must be the more nicely and warily handled to take such a middle course as on the one side to procure the abolishing of the confiscations which upon all pretences are sought to be used against our merchants, and yet on the other side not to leave them at liberty to continue their use to trade with ill and faulty cloths, upon the which ground I remember that I treated with the King and his Council when I dealt with them in that business. But your L. is able to make a much better judgment of those things that I can. . . .

* Piedro Zubiaur. When escorting a force of Spanish troops to Flanders he was attacked by the Dutch under Haultain and his squadron overwhelmed. The remnants of his force took refuge at Dover. Duro says he was killed in the fight. *Armada Española* Vol. iii, p. 230.

Aug. 12.—Since the writing of this letter an enterprise undertaken by Du Terrail which Clervaux was to execute with some of the troops of the army in Flanders upon the town of Bergen op Zoome wherein it is said he had intelligence, hath failed, and this morning some of the undertakers are returned to this town.

1 p. *On the same sheet, following the preceding draft.* Misc. I, 129.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to SIR EDWARD HOBY [endorsement].

1605, Aug. 14. [endorsement].—[after compliments] “The fair vestal that you mention did not do us the favour here to pass by us, but as we suppose beareth sail for the Gulf of Venice to erect there a new Leycestrean commonwealth. The glorious entertainment that the grandsire received from the Indian King almost astonisheth the Courts of all Princes, and there hath been no industry omitted by his Ministers to sound the fame thereof to the highest in all places wherewith they stick not also to assure what a purchase they have made of English affections at their devotion. I am sorry that the King’s service hath received so great wrong by the ill using of his Ambassador, which showed that disorder did highly abound, where no distinction was admitted, but these be the fruits of Treverian and Kirkman Counsels.”

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *draft ; unfinished.* Misc. I, 130.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to SIR CHARLES CORNWALLIS.

1605, Aug. 20. Brussels.—[Printed in Winwood’s *Memorials*, Vol. II, p. 111].

1 p. ; *imperfect.* Misc. I, 131a.

ARTH. JARVIS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL, at Brussels.

1605, Aug. 23.—Requests that some promised plants may be sent to him.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. I, 131.

Advertisements from GERMANY.

1605, Sep. 3. Prague.—Le Sr. Baste étoit sur son partement de Vienne le 30me. d’Août pour s’acheminer vers l’ Isle de de Comare [Komorn] où sont les troupes de l’Empereur ; Partie de celles des Turcs est arrivée à Bude ; nous verrons maintenant ce que deviendra leur paix que le Botzkai traite si conjointement avec la sienne qu’il n’y a point d’apparence jusques ici de les separer. Le dit Empereur prévoyant combien il aura d’affaires sur les bras s’il luy faut combattre ces deux ennemis, a demandé et obtenu en une Diète de ce Royaume que les états entretiennent encores deux mois les gens de guerre qu’ils ont maintenant en Moravie, et qu’ils paient aussy pour autant de temps les mille chevaux du Comte de la Tour et les cinq cents du Sr. Verzesowitz qui ont servi l’année passée en Hongrie. Mais la plus grande part de son Conseil incline bien

plus à la paix que non pas à la guerre, et même l'Archeduc Matthias, qui a envoyé ici son Grand Chambellan pour obtenir plein pouvoir de la traiter et conclure aussy bien avec les dits Turcs qu' avec le Botzkai.

Depuis celle cy écrite est arrivé le courier de Vienne avec lettres du 31 d'Août qui portent que le Sr. Baste s'estoit acheminé en Hongrie le jour auparavant et que quelques Turcs s'estoient déjà laissés voir auprès de Strigone.

Copy. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. I, 133.

On Same Page.

1605, 7 Sept. August [Augsburg].—La reddition de Linghen à mon avis est de grande conséquence. J'ay une copie d'une lettre que les Estats Unis ont escrit à un Prince Electeur du St. Empire en date du premier Aoust, par laquelle ils exhortent son Altesse de fournir quatre ou cinq cents mil talers pour lever promptement un nombre de cavallerie et infanterie afin de renforcer les forces des Estats qui autrement ne seront suffisante à la longue de soustenir le faix de la guerre contre l'armée catholique. D'Hongrie nous avons que non seulement le traitée de paix avec le Botzkai continue, mais aussy qu' on envoie des deputedés à Bude pour accorder avec les Turcs, et que cependant on arretera trefues pour un mois.

Copy. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. Misc. I, 133.

1605, Sep. 21. Auguste.—L'ennemy en Hongrie estant passé la rivière de Strigone a brûlé tous les moulins et plusieurs villages jusques à Comorre. Kyari Paul a consigné Waradin aux rebelles ; Esperies est menacé de siege. Les Transylvaniens ont presté le serment au Botzkai, lequel a fait instance au Vizier, qu'il face une course vers l' Autriche et saccage le pays à feu et à sang. Oynar est en très grand danger d'être perdu. Les nostres ont rendu à l'ennemi Vicegard lequel en est passé au siège de Novigrad. Et après la prise d'Oynar les rebelles veulent passer au siège de Presbourg. Voilà les affaires du dit quartier en pauvre état si ce n'est que la défaite du Cigale par le Persien face traiter de bonne sorte la paix avec sa Matie. Impériale.

Copy. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. I, 134.

HENRY PAULSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL at Brussels.

1605, Nov. 7. London.—“ I send you here a bill of exchange to receive at sight of Mr. Johan Martens merchant at Brussels, near the corn market at the sign of the Sword the sum of thirty-eight pounds six shillings and eight pence Flemish money. Whereof is for my Lord Ambassador thirty pounds sterling and the other eight pounds six and eight pence Flemish is as your letter makes mention.”

Holograph. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. Misc. I, 135.

DECLARATION DES PRESTES POUR LES ARCHIDUCS.
 avancés par diverses personnes.

1605. Amounting to 141,285*fl.* advanced in the Low Countries by members of the Council of State, Privy Council, the Ministry of Finance and others, names given.

French. 3 pp. Misc. III, 54.

FRANCIS MIDLETON to MR. WILLIAM TRUMBULL at Brussels.

1605[-6], January 22. London.—“I have received your letter and as soon as can be possible you shall have answer. I am sorry that thing cannot be performed with such expedition as we would but to deal with great personages it is not always at command to speak nor do as with equals. But I hope well that both you and my Lord shall receive great thanks for your pains and the men be very honestly dealt withall. Further in this as yet I cannot certify you. Good Mr. Trumbull, I pray you buy for me of the man I bought the other ticks four eleven qrs. which cost 45*s.* a piece and six ten qrs. of 38*s.* the piece and two nine what price they will be of I cannot well tell but I think about 30*s.* and also I pray you if these hangings which we saw of “buckskage”* be not sold I would pray you buy it for me if you can buy it at 3*s.* an ell. I pray you take up so much as will buy these and charge me with it by exchange and it shall be surely performed. Yet good Mr. Trumbull if this be any trouble to you either for the money or otherwise let them alone I would not be overbold with a friend. If you do buy them I pray you send them to Mr. Waikes to Antwerp and he will pack them for me with other things which I have with him The parliament began this Wednesday and upon Monday following is supposed will be the arraignment of the traitors” etc.

Holograph. 1 p. Misc. I, 115.

JOHN CHANDLER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1605[-6], Jan. [Endorsement].—Yours by Mr. Jasper Carie I received with one enclosed to Mr. Cophill which in respect I took other order for the receipt up of my goods at London I thought needless to send unto him. It appeared that your recommendation of our business did prevail very much with Paine . . . the success answered every way our desires. I hope shortly . . . to use your assistance in the reviving of our suit for our goods taken by those of Dunkirk, which at my last being there I communicated unto you. . . . You have so tied me unto you by your so kind and undeserved friendships that I were most ungrateful if in any your occasions I should spare either myself or friends to do you any good office wherein I may stead you.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XIX, 2.

* Probably the same as bocasin or bokesy, a fine buckram much used for lining. *Oxford Dictionary.*

[1606, Feb. 24. Fontainebleau]. Articles of a commercial treaty between Henry IV, King of France and James, King of Great Britain and Ireland. [Printed in Dumont: *Corps Diplomatique*, Vol. V, pt. ii, pp. 61-3].

French. Copy. 11 pp. Misc. III, 59.

FRANCIS MIDDLETON to Mr. WILLIAM TRUMBULL at Brussels.

1605[-6], Feb. 27. London.—I have written unto you before what my Lord of Salisbury's pleasure is concerning the hangings and my Lord Chamberlain's which is that the 2 suites of the Triumphs of Petrarch and the other of Jacob for my Lord of Salisbury and the suites of the Acts of the Apostles and the other of the Labours of Hercules for my Lord Chamberlain. The other 2 pieces I have packed up with a few other things of mine own in the case they came in, and sent them by the way of Calais to be sent to Mr. Waike in Antwerp. For the payment of their money I hope Mr. Levinus hath written to my Lord Ambassador how it shall be paid. The Lords said that they would pay the money upon the receiving of the hangings here, but I told them I thought the merchants would not part from them unless the money were paid them neither would stand to any venture from thence and therein they were resolved that so much money should be taken up there upon their bills to be paid here to whom they would direct them and Mr. Levinus was minded that Peter Vanlore should write to his brother to pay the money, but whether it be so or not, either the merchants or my Lord may pass their bills safely for the money and never be beholding to anybody, but of this I will not hold anything more than good liking. For the ticks I did write for I assure you I will see honestly satisfied. They are :

Two eleven quarters, four ten quarters, two twelve quarters.

The four ten quarters at 30/8. a piece.

The eleven quarters at 45s. a piece.

The two twelve quarters at 50/8. or thereabouts.

And two nine quarters at what price you can get them which will be about 30s. or 32s. a piece.

For the hangings they are the old hangings which we saw at Brussels and the ticks are such as we bought at Brussels. I have written to Mr. Waike to buy me three score pieces of such as you did help me to buy at Antwerp. I pray you help him if you go down about the hangings. And pray him to send them away with the hangings because I would save the custom of them. I am overbold with you but I fear not but to requite all kindness in time. Tell Jasper I will have a bout with him because I heard not of his going.

Margin. Supply my want in writing because I had a small time to write unto you. With your good interpretations the merchants I hope will consider your great pains and mine both.

I have had much to do to persuade the having of them because some have reported that there should be gotten in the sales of these for brokerage a hundred pounds, but how is not known.

Holograph. 1¼ pp. Misc. I, 116.

SIR HENRY CAREY to SIR THOMAS EDMONDES.

1606, March 29. o.s. Guand [Ghent].—Your Lo. hath done me a very great favour to procure this liberty for my man to come to me, for with him I have received as much satisfaction as my desire could give me, the assurance of all my friends' well doing in England. For the Archduke's excuse to deal for me in regard I have not deserved it at his hands, I was never so simple to imagine for myself he could be moved to shew me any favour if other respects induced him not. Had I money to pay, no favour were like it. The order he gave for my reasonable liberty and good usage I found made good at Guand. There though the Lieutenant Governor be willing to shew himself as courteous, yet is he more restrained, and I to my chamber confined. Yesterday I spake with Diego Lopez Luero, who seems far from taking my offers, nor speaks under 12,000 crowns, though I know he aimeth at less. This was my conclusion with him that unless he would change his voice to more possibility, he should speak no more to me of it, but send his ambassadors to my father into England, since it was his opinion in me he had him prisoner, there he should find him as free as Don Lewis [de Velasco], and that that conceit had abused him. Till I hear from your Lo. I will speak no more with him. I should be glad your Lo. could procure me the liberty at least of the Castle. To you I will give my word to remain true prisoner or better assurance if that be not sufficient. If ever they had done me the honour to have taken my word, I had never failed by practising for my liberty. I offered to engage myself by it, but they refused it, and I disdained their refusal. I am now in a prison where my expenses are like to be certain, though yet I know them not. The form they would have for my guard cannot become chargeable, the change being so continual and the duty commonly divided amongst the multitude. When your Lo. shall have dispatched this bearer with the Duke's final answer I beseech you procure him liberty to come to me for my letters to England. Without direct warrant he will hardly find admittance. As there shall be occasion, I will use the means of Jehan de Weesel in my business. I must ever confess myself your great debtor for the care and travail you sustain for me, and long for a good occasion to approve myself to be *etc.* My service to your Lady.

Holograph. *Trace of Seal.* 1½ pp. Misc. I, 140.

1606, May 28.—Passport by James I for Captain Nicholas Pinner, who has long served in his forces and who wishes to see

foreign parts and to serve foreign princes, joined in friendship with England, as occasion may offer.

Copy. Latin. Endorsed 1608. 1¼ pp. Misc. II, 16.

1606 [May].—Act of Attainder against those concerned in the Gunpowder Treason.

French. Copy. 3½ pp. Misc. I, 141.

ALEXANDER COWFFOULDE to SIR THOMAS EDMONDES.

1606, June 8. London.—“I am heartily glad to hear such a general report of your extraordinary favours and kindness to all your countrymen. They contend who should commend you most. I humbly beseech you let my poor brother Warde be commended by you to Sir Thomas Lake for his course [?] of life in those parts. I never heard that his behaviour hath been offensive unto any; much less to our late Queen and our Sovereign Lord and King that now is. This being commended to Sir Thomas by your letter he doubteth not to procure his pardon for being a fugitive; or the “cosseninge” companions that he put in trust with that little estate that he had, put besides their expectation. If you think it requisite (which I refer to your good consideration) to write a word or two to my Lord of Salisbury in his behalf, it would make the way far more easier to obtain his pardon. Mr. Ferny hath promised me to write to you. I was by when he received the letter from your Lady which he took exceeding kindly and was very proud of it. Remembering my humble duty unto your Lordship and your Lady though not acquainted with her. My cousin John Fortescue doth give you the best respect that may be.

Holograph. 1 p. Misc. I, 144.

THOMAS CABELL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1606, July 5. Fetter Lane. [London].—“Whereas you moved me of a composition in the behalf of my master [*margin* Mr. Arundel] to be effected for his goods, upon due consideration I have been desirous to talk with you further concerning the same, to know what may be hoped for and done therein. For that I doubted if finding you in your lodging I thought fit to leave these few lines to give you advertisement of my desire. I do lie at the *Sun* in Fetter Lane, the next sign to the *Golden Lion* towards Fleet Street. If it please you to leave your answer there for me, if I should be from home, I . . . will observe your direction accordingly. . . . From the *Sun* being Mr. Wilkenson’s house, a tailor in Fetter Lane.”

Endorsed. Concerning Mr. Arundel. ½ p. Misc. I, 142.

1606, Aug. 20. Westminster.—Privy seal for three portraits by John de Creetes, Sergeant Painter, of the King, Queen and

Prince [Henry] full length and proportion, to be presented to the Archduke of Austria, costing 53*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Copy. Countersigned ; Packer. And addressed to Mr. Trumbull [endorsement]. On back a note to provide a small pen and inkhorn for Mr. Tho Packer. 1 p. Misc. i, 145.

MATHEWE DE QUESTER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1606, Aug. 28. London.—“ Herewith I do deliver unto you a passport from the Archduke granted for the passage of 200 pieces of cloth.

Whereupon hath been passed fourscore and demi, so resteth to be past beside 118 and d[emi] amounting in money at 10 gildrens per piece 118*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* sterling.

In respect that Daniel Bol deceased is indebted unto me a greater sum than the value of this passport amounteth unto, I submit no other means to relieve my self of that debt but by procuring the restitution in money as is by the same passport promised, or in lieu thereof to grant unto me or my assigns the bringing in of so many cloths as is by the said pass granted and behind being already paid for, to wit 118½ cloths.

If you think good you may move in my favour the Earl of Arenberch letting him know how deeply the same importeth me, entreating his Lordship's good word and furtherance therein.

Also at my being at Brussels I made Mr. Hans Martens, my very good friend, acquainted with this matter who went with me in divers offices about this cause. If it be needful you may use his advice and help therein ; thus ending ” etc.

1 p. Misc. i, 146.

1606, Aug. 29. Note for payment to Sir Thomas Edmondess, ambassador of the King of Great Britain or to his agent the sum of 341*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Flemish received from Sir Robert Bell and Jan Potter. (Signed), William Calley [*and directed to*] Sir Jon Baptiste Roelans, merchant, at Antwerp.

Dutch. Slip of paper. Misc. i, 150.

PETER BEAUVOIR to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1606, Sept. 15. London.—“ These few words are only to salute you very kindly and to give you hearty thanks for your kind remembrance used towards Sir Henry Carey, who hath contrary to my expectation sent me this day a very good buck. If my L. Ambassador be acquainted herewith, I pray you to give his Lp. humble thanks from me.

We purpose, God willing, this day and to-morrow to coffin up that horned beast and to solemnise his funeral (*à l'accoustme*) whereunto we hope and mean to call Ministers and Members of the Church and Commonwealth to sing *Gaudeamus*. Mr. Otwell Smith is bespoke for one of the Quiristers, but I doubt his throat

will require much washing before his voice be cleared. If he be of no good use for a singer, we will turn him to be skinker and to proportion the measure of healths to his Lp. Wherein I hope we shall find him very obsequious. And this much for want of better matter I pray you to present to his Lp. *etc.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. I, 147.

JOHN POTTER to SIR THOMAS EDMONDES.

1606, Sept. 24. London.—It may please you to understand that my brother Bell writ you of the 18th present enclosed was the second bill of exc[ambi]o of 200*l.* delivered to Mr. Caully since which time I have received 100*l.* of Sir John Wood, which I have delivered to Mr. Roger Owfflyd at 34*s.* 5*d.* per *l.* I could have had 1*d.* per *l.* more but I was not so assured of the party. This is payable at “usans” by Thomas Trewlowe. I doubt not of good payment for the party here is very assured” *etc.*

7 lines. Misc. I, 148.

M. BLANCHES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1606, September. [endorsement]—Estant fort tart averty du partemant de ce porteur j'ay esté contrainte de vous escrire ce petit mot en hatte. Ce lieu est maintenant si steril de nouvelles que je ne vous saurois rien mander que vous ne sachiez mieus que moy. Le commune bruit chante de la guare mais peu d'aparanse selon mon advis l'on tiene que le Comte Henry de Nasaus et le Sr. Bernauelle doit aller trouver le Roy des fransois. Du subject de leur voiage chacun en devine selon sa propre pation, celon mon aduis; quand a moy je croy que chacun tachera a tromper son companion; l'issue nous en rendra sage—seus de la Religion ne sont gueres bien assurés a Paris comme l'on dit, il est besoign que scandale aviene. Cest ases parlé des affaires dotruy. Il faut que je vous parlle des miennes qui ne sont gueres imporantte [*sic*] à la republique mais ung peu importun a vous. Le premiere de vous suplier de tout mon coeur de me vouloir tenir tousiours aux bonne graces de monsieur lambasadeur a qui je suis et sera jamais tres affectioné serviteur aveque regret de estre serviteur inutile mais je luy suplie que la bonne volonte puisse suppleer au defaut de mon inpuissance; secondement je vous prie tant que je puis de vouloir employer vostre credit a me recourir quelque chansons pour la violle de la fason de mr. Daniel Newton qui est à ses Altesses et sy il a quelque chosse dorase de Parme il faudra tacher de l'avoir; vous luy faire mes recommandations sil vous plaict et luy priere de vous donner les basses avec, pour jouer sur spenette; j'avais en vostre absens prié monsieur de Beaulieu de m'envoyer quelques cartes les quelles je desirois fort av[oir] et ne plaindrois nullement l'argent qu'ils pou[vaient] couter pour les avoir, je luy esse[eusse] escritte mais je su[is en] doute s'il est avec vous ou non. C'est

trop importuner ses amis pour une fois. Croies je vous supplie que je suis du tout à vous ne m'oubliez point je vous prie a madame a vos damoiselles a monsieur Sanford et à vous mesmes a qui je suis a la mode d'Angletare vostre affectionné serviteur.

Je vous prie surtout de m'envoier s'il ce peut trouver le portrait de nostre Roy "en taille d'aulse" [*i.e.* a copper engraving].

1 page with marginal additions. Misc. I, 163.

JOHN POTTER to SIR THOMAS EDMONDES.

1606, Oct. 9. London.—Refers to letter of 24 Sept. and the first bill of exchange for 100*l*. Encloses the second. Doubts not of orderly acceptance and good payment at the day.

5 lines. Misc. I, 151.

PETER BEAUVOIR to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1606, Oct. 16. London.—"By the last post I received yours of the first of this month with the inclosed from his Lp. which I have delivered to the keepers of the house of the honourable and others to whom they were directed, the rumour of the contagion here having driven all men of sorts into the country. Yet thanks be to God the sickness is not so great that it may give sufficient cause of so much apprehension. The number of the dead by the report made this day of this last week is 117 persons of the contagious sickness, which notwithstanding is like to divert the term from hence to the great prejudice of the citizens of London. I hope you will expect to hear no news from hence, especially by any of my writings, for I am now altogether estranged from all courtiers' acquaintance especially now that the King is far from hence as towards Newmarket and the Queen being lately at Hampton Court (where the Count of Vaudemont was entertained); there died of late a servant to the Lady Walsingham. A remove was intended to Otlands, but the sickness being also there and at Windsor it is yet uncertain whither the next move will be settled. As for your particular business with Mr. Tyce his executors I conceive no cause you have to apprehend it, for it will be a long time before the mortuary house can receive an establishment in regard of the great credit thereby given, and to be now drawn to a more certainty than their pretence against you can ever afford them, besides that if their business were so small that they could intend a suit against you the same would be altogether unlawful against a man absent from the realm especially in service. Therefore settle your heart at rest and let not your good nature do you so much prejudice as the nature of men of this age is to insult against mildness and to apprehend a g[ood] countenance. For my part I will always be ready to settle my best advice and assistance to so guiltless a cause as yours is, besides the just inducements of true [?] love and affection wherewith you have won me to yourself."

I pray you to remember me very dutifully to his Lp. and to my Lady. Commend me, I pray you, very lovingly to my cousin Mr. Devick, to Mr. Sandforde and the rest of our friends with you.

[*Postscript*].—My wife doth very kindly commend herself unto you, and prayeth you to sell her stockings to as good price as you can but not under 4s. 6d. the pair of the white and the colour not under 7s. the pair and so between 7 and 8s.

Seal. 1 p. Misc. I, 149.

PETER BEAUVOIR to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1606, Nov. 20. London.— . . . “Yours of the 3 of this instant sent by the way of Flushing came to my hands on Saturday 15 ditto at which time I took from a pink that lately came to this river the hamper mentioned in your said letter and conveyed the same near to Charding Cross and there delivered the same to Sir John Wood to be bestowed according to my Lord’s direction. For all such other letters as had formerly come to my hands, the same have been distributed as . . . directed, and this is as much as I can write of concerning the contents of your letter. I will make bold here to entreat you that you will take a little care to certify me truly of a great doubt which I have been drawn to by a letter which I received five days since from my cousin Peter Beauvoir whereby I find no satisfaction nor pertinent answer to such admonitions as I thought necessary to give him in my last letter to him, but instead hereof he writeth to me that he is exceedingly comforted by his good progress in the study of sacred scripture, or that I may use his own words *in sacris litteris et sacris studiis*, which I might have conceived to have been intended by some private and particular study . . . in the house but that he prayeth me to be a means to his mother to procure him some allowance from her for the enabling of him to the continuance of that his study; which considered I think you will not marvel that I find it strange that he should dispose himself to pick out or make choice of the Jesuits’ school to learn divinity. If so desperate or devilish were his resolution, we had cause to think our unhappiness great to have made him a passage to his both temporal and everlasting perdition. Of this great fear and doubt I pray you to write what in true certainty may be believed, wherein you shall bind me as by many other your kindnesses to make acknowledgment thereof by any suitable means that may be offered. . . . Herewith enclosed a letter from Mr. Carleton.

[*Postscript*].—Commend me very kindly to my cousin Devick and tell him that after this my letter ended I had begun to write to him but that the time of the fullness of tide drawing near I have been forced to resolve to dispatch this away, doubting that otherwise you should miss of all by this post;

but the next week I will write to him at large. . I pray you in the mean time to acquaint him with the contents of this letter concerning Peter Beauvoir.

1 p. Misc. I, 153.

Extract of the ADVERTISEMENTS OUT OF GERMANY.

1606, Nov. 18. Prague.—La paix avec les Turcz est bien assurée,* mais l'on parle diversement des conditions. Celles dont on est plus d'accord sont le payement par l'Empereur au Grand Seigneur de deux cens mille Tallers, moyennant cela une bonne paix et voisinance entre eux pour 15 ans, commerce entre leurs subiects, abstention de toutes sortes de courses par les garrisons des frontieres dans le pais l'un de l'autre, l'envoy de part et d'autre tous les trois ans d'Ambassadeurs, avec presens à discretion pour marque de leur amitié, et l'assemblée de leur deputez devant que les 15 ans soyent expirez pour auiser à la prolongation de ceste paix, chacun retenant ce qu'il possede maintenant. Ce qui est plus à l'aduantage de l'Empereur est que les Hongrois ont renoncé à la confederation qu'ilz auoyent avec les Turcz, le Botskay, de qui les deputez sont interuenus à ce traitté, demeurant seulement tributaire à cause de la Transilvanie au Grand Seigneur qui à ceste occasion le reçoit en sa protection. Je reçois presentement une lettre de Vienne qui adjouste cinq ans de paix aux 15 dont est fait mention cy dessus.

1606, Nov. 25. Prague.—Depuis mes precedentes du 18^{me}. j'ay veu un sommaire des conditions de la paix entre l'Empereur et le Grand Seigneur. Ce sont quasi celles que je vous ay cy-devant mandé et plus que lez Tartares y sont compris comme aussy tous les Royaumes et l'estats appartenans à la maison d'Austriche et mesmes le Roy d'Espagne, si'il y veut entrer. Que l'on ne donnera retraite de part ny d'autre à personnes suspectes et principalement dans le Royaume d'Hongrie; que le prisonniers seront exchangez respectivement, et que s'il ne naistra quelque different, pour quelque occasion qui se soit, le gouverneur de Jauarin et le Bassa de Bude le decyderont, et ne se pouvans accorder que l'on attendra sans rien innover la resolution des deux Majesties.

1½ pp. Misc. I, 152.

RICHARD TYLER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1606, [endorsement], Nov. 27. [London], In Chepe. Having received your letter this day of the 10th of November by the which I understand of your good health, of the which I am very glad. And having occasion by reason of this enclosed I thought good to certify you of the health, the which I thank God we have enjoyed ever since your departure. I do expect your brother Mr. Downe every day to come to London. I do

* The peace of Sitvatorok, concluded 11 Nov. 1606.

hear that they are all in health. As for your main business I do hear that Mrs. Tyse hath put her desperate clerk to work to get in the debts which you gave Mr. Tise the note of, that did remain among the customers, and yet laid to your brother's charge, by the which the sum of the debts laid to your charge will be the lesser. I mind to talk with Mr. Hardy this week to see what he will do. I have got a matter "abroche" in the Chequer to obtain some of your charges if I may . . . News we have none, but the Parliament is begun again this week and the Lord Admiral is very sick. Also my uncle H. is like to die. As for books of news I hear of none as yet but I will enquire.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p.; *holograph*. Misc. I, 154.

PETER BEAUVOIR to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1606, December 2. London.—"These few words are only to give you advice of a small cask laden this day in a pink bound from hence to Flushing the same containing a brawn sent to my L. Ambassador from Sir John Wood and his lady. There is also a small hamper containing a livery cloak and a Spanish Dictionary for my cousin De Vick and also two waistcoats for him. There is besides, which I should have first remembered, a small box containing a 'wyer' for my lady and a small packet received for James by a servant of Mr. Cartrett. I have addressed all together to Sir William Browne to whom I have written and prayed him in my L's name to procure the same to be conveyed by his good means. I did write to my cousin four days since by the post."

[Postscript]. Herein enclosed is the key of the hamper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Seal*. Misc. I, 155.

RICHARD TYLER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1606, Dec. 4. [London].—"Being entreated by Mrs. Cary to give address unto this enclosed and to harbour them under your protection, not only for the delivery of them but to return me answer with as much speed as convenient you may, I have delivered Mr. Sanford's letter to Mr. Cowly the merchant. He hath changed his dwelling for he now dwelleth in that house which was Sir Henry Anderson's at Bartholomew Lane End. I have no answer as yet.

Mrs. Cary desireth you to send her some egrets both white and black, 200 of each, not at too dear a rate, that she may afford to sell them 12*d.* apiece here. She would have them for that "lane" [lawn] which you had of her; whether it was for my Lady or yourself I know not. But she saith that you owe her for it. I have been at Lambeth to enquire for Helvis, but I could not meet with him. The last week I heard out of Hampshire, and then your best-beloved was in health and all the rest. But only Thomas, Mr. Downe's man was sick, as Mr. Downes said, for he then wrote to me."

1 p.; *holograph*. Misc. I, 156.

MATTHEWE DE QUESTER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1606, Dec. 5. London.—“My last unto you was the other week by my post servant Henry Ballam in answer to yours of the 12th and 19th *passado* received the 20th and 27th of the same. Herewith I send such letters as are come unto my hands both for my Lord and yourself together with one for Gabriel Colford the which I pray you to cause to be delivered. Herewith goeth likewise a packet even now sent me from Mr. Lyvinus. The bearer hereof, being Michael de Coster, meaneth in person to wait on my Lord Ambassador to understand his Lo. pleasure. I long to hear how you do proceed in the cloth license for Daniel Bull.”

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. 1, 157.

RICHARD TYLER to [WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1606, December 18. [London?].—“Having received your last of the 30th of November, the which was very welcome because I was desirous to hear of your health, as also of the letter for your wife, for I do know it will be welcome to her for she did long to hear of you. Your brother Mr. Downes was with me yesterday, he assureth me of all their health [*torn*] doth long for his stockings. He stayed not in London.

“Concerning your pains taken for Edmond Apsley at my request I do therefore heartily thank you. . . I have not seen his “fatherlaw” since the receipt of your letter, but I shewed Mr. Morgan your letter this day, and he takes it very kindly at your hands.

“Your friend Mr. Moore is come into England, but I have not seen him as yet. Concerning the bill of exchange that you said Mr. Queste[r] would bring me for 5*l*. I hear not of it as yet, but as soon as I have it, I will pay it for you at an instant.

“I have delivered the letters enclosed according to the direction and have sent you hereinlosed letters for Sir Griffin Markham. They were foul before they came to my hands. Mr. Cary brought them unto me. I pray you send me word whether he doth pay you for the carriage or not because [*torn*] pay for them here oth[erwise] I will receive no more of them for I have no reason to charge you upon every such occasion.

“Against your coming into England I pray you to provide for me six pair of the best sicers [*?scissors*] and I will pay you for them *etc.*”

Postscript.—“In health all, but my uncle sick.”

“I have received your “quissins” and a scarf from Mr. Sanford the which I have sent to Oxenford. And as for the Almanacks you sent for I mind to send by Mr. Perry if I may hear of his coming, the which I think will be shortly, for they will be too dear to send by the post. . . The Parliament doth continue still.”

$1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. ; *holograph*. Misc. 1, 158.

CERTAIN RECUSANTS to SIR FRANCIS HASTINGS.

1606 [endorsement].—"The proceedings of that High Court of Parliament whereof you are a member in the days of our late Queen against the Catholic Religion subjects of this kingdom were far beyond example, which the professors of the same Faith hoped, for many just and reasonable considerations, that either they were to receive an end or mitigation by the judicial clemency of his merciful majesty, but seeing the present threatened designment by the same assembly, we rather presage an intended increase of [*sic*] the diminutions of these afflictions, as our continual silence might be taken for a secret consent that we are worthily burdened with so strange and unusual punishment which the whole realm cannot imagine to be imposed but upon men guilty of some execrable fact against God, our King and our Country. So for avoiding all censure of such undeserved suspicions, we are enforced in such manner as we may to leave some memorial of our innocency to this and all future generations which would most willingly have delivered by humble petitions to that High Court had not the want of hope of the public reading or publishing thereof give [*sic*] us contrary advice. We are therefore to lay before you such causes as we conceived to be the motives of your so severe proceedings and give you so ample satisfaction that as we trust you cannot reject it. First concerning the late and all former conspiracies we assure ourselves that after so many diligent and provident examinations your own consciences be witnesses that we were neither consenting, approving or applauding but utterly condemning and detesting them as barbarous and odious both to God and man. Wherefore we hope that contrary to all charitable course and contrary both to divine and human laws you will not impose the fear of the guilty upon those that be innocent, but according to the holy Scriptures let the fault and punishment thereof be laid only where it is due. *Anima quae peccaverit ipsa morietur*, and as the grave counsellor writeth *Solum mens artificis arte perire sua*. We standing therefore in your own knowledge and consciences clear from those vile conspiracies and all other against his Majesty his offspring and state, taketh from you all cause why these or any afflictions should be imposed upon us in these respects. The causes then must be our Religion, our recusancy if our Religion be objected as that which divers of you presume to call heretical. We desire no further favour than the example of Queen Mary her time, which many of your Religion account tyrannical, may be followed. Let a competent number of our learned priests be called to any of your Universities other public places, where the best learned of your Religion shall give them meeting, let such questions or propositions as concern the special points in controversy be proposed of sufficient consideration allowed and other equal conditions granted as were to your chiefest Doctors in the mentioned time. If our Catholic disputers be not able to maintain

their cause not to be heretical, you may at your pleasure then adjudge them and all other persisting therein to be heretics and the punishment for such to be prosecuted against them. But if our recusancy be the cause of your former and now intended laws, as by the title and body of all your statutes in that case enacted it appeareth to be, in regard you judge it to proceed of obstinacy, or imprisonments, losses and disgraces in so many years being the whole life of a man from time of discretion, do prove the contrary, and we withal at sundry times by our petitions and otherwise protested the only cause thereof to be for fear of offending God; for further proof whereof we have offered and still do that if your learned divines can and do prove to the learned of our said Religion that we continuing our Religion may repair to the Churches and there be present at your service without offence to God, we willingly will perform and our confidence is that you, when your own profession be so zealous and scrupulous, will both judge this our offer to be such as no Christians can offer more and that it will be dishonourable and most sinful to yourselves to impose penalties upon, our offers considered, for not doing that which the best learned cannot or will not take upon them to maintain as lawful for us to do. If this notwithstanding you will proceed with your intended courses to increase the burdens already heavily laid upon us, these are then to entreat that without offence we may put you in mind that all lawmakers are to take example and direction from the law of God which punisheth not twice for one and the same offence. *Non consurget duplex tribulatio.* Again *Affligi te, non iterum affligam,* and *deus non punit bis in id ipsum.* As a double punishment for one offence is not to be, so by that law the punishment must not be greater than the crime committed, *pro mensura peccati erit et plaga modus ita duntaxat et quadragenarium numerum non excellant ne forte laceratus ante oculos abeat frater tuus.* In another place *quantum glorificavit se et in deliciis suis tantum illi et tormentum et lustum* which proposition the ancient lawmakers of this nation have ever observed as by the Great Charter of England appeareth. *Magna charta cap. xiiij.* *Nullus liber homo amercietur sed secundum ipsius delictie sallio tormento suo** to which purpose it was long since prudently spoken by a wise counsellor in the Star Chamber that the fine of an offender ought not to be so great as his estate should be thereby destroyed. By this appeareth that unless you will reject both the examples of the law of God and the ancient laws of this realm, to which the law of nature consenteth, you are not to create or execute any laws imposing many punishments for one offence, and that the same ought not to be greater than the cause deserveth, or the estate of the offender will bear. We are now to request you to look back to our offers to whom as to all others professing zeal in the due

* Cap. xx, the text is : *Liber homo non amercietur . . . nisi secundum modum delicti . . . salvo contenemento suo.*

serving of God without all dissimulation it cannot but appear that the terms that we stand upon are such as all Christians although differing in Religion have always approved and which ourselves do commend in men of your profession in France and other countries where they have and do use their several Churches. You cannot therefore account it in us to proceed of our opinion or obstinacy, thus we trust we have given satisfaction to all things which are or can be pretended causes of continuing old and imposing new penalties upon us. Therefore as you are wise and your place admonisheth you of justice, we desire you to call to memory the woful threatening of the Prophet "woe to them that make unjust laws and writing have written injustice, that in judgment they may oppress the poor and do violence to the cause of the humble of my people, that widows might be their prey and they spoil the fatherless." So beseeching the Almighty that in these and all other causes in this High Court now in hand you do in such sort proceed as may be to his honour and glory, the surety of his Majesty, his offspring and posterity of this commonwealth, we leave you to God's holy protection.

Subscribed. Your well beloved countrymen, kinsmen, clients and friends the Catholic Recusants of this realm of England.

Endorsed.—To the honourable knight Sir Francis Hastings these be *etc.*

[*Addition*].—We pray you not to accept the worst of this for that no name is subscribed, which is forborne upon just cause. The causes which all Recusants do refuse to repair to your Churches having one ground to wit, for fear to offend God; the penners and directors hereof do therefore stand assured that although the greatest part of such be unknown to them, yet herein they will join; which moveth the directors to present this in all Recusants' names. Sir, the directors hereof are desirous that this may be delivered and published to the High Court of Parliament whereby it may appear to them and the world upon what just terms we stand.

6 pp.; copy. Misc. 1, 159.

1606 [*endorsement*].—The value which a winter suit will cost the merchant according to their own rate :

Mr. Babington's rate for apparel of soldiers :

To make an ordinary cassock requireth one yard and quarter of broad cloth which at 8s. the yard is two yards of fine cotton at 9d. the yard .. Buttons and making	10s. 1s. 6d. 1s. 0d.	12s. 6d.
To make a pair of venetians ordinary doth require $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard broad cloth which at 8s. per yard cometh unto 1 yard and half of cotton at 6d. the yard .. 1 ell and half of white lining at 10d. the ell .. making and buttons	6s. 9d. 1s. 3d. 8d.	8s. 8d.

To make an ordinary doublet requireth two ells			
of Osingbriges* which at 10 <i>d.</i> the ell is	20 <i>d.</i>	}	6 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>
2 ells of white lining at 10 <i>d.</i> the ell is	20 <i>d.</i>		
$\frac{3}{4}$ of an ell of canvas for lining at 10 <i>d.</i> the ell is ..	8 <i>d.</i>		
1 pound of bumbast 6 <i>d.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>		
list for binding and making the buttons	1 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>		
To make two shirts requireth 2 [ii for vi ?] ells			
of Osingbriges* which at 10 <i>d.</i> the ell is	5 <i>s.</i>	}	5 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>
for making of two shirts and for thread	4 <i>d.</i>		
for two frilling bands for the shirts	5 <i>d.</i>		
1 hat lined at the brow with taffeta price			3 <i>s.</i>
3 pair of Kysey stockings at 18 <i>d.</i> the pair			4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
3 pair of nete leather shoes at 17 <i>d.</i> the pair			4 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>
The sum of 44 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>			

The making of a winter suit		The King's Majesty	
will cost as appeareth	44 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>	alloweth for a winter	
cutting, packing transport-	}	suit as doth appear by	
ing freight with servants		the contract allowing	
wages, diet and apparel		a hat instead of a cap	2 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>
every suit	2 <i>s.</i>		

So that apparently there will be gained in every winter suit 4*s.* 2*d.* which is just 8*l.* profit on every 100*l.* so employed towards all adventurers which are many with use of money.

We will be contented to deliver a pattern of the largeness and goodness of every particular sort to be kept by such as shall be appointed to keep and take view thereof at or before the packing, to the end that if they shall find any not answerable, it may be rejected and others in the same supplied.

A winter suit with one shirt, 1 pair of shoes and stockings to every suit as appeareth viz.:—

In Flanders they allow these parcels single to every winter suit and for the same they do give 54 <i>s.</i> for every suit of apparel as I did understand by good intelligence	1 cassock	12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	} The same suit after the rate of these particulars as appeareth will come unto but 38 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> and the merchants do demand but 6 <i>s.</i> more upon every suit towards their other charges and adventures which is 45 <i>s.</i> , so as the Duke shall save 9 <i>s.</i> upon every suit after these rates to be made here.
	1 pr. venetians	8 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	
	1 doublet	6 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	
	1 hat faced with taffeta	3 <i>s.</i>	
	1 shirt, 1 band and cuffs	3 <i>s.</i>	
	1 pair of stockings	18 <i>d.</i>	
	1 pair of shoes	17 <i>d.</i>	
	cutting, packing, transporting freight, with servants wages, apparel and diet upon every suit	2 <i>s.</i>	

The merchants do offer to defray the custom and adventure by sea and all other charges till it be delivered at Dunkirk or Gravelin.

They demand half the money beforehand giving good security for the same, and to deliver the apparel at the days and times appointed at the ports aforesaid.

They demand an officer to be appointed by the Duke to take view of the apparel here before it be packed which may reject here that which shall be found insufficient, and then to see the same packed and sealed before it be shipped, to the end that upon the arrival hereof at any the aforesaid ports, the said packs appearing not to be wet by sea nor their seals broken,

* A coarse linen cloth originally made at Osnabrück.

may be accepted of by such as shall be appointed by his Highness there for the receipt thereof without exception.

They demand likewise that before the shipping thereof from hence, like security may be given them here for the payment of the other moiety of the money within 6 weeks after the said apparel shall be arrived at any the foresaid ports as themselves did give from the moiety already received beforehand.

They do offer a pattern of the apparel of every particular to be made and left sealed up by which the officer appointed may compare the rest and that which is found not answerable to the pattern, to be rejected.

Endorsed.—1606 Mr. Cooke for the apparelling of the archduke's army.

2 pp. Misc. 1, 161.

1606. Form of exemption of a recusant from the penalties imposed by the laws.

[*Endorsed*].—Copy of a draft for the passing of a grant of a Recusants' forfeiture. 1 p. Misc. 1, 162.

Advis de Mons. [*blank*], Advocat au Conseil de Brabant, touchant le fait du Sieur Owen, Anglois.

[1606.] L'advis est que led. gentilhomme apres la violation de ladite promesse et serment de lad. dame Royne Elizabeth (moyennant lesquelles elle estoit venue a la couronne et mesmes au regard de l'obeissance de la foy Catholique) il se pouvoit retirer hors de sa obeissance et quitter icelle. Car combien qu'au contraire se pourroit objecter qu'a l'obeissance ou superiorité ne se peut renoncer ou user de proscription, ny aussi contre l'origine de personne. Cela neantmoins s'entend en termes communs de droit, a scavoir en cas qu'il ny a raison de lad. renunciation ou quittement de lad. obeissance ou origine, comme se trouve au cas present. Car le prince contractant avec ses subjects demeure vailleablement obligé et ne peut icelle obligation violer. . . . Ce qui principalement doit avoir lieu en fait de la religion touchant le salut de l'homme, estant a icelle obligé aussy sans contract, *sole jure divino*, et partant moins a lad. Royne a eu la faculté de contravenir a l'observation de lad. foy Catholique et d'autorité propre maltraicter les Catholiques par imposition des tributs ou collectes par forme de nouvelle servitude jamais auparavant usées; mais de fait y ayant contrevenu, elle me semble avoir peu jouir de l'effect de l'acceptation de sa personne fait a son couronnement, . . . ains que les subjects estoyent absous de sa superiorité: *nam quemadmodum est subditorum obedire itaque regum bene imperare et regere*. . . . Parquoi et que sur ce encores les biens dud. gentilhomme par lad. Royne sont confisqués pour le seul point de la religion, il a eu juste raison de se retirer hors l'obeissance d'icelle, et se tenir pour non

subject, comme il avoit fait passé trente ans continuellement. Et d'autant que le roy à present va non seulement continuant mais encores augmentant les tributs et charges contre les Catholiques et confiscation des biens dud.gentilhomme, n'y a raison de le recognoistre pour son prince, et a lui estre obligé, comme son subject, et ce respectivé tant de droit naturel qu'humain, auxquels tous princes aussy souverains sont obligez, et mesmes seroit led. gentilhomme selon le droit des canons (receu entre tous Catholiques) *ipso jure* deschargé de toute obligation, fidelité et obeissance, au regard des heretiques publiques. . . Ce que seul suffiroit pour excuser led. gentilhomme s'estant desja, pour la foy Catholique absenté et laissé expatrié passé 30 ans,* et partant il n'y a apparance aucune de le tenir en subjection et obligation du prince contraire a la religion Catholique receue au temps de sa presence. Le tout sous humble correction et protestation, et de ne voulloir le present advis appliquer qu'en endroit pour s'excuser de l'obeissance ou superiorité contre luy encores pretendue, non-obstant sa d. longtaine absence et justes causes d'icelle.

1½ pp., copy. Misc. II, 117.

[1606 ?] On clothing for the Archduke's forces in the Low Countries. [There is a copy of this paper in *S.P. Flanders*, Vol. viii, f. 202].

3 pp. Misc. II, 115.

[?1606]. *Undated*.—The cause why the passport is not fully endorsed is by reason that in these days the cloth was carried by way of Greveling and Auske and those that passe at Greveling were paid for at Greveling and therefore not endorsed upon the passport, which is the cause that so much resteth unpast or behind upon that license not endorsed as is well known unto Hubrecht Van Meerstraete, he having the passport of the cloths wholly in his hands and by him from to time promised hath thereupon been given to procure instead thereof a new passport, the soliciting whereof by reason of Daniel Bolle his long sickness and death since was and is neglected. Until now for my relief of a far greater sum due unto me by the said late Daniel Bolle this passport is delivered unto me by his executors. This pass was procured by the Count de Sorres by whose sudden departure Bolle was left to himself, having, I assure you, formerly made payment in money before the receipt of the passport as is therein confessed. Also the Chamber or Treasurer of the Finances can give testimony thereof.

Possibly an addition to Quester's letter of 1606, Aug. 28. At page 437 above.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p.; Misc. I, 164.

* This gives an approximate date for the paper, as Owen seems to have gone into exile about October 1575. *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1547–80 p. 504. See also Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. ii, p. 183.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1606[-7], Jan. 4. o.s. Madrid.—Encloses papers which, from want of health, were left behind when he last wrote. Now being newly risen from his bed asks that they may be delivered to Edmondes. Has no news but now at his going abroad hopes to be able to furnish some.

Holograph. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. XXI, 1.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to MR. EWENS.

1606[-7], Jan. 22. Brussels.—I have received your letter of 24th of December, and do thank you very much for the kind respect which you show therein towards me, which you shall find me ready to requite in any thing that shall lie in my power. Seing you affirm that you do not think there was any purpose in Mr. Speaker to offer me disgrace in the mention which he made of me in the Parliament House I am willing to believe as charitably thereof as you will have me to do, not desiring to take things more tenderly than there shall be the cause but rather affecting as much as any man to conserve a good opinion with all men. And in this matter it may appear to you that I sought not to stir up any unkindness, but only to defend my poor reputation from wrong and disgrace in regard of the provocation which I conceived to be given me without any just cause offered of my part. I do very well believe that it is hard for you amongst so many other occurrences of business to call to remembrance the particular passages of that matter. Yet you see (whether the words being carefully spoken or not) what interpretation the same did breed in respect of his former unkind dealing with me. The which public note of redoubling disgrace upon me, specially in that place as if I were some unworthy subject, made me to take such an apprehension thereof, but if there were mistaking in the collection, let it pass for such. And in case the party shall like to afford me good usage, I will not be wanting to return him that requital which belongeth unto him.

1 p. *draft.* Misc. I, 136.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to EDWARD JOHNES.

1606[-7], Jan. 28. B[russels].—A letter of sympathy on the death of the recipient's brother.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *copy.* Misc. I, 137.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to SIR EDWARD HOBY.

1606[-7], Jan. 28. Brussels.—I have received your last long letter of the 15th of January, and I hope that my former have given you satisfaction that your others are also safely come to my hands. I am sorry to find by the first part of your letter that you make so jealous interpretation of the request which I made unto you for not communicating of my letters,

which I assure you was free from any meaning to put a trick of diffidence without cause upon you and only to avoid the malicious and captious interpretations of the world, knowing how subject I am (serving in this place) to be censured by men's several passions, as your own late letters have in part testified. And the cause particularly moving me to use that remembrance unto you was for that a good friend of mine mentioned to my Secretary, at his being long since in England, to have partaked of my letters written to you, and though that person be no less esteemed also by myself, yet I did apprehend that out of that freedom you might sometimes also impart them to others that would make depraved glosses and inferences upon the text, as men are but too much given to do. And this I assure you sincerely was the only motive of my writing about that matter unto you. I thank you for your kind expressions to myself which you shall find I will ever directly deserve. Touching the other report of myself which as I conceive you infer should proceed from a great person, sure I am that I have his own strong approbations in justification of the contrary, and I do not otherwise much regard that report (whosoever was the author thereof) but only to satisfy my good friends of the palpable untruth of the same. They are here in daily expectation to receive some further comfort from Spain for the better relieving of their wants, being by the same reduced to great extremities, and the Marquis, finding his credit deeply interested, for that in all this time since the return of his army out of the field he hath not been able to satisfy them any one of the two monthly payes which he promised them, he hath been forced to send away his steward from hence into Spain to make them there more sensible of the state of their necessities here. Besides their want of money in Spain, it is said that they do find themselves the more puzzled there about their payments by reason that Centurion, one of the principal contractants for the furnishing of their monies here, hath given over to deal further therein in regard of the hazard which of late he run thereby, to have been blown up in his state, and it seemeth that there are not to be found many others which are so well able or willing to undertake such venturous charges. There was a new mutiny a forming about Rheinberg, but the same was soon appeased and the beginners thereof are (as is said) retired to the service of the States. We have received news of late of the death of the Bosceay, having been poisoned, as is said, by his own Chancellor, whereupon it is expected what alteration the same will breed in those parts. It hath been here refused to suffer any men to be levied in these parts for the Pope's wars because of the necessity to employ them for their own service. And these men would be sorry for their own interests that the K. of Spain should embark himself in that war. Divers of the Italian commanders which served here are already departed for those parts and more following after. Though the courage of the Pope

hath been much more elevated by the promises of Spain than otherwise the same would have been, yet it is the common opinion that when it shall come to the point of unsheathing in good earnest that the Pope will better bethink himself what he is to do. There hath been of late an open sale made of much good apparel which Sir Edmond Baynham left in Baldwin's custody, and how those Fathers will afterwards dispose of his person it doth not yet appear.

2½ pp. ; draft. Misc. I, 138.

CALVERT to TRUMBULL.

1606[-7], Feb. 2. [at page 3, insert after date].—I am not able to send you anything of new, all occurrences being shrunk in the wetting here by reason of our extreme foul weather . . . The news of the emperor's marriage is every day confirmed, so is the difference between the P[ope] and the Venetians, who protest a war irreconcilable. We do understand here your lord hath written to this King his opinion of the intended treaty which is so much hearkened after, but good judgments give it out rather a policy to amuse the world than any appearance of an honest accord. Here we speak of nothing but ballets and masquerades wherein the King spends his time.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to SIR CHARLES CORNWALLIS,
at Madrid.

1606[-7], Feb. 15. Brussels.—I have received your Lordship's last letter of 15th January, wherein your L. mentioneth not to have received any letter from me since the last of September which I confess were to give your L. just cause to accuse me if I had been so long time silent. But sure I am to have better acquitted myself, having written at large unto your L. by all the opportunities of the posts which have gone from hence, as may appear by this enclosed note of the date of my letters written since that time, which I have thought good to send. . . that you may there deal with the officer of the post of Madrid to know what is become of the said letters, as it doth import us both to be satisfied therein, they being answerable for them by the list which is sent unto them of all the letters which go from hence. I make no doubt but our fugitives are of all others the most busy practising with the said officer for the intercepting of our letters, which if it be not redressed, it will become us to complain thereof in England where contrariwise there is so much respect carried to their Ambassadors' packets, as albeit it is known that they go continually freighted with the Jesuits' letters, yet do they pass untouched and with all free liberty. I have here had speech of this matter with the Postmaster of this place to prevent in time the further abuses that may be offered us, and he promiseth me that he will now write to the officers in Spain to take special

care of our letters, but he adviseth for more assurance that I do send all my letters to your L. under another cover bearing direction to the Count of Villamediana, the Postmaster there, by the which means they will come the safer to your hands, and that your L. also in like manner send all yours to me under the cover of the Postmaster here, who for that purpose hath given me this enclosed note of his titles for your L. to observe in the direction of the cover of your packets. I leave to your L. to deal there with the Count of Villamediana to this like effect as I have done here that we may be assured that our letters may hereafter pass with better safety. In my former letters I did advertise you how little likelihood there was of the succeeding of the treaty with the Hollanders, though it is true that they were here content for a time extraordinarily to entertain the opinion thereof for the securing of other turns. But for the better satisfying of your L. what hath been the success of that business, I send you herewith the copy of the States' answer to the proposition of the Ministers which were employed from hence about that matter, which showeth no disposition of conformity in the minds of that people as there is no appearance to expect the same in the state wherein their affairs do still stand. There was of late a new mutiny breaking forth of certain Almayns which were lodged under the favour of the town of Breda, but those of this side found the means to surprise them in the night and killed many upon the place and took the most part of the rest which were afterwards hanged, only the Ellecto* and some few others escaped. It is said that the whole number of the said mutineers was not above 150. They do here still much groan under the burden of their necessities and are daily threatened with new dangers of the aforesaid inconveniences of the long delaying of the relief which they expect from your parts. The States' forces made of late a progress into Gelderland where they surprised a small town called Arcklens wherein was lodged the Count Henry Van den Berg with his company of horse and some others of foot the which they defeated and spoiled the place and carried away the said Count Henry and some others prisoners. The said States have in a readiness a fleet of 32 sail of ships to send forth to lie upon the coast of Spain. They have otherwise, as I hear, received loss by the late storms of 17 good ships which were ready to depart out of Holland laden with corn and other merchandise for Italy. It is said that the French King hath given orders for the levying of ten thousand Swiss in the favour of the Venetians, the which news will, I suppose, make the Pope to resort to new counsels and to put water into his wine. I understand there hath been of late a conference with the Spanish Ambassador in England, and because I know not whether your L. hath been as yet advertised of the particulars of the same I thought good to send to your L. a copy of that which hath

* The chief ringleader chosen (*eletto*) by his fellows.

been written to me from a friend that was present . . . I did heretofore advertise you of an "imposterous" suggestion of the Jesuits of a miracle which should appear upon an ear of straw besprinkled with Garnett's blood shewing as they pretend the representation of his countenance; since the which time they have been so impudent, having the credit to have all things believed which they give forth, as to proceed to the delivering of printed pictures* of the said straw whereof I send your L. some copies according as the same are current here. It is here given out that James Blount doth look shortly to return hither, having refused the pension offered him in Italy to be sent back to this place. And Owen doth in the same hope still hold his wonted family here together, to his great charges. We hear moreover that Sir Edmund Bayneham is likewise with them there upon the same pursuit, whereunto if the State there shall give way, it is neither suitable to the promises which they made to your L. to the contrary neither will be in the end good for their own service.

3 pp.; draft. Misc. I, 139.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to SIR GEORGE CAREW,
in France.

[Undated but on same sheet].—Having newly received from Mr. Winwood a copy of the proposition made to the States by the persons employed from hence about the . . . truce and the States' answer to the same I thought good to send your L. a copy thereof that you may see how that people remain resolute for the defence of their liberty, refusing utterly to treat upon any other condition than as a free state. He writeth to me also that Aerssens hath brought them there great assurance from the French King of his purpose to employ himself in their assistance, but notwithstanding that, they cannot there believe that he will engage himself in such extraordinary sort

$\frac{1}{2}$ p.; draft; unfinished. Misc. I, 139.

Extract of a letter from VENICE.

1607, March 23. Venice [endorsement].—"Des differences ne saurions dire autre que par lettre. Le Cardinal de Joyeuse s'est transporté à Rome avec autant de submissions de ce Sénat qu'on espere tournera en bref à lever l'interdit, pour p[ouvoir] apres traiter amiablement ensemble et diffinir les contradictions. L'effet de cecque se voira en bref. Ceste sepmaine est aussy arrivé icy Ambassador de l'Empereur† pour le mesme fait. Le Ducq de Sauvoye s'attend pour Pasques. Vient aussy un Chiaus au nom du Grand Seigneur. La pluspart jugent accomodement, cependant les prescheurs crient par deca haut et claire contre le libre arbitre enseignans au peuple, quand seullement libre

* A specimen is in the museum of the Public Record Office.

† The Marquis of Castiglione.

arbitre au mal, que le bien sy en faisans vient non de nous mais de Dieu; item que nostre justification nous est donnée gratuitement, par la mort et passion de Jesus Christ et que ne pouvons estre sauvez par aucune oeuvre ny intercession des Saints, gisant tout notre salut en Christ seul, que l'église n'est attachée en aucun lieu particulier, et que celui qui le maintient est diable et filz de perdition. Disent aussy et crient au peuple qu'il est est du tout necessaire qu'ilz lisent le viel et nouveau Testament et qu'ilz sachent la vollonté de Dieu, et qu'il n'est plus tamps de remettre leur salut à la discretion de leur confesseurs qui sont devenus pipeurs, marchands de leurs ames et boutilliers de merites; en somme aucuns qu'ont ouy prescher en Hollande maintiennent qu' c'est une mesme doctrine, affirment aussy que les sermons sont plus necessaires que les messes et prouvent que par les sermons se sont conuertis nombre de peuples à Dieu et qu' on ne trouve escrit que jamais personne se soit conuertiy par ouir messe. La Seigneurie veut esclarcir le peuple de divers erreurs où ilz estoient, et mettre bas l'autorité des Ecclesiastiques que sont sorties hors des bornes de la Religion et raison et veuillent estimer les Princes leur petits vallets. La dite doctrine pour vous dire la verité me retient d'oser trop affermer la paix, ou bien faudroit que licentiassent ces affrontés qu' osent prescher la doctrine de Dieu que passe tant d'années at esté ensevelie. Sy la semence sera tombée en bonne terre, on vaira les fruiets. Dieu par sa bonté nous face dignes de sa sancte grace."

1 p.; *extract*. Misc. I, 172.

WILLIAM CORNWALEYS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL,
lodging at Mr. Silver's house, a barber, near unto the
Three Cranes, in Thames Street.

1607, July [endorsement].—I am sorry it is my fortune to depart out of town and not to see you, but my business is so urgent I cannot stay, and therefore desire you to excuse me, and think it is not for want of love, because you have bound me unto you ever to affect you, and you shall ever find me most ready to serve you in any thing I may. In testification whereof I present you as other of my friends at Brussels with a pair of gloves as a token of my never-failing love towards you, and therefore I hope you will accept them in as good part as though they were richer prised. I pray you further Henry Bromfeild what you can about my decounts, and as your leisure shall serve to send me word what he sells them for. I have written to H. Bromfeild also to pay James Chidley 20s. out of my decounts, and hereafter I shall write to your self more at large.

1 p.; *holograph*; *trace of seal*. Misc. I, 173.

1607, Aost 25. Prague.—L'Empereur Ferdinand laissa trois filz, Maximilian qui luy succeda en l'Empire; l'archduc Ferdinand qui eut le Tirol en partage et fut pere du feu Cardinal

André et du Marquis de Burgau; et l'Archduke Charles qui eut la Styrie et les Provinces voisines et faisoit sa residence à Gratz. Cestuy cy a laissé 4 filz et 6 filles : les filz vivent tous et sont l'Archeduc Ferdinand qui gouverne aujourd'hui le d. pais; Maximilian, Leopold et Charles. De filles la premiere qui fut mariée au Roy de Pologne, est decedée; la seconde fut donnée à Sigismond Battori, jadis Prince de Transylvanie; la troisieme au Roy d'Espagne, la quatrieme au dit Roy de Pologne, avec dispence; la cinquieme sera bien tost menée avec celle qui est mariée au d. Sigismund dans un monastere proche d'Insproue; et la 6me. sera, à ce que l'on dit, pour le Prince de Florence. Le d. Sr. Archduc Ferdinand filz de l'Empereur Ferdinand, outre le d. Cardinal André, et le Marquis de Burgau, laissa encores deux filles, qui vivent encores, et sont au dit Insproue avec leur mere qui est soeur ou tante du Duc de Mantoue.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. I, 174.

HUGO CRAIGE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1607, Sept. 20. Brussels.—“Je receu la vre en conformité à icelle ay de receu l'argent de monr. Beaulieu et luy ay donné quittance de 13*l.* conforme à vre recepte. Je vous remercie de bon cœur le [*sic*] grande peine et faveur que mavez faict où je prie Dieu vous randre conualescence et donner sancté et bonheur pour arriuer icy en sauueté. Si vous allez à Londres il vous plaira de livrer l'enclos a Monr. Charles de la Falle et en cas qu'il mayt acheté 3 aulnes $\frac{1}{2}$ de drap blancq qui pouroyet valoir noir 25 ou 26*s.* sterling quand il est noir; car je envoye pour tendre noir ici en Anvers et ce qu'il ayt deboursé, davantage que le 2*l.* qu'il a receu de luy randre. Et en cas qu'il ne pas aschepte, de prandre de luy le 2*l.* et. l'aschepter vous mesme et ce que debourseres vous le randeray avec ce que donneres au messager pour le port.”

Postscript.—“Je lasse ouverte la lettre de Monsr. La Falle afin que pouvez lire et aschepter comme bonne vous semble.”

1 p.; *holograph.* Misc. I, 177.

On reverse.—“Take for the glanders one pennyworth of new butter ready salted. Then take rue a handful and chop it small, or a pretty quantity about $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of elecampane root and for 4 mornings together give him three balls somewhat bigger than a walnut; then ride him till he be warm, but not till he sweat; afterwards tie him to the rack and give him one drink in four hours afterwards. Then let him rest 3 or 4 days and take a pennyworth of red tar of the best, and divide it into 3 parts and give it him in 3 days together at 3 several times with a pint and half of milk at every time, the milk and the tar well stirred together.”

In Sir William Trumbull's hand.

JAMES I to [PHILIP III of SPAIN.]

1607, September [endorsement].—Etsi crebris ad serm. vm. literis nostris (quas multiplices subditorum nostrorum querelae a nobis expresserunt) parum admodum videmur profecisse; qui vix ullam per literas a ser. vra. responsionem accepimus, nec aliud fere quicquam a legato vro. habuimus, praeterquam reccriminationes quasdam non magni momenti, leviculas excusationes et pollicitationes morae et dilationis plenissimas, tamen studium nostrum pacis atque amicitiae conseruandae, rationes omnes quae silentium potius suaderent longe exuperans, nos denuo ad scribendum impulerunt. Etenim ex eo tempore quo foederis [3 words torn] consilium iniri coeptum est, duo potissimum spectauimus, alterum ut facta nostra promissis responderent, nec amplius polliceremur quam praestare constitueremus, alterum ut de iis rebus quae offensionem aliquam adferrent plane ac libere (ut mos amicorum est) animi nostri sensum profiteremur et remedia postularem, idque est certissimum verae sinceraeque amicitiae argumentum; et quo vehementius instamus ut offensionibus addibeantur remedia, eo nos pacis tuendae et conseruandae cupidiore esse constabit. Neque tamen subditorum nostrorum quaerimonis ita fauemus, aut illorum innocentiae confidimus ut non serio etiam cogitemus quid responderi contraque objici possit; usque adeo legati vestri responsionibus, nostraeque amicitiae indulgentes, ut omnia quae vel moram et tarditatem istam excusare, vel lenire iniurias vel culpam in nostros subditos transferre possent, ipsimet ultro conquiremus, sed cum neque subditi nostri tam diuturnae exspectationis fructum ullum percipiant, et legatus noster omnem spem iusti remedii, quam ipse iam diu studiosissime fouerat atque aluerat, se abiecisse profiteatur (quod quidem per literas aperte testatur) quid tandem solatii relinquitur, quo vel animum nostrum confirmare, vel subditorum quaerimonias possimus cohibere! Quem in modum si forte legatus etiam vester ad sermonem vestrum conscribat (neque enim dubium est quin cum utrobique aliquas conquirendi causas esse fatendum sit uterque suas partes acerrime velit tueri) semota utriusque affirmatione, tum in rebus ipsis tum in procedendi modo grande discrimen facile indicabit, utra ex parte culpa resideat. Nam si quid nostris obicitur (quos quidem omnis culpa expertos esse non arbitramur neque asserimus) eorum fere omnis aut certe praecipua est culpa qui in nostra potestate non sunt; id est hominum federatis Belgii provinciis subditorum qui si subditos nostros mercede ac stipendiis invitatos negotiis suis implicent [torn] rebus nostris fraudis immisceant, aut nostros inducant ut immisceri nonnunquam patiuntur, quanquam ista magnopere improbamus nec non (quoties deprehendur [sic]) debita poena afficimus, tamen non tam facile possimus mederi, quam ea quae recta atque omnimodo ad subditos nostros spectant, cuius generis perpauca sunt, eaque non magni momenti de quibus vestrates conqueri possunt; caeterum ea de quibus nostri conqueruntur

eiusmodi sunt, ut vim illis apperte illatam, multaque planissime contra foederis conditiones, facta esse constet, et in causis magni momenti manifeste iniuriam passi; postquam magnos in eis persequendis labores sumptusque longa spe expectatione freti impenderunt, nullum remedium consequuntur, utcunque res ipsae se habent, modis ipse procedendi quo nos utimur, satis declarat, quanta nobis cura sit, ut quam primum fieri possit cuique de iniuria conquerenti iusta respondeatur, et satisfiat. Qui legatum vestrum quoties aditum ad nos cupit libentur audimus, causas quas defert ipsi perticulatim cognoscimus, easdem quoties et quam diu velit, ut primarii consilarii nostri, ipso praesente audiunt, cognoscunt, expediunt, praecise mandamus quam facultatem et commoditatem ad causas subditorum nostrorum expediendas, utrum, legatus noster vicissim et consimiliter habuerit, Ser. vestrae considerandum relinquimus. Sed (quod antea diximus) omnis spes videtur illum deseruisse, quae quidem cum ita sint (ut Ser. vestrae aequissimum iudicium atque sententiam libere percontemur) quid est quod subditis nostris ad desperationem redactis, et assiduus quaerimoniis nos defatigantibus, a nobis responderi possit, praesertim non aliud a nobis flagitantibus, nisi licentiam ut iure represaliarum (ut vocant) res ipsi suas vindicent, et damna resarciant, quod quidem hactenus obstinato animo illis denegavimus, nec unquam nisi invitissimo ea concedetur; sed parendum erit necessitati, nisi subditorum nostrorum vitas, fortunas salutem [*one line torn*] vehementius Ser. vestram rogamus ut communi tranquillitati prospiciat ac consultat, cupimusque hasce literas nostras vestris oculis legi, vestro iudicio expendi, vestra responsione dignas censi, eam denique a Ser. vestra amicitiae inter nos conservandae curam habere: quam nos animo sincero habuimus sumusque habituri. Quoniam vero alia sunt nonnulla quae a legato nostro posthac (uti commodum vobis videbitur) Ser. vestrae erunt impertienda atque hae literae longinquae iam sunt, rogamus Ser. vestram ut illum audire dignetur et ei mandata quae a nobis habebit exponenti fidem per (*half line torn*) Deus opt. max. Ser. vestram diutissime salvam et incolumem conservet.

2½ pp.; copy. Misc. I, 175.

[SIR JOHN DAVIS] to one of the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

1607, Sept. [12]. On the departure of Tyrone and Tyrconnel from Ireland. [Printed in *Cal. State Papers, Ireland*. 1606-8 pp. 270-4].

6¼ pp.; copy. Misc. I, 176.

1607, Nov. 2.—The Hague. Decree of the States General of the United Provinces in reply to the proposals made by the Friar Neyen on 25 October. [Printed in *Negotiations du President Jeannin*, Coll. Petitot, Serie ii, Vol. xii, pp. 462-4].

2 pp.; copy; French. Misc. I, 180.

1607, October [endorsement].—Decree of Philip III of Spain for paying off in 19 years the interest on the Royal debts from the revenues of the cities and towns leaving free and unembarrassed to the King the revenues from the Indies, the masterships, the cruzada, proceeds of judgments etc.

1 p.; *Spanish*; copy. Misc. I, 178.

1607, Nov. 5. Decree of Philip III of Spain for the disencumbering of his royal patrimony. 3 pp.; *Spanish*; copy. Misc. I, 179.

[There is also a copy in *S.P. Spain*, Vol. xiv.]

Proclamation of the ARCHDUKE ALBERT.

1607, Dec. 4.—Edict for disbanding the troops concerned in the late mutiny who have received full pay and a pardon, with order to leave the country within 24 hours on pain of death. [There is a copy of this paper in *S.P. Flanders*, Vol. viii, f. 394]. 1 p.; *Spanish*. Misc. I, 180A.

CALVERT to TRUMBULL.

1607[–8], Jan. 6. [at page 19, insert after date].—Apology for not answering letters earlier. “I must not be dainty to say to yourself freely that I had written oftener if there were not some difficulty to convey our letters to you, besides the doubt we have that some on this side play legerdemain in cunningly opening that we send, as the last week when my master saluted your lord by the trumpet . . . made us to fear. . . . I know you attend to hear somewhat of the progress of our great business. . . . upon the arrival of your great commissioners we shall begin to heat the irons and out of the forge I hope to be able to frame something for you.”

PETER BEAUVOIR to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1607[–8], Jan. 7. London.—“Your acceptable letter of the 23rd of the last month came to my hands yesterday . . . which, containing as much as I think the hardness of this weather and the propagation of the new conceived peace did then afford, cannot but find here the best entertainment that I can give it. . . .

“I never had more cause to crave forbearance than this week which hath been altogether idle, and so forcible in cold weather that the greatest observations that we have made, have been the roads, ways, and paths over the river of Thames, where understanding that my Lord’s Grace of Canterbury had past (although it were a far less miracle than his predecessor St. Peter his going upon the sea) yet it wrought so much in myself and diverse others your good friends, that yesterday we did cross the said river, following and meeting infinite number of people who in like curious manner did undertake that small

adventure. The day before many women either foolish, or singularly minded to imitate that which is written of St. Francis—that to suppress in himself the voluptuous motions of the flesh, he did at some times stand to the middle in snow, so divers of them (how light soever) did so heavily tread on some weak place of the ice that they did sink as deep as St. Francis, and so did refrigerate their warmest parts. Caldeçons (I know not if the orthography be good) would have stood them in good stead in such a necessity. I would not write this much to the bachelors, but to yourself only whom I repute to be more sensible of this extraordinary devotion.

“To say something of that which is here discoursed of that great business of the peace, by letters written to our merchants here from Holland, it is reported that the Commissions appointed by the Archduke are two Abbots, the earls of Aremberg, Sor and Bucquoy, Richardot, Varreyken, and the Cordelier with two Spaniards which are to treat concerning the navigation and commerce to the Indies. But from Antwerp is written that the Marquis of Haurey, Sor and Bassigny are chosen with Richardot, Vareyken, with the Cordelier.

“From hence have been conveyed of late two daughters of the L. Montagu towards some Religious House which is likewise to be towards those countries. . The frost is the cause of these blots.”

2 pp. ; *holograph* ; *seal*. Misc. I, 165.

MATTHEWE DE QUESTER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1607[–8], Jan. 8 o.s. London.—“My last letter unto you was the other week per my servant Henry Ballam. Since that I have received yours of the 22 December with all the inclosed, the which came into my hands the 6th of this instant and were all presently delivered especially that unto the Earl of Salisbury into the hands of Mr. Lyvinus by myself. Now, Sir, touching the inquisition which you have committed unto me, assure you self, I will very willingly employ myself therein using all the best means and wit I can to bolt out so near as possibly may be, purposing to set this a work in that sort that I hope by the next to give you some satisfaction, God willing. My hope is that all my former weekly *letters before this are safely come unto your hands as also the barrel with brawn whereof I have advise the same should be arrived at Antwerp and sent up by the river to Brussels*. For your news I thank you of the commissioners going into Holland and their names. I pray you participate me therewith. Concerning the Thames I partly understood by Mr. Beauvoir how he purposed to make a large discourse thereof unto you. Wherefore touching the frost I will say no more but that the ink wherewith this letter is written hath been frozen and thawed more than ten times, and now it will hardly flow out of the pen, so that ink and brains being

congealed or frozen causeth a stop and so with wishing you all happiness this new year *etc.*

Postscript.—"Make me beholding unto you to call for an answer upon the letter written unto Mr. Colford for the party telleth me that he hath sent many and getteth no return which maketh suspect that they are not delivered."

1 p. Misc. I, 166.

MATTHEWE DE QUESTER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1607[-8], Jan. 15 o.s. London.—"No messengers shall pass hence but either from myself or my servant (if occasion of my absence happen) you shall receive either a little or great letter. And now that this bearer Henry Cas[e] goeth dispatched expressly I would do no less but in performance of my former promise write these few lines by him in answer of your last received the 9th of this instant, dated the 30th December. I am right sorry that this great frost hath overtaken the barrel with brawn whereby the waste of provision of mustard and muscadel is befallen. Patience, for matters of greater moment are happened here and in foreign parts by this unexpected frost. I have begun to put the business concerning the inquisition to be made of Edward Chambers in work. I am in great possibility either this night or to-morrow to receive some notice thereof, and if in time before the closing up of my letter to make relation thereof in a postscript. . . . Only Mr. John Bingley's letter is yet in my hands by reason my porter bringeth me word how Mr. Bingley's man told to my porter that Mr. Bingley had given order that his man should receive no more of these letters which I fear is because of the porte, so that now I mean to send this *franco* finding the same of your hand. If then he will not have it, then I mean to return that letter unto you by the next post. The frost continueth here very bitter and vehement, far passing that of the year '64. Mr. Beaulieu his desire in the safe delivery of all his letters is performed and shall be ever hereafter so often as occasion shall be offered. . . . This bearer I have procured the dispatch in hope of his good and discreet carriage, also making diligence. I pray you observe him and when he shall in anything forget himself as he is very subject to do, then I pray you tell him but thus much that he forgetteth his promise made unto me. Mr. Levinus hath promised this Case to write on his behalf for a dispatch back. If he do not, then I beseech you to procure my Lord's favour on the poor man for a pass back.

1 p. Misc. I, 167.

MATTHEWE DE QUESTER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1607-8, Jan. 21 o.s. London.—My last unto you was the week past per Henry Cas[e] who parted hence the 15th with a special dispatch, but followed and overtaken before he came

to Rochester. If he be not outrun before he come to Brussels, then doth he deserve more recommendations than ever he did before. After I understood that Monsr. de Groote followed him, it spited me not a little that I had made no better choice, yet do I hope the blockhead will strive to do his best, if he do not suffer himself to be abused. Patience for this time, if I had the least inkling that the dispatch required that haste, it had not been so. Your letter of the 5th with all the enclosed came unto my hands per Mighel de Coster the 16th in the morning. The dispatch for . . the Earl of Salisbury was presently delivered and if I be not deceived herewith goeth the answer. All the rest were presently delivered, and so you may rest well assured. Neither want of date in your letter nor missing my desire of suit can give me any discontentments especially when the same is managed by your loving care. I am right sorry that the rigour of the frost hath intercepted the hopes of the brawn which now I hope by the thaw which these 6 days hath been here will bring the same unto you to be eaten as sturgeon in Lent after the example of that which happened at St. Denis by the Abbot there, unto whom a runlet with brawn being presented by an English ambassador kept it unto Lent and eat it for sturgeon. Touching Sir Edward Hobby [Hoby] his letter the same I delivered myself presently into his own hands, herewith goeth, I think, an answer from him unto my good Lord unto whom you may assure that his Lo. desires in that and the like cases are as commandment very willingly and faithfully obeyed. My intelligencer concerning Edward and James Chambers is not returned unto me this week, wherein he hath broken promise with me. I mean to wake him. He is one whom I have power over, a poor, honest labouring porter in the house, having 13 years since married an household maid-servant of my mother-in-law. He and she are both daily conversant in the house of Daniel Tivergin, whereby they have good means for that purpose. Thus ending *etc.*

Postscript.—I can make you no requital of news by reason of the barrenness of the times referring all unto Mr. Beauvoir his packet.

1 p. Misc. I, 168.

MATTHEWE DE QUESTER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1607[-8], Jan. 29. o.s. London.—Yours of the 13th of this instant I received the 22nd of the same per my servant Henry Ballam. By the same I perceive the receipt of mine of the 31st December with the welcome certificate from the Lord Arondel for your good friend Mr. Greene. It doth rejoyce my heart that therein I have done a good deed. I mean to rest in my own suit until the return of Mr. de Groote. Touching that you have understood that one Rolfe, late servant unto Sir Tho. Windebank was a suitor for a reversion of either your or my

place of his Majesty's "currors" I have, God be thanked and the King, with other honourable good friends' favour prevented that for my part, having joined my two sons in reversion with me, which passed the Great Seal the 21st day of this month. Since that I have both spoken unto my honourable Lord Stanhop and Mr. Lyvinus to such effect that you may well rest assured no reversion of yours will be granted in haste. You shall do well notwithstanding to write yourself touching the same unto Mr. Lyvinus. As for my Lord Stanhop I will take that charge upon [*sic*] having also spoken unto his Lordship touching the taxing of you in the Court according unto your fee, my Lord promising me to speak unto Sir Raphe Conisby upon that point. All the letters and packets last received I have delivered and that unto Sir Edward Hobby in his own hands, as by this answer unto my good Lord it will appear. I need not to write any news by reason I believe by the multitude of packets (which at low rates I have received to be conveyed) all is comprehended therein. I pray you let the packet unto Nicolas Vandervaren upon the Hout Merckt be delivered *franco*. I have learned no further touching Edward Chambers but that James Chambers holdeth the land wrongfully by reason of the absence of the right heir their uncle who is beyond the seas. Edward Chambers giveth forth that it is worth 500*l*. by the year and that his uncle would gladly have Edward come over unto him.

Mr. Barsano, one of his Majesty's musicians, who maketh rare wind instruments, hath some weeks past delivered me a letter of his directed unto Mr. Anthony Chambers a musician in Brussels. The same I enclosed in your packet. Mr. Barsano expecteth for an answer. I pray if conveniently you can, to call for the same. It concerneth some instruments which he would from hence sent him from Mr. Barsano.

The brawn I understand long since is passed from Antwerp whereby I suspect the same lieth frozen in the river between Antwerp and Brussels.

1½ pp. Misc. i, 169.

JAMES MONGER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1607[-8], [endorsement], March 4. London.—"The last week having to[o] so sufficient an excuse I craved pardon for not writing you thanks for your ever remembrance of me with such news out of those parts which may any way concern me. Lying still bedrid on my back you cannot expect any news from me unless I should relate of a broken leg which is to[o] so well already known unto yourself although to me in a greater measure. It is now full five weeks since I took my mischance and yet have never been off of back. I know you are ready to grieve with me therefore I will no more thereof for the dangers which I have escaped was at the least with the loss of my right leg.

“Mr. Colford hath written me of the 18*l.* sterling and I have sent my man to Mr. Levinus who saith he knoweth not the full sum but will pay it within a day 3 or 4. Being in much pain and overtaken with the time I am forced abruptly to end with my best wishes for your health and prosperity and hearty commendations to your bedfellow I take my leave.”

1 p. *Holograph.* Misc. I, 170.

The ARCHDUKE ALBERT to PHILIP III.

1608, March. [*Endorsement*].—Asks that payment may be made to William Calley and Gabriel Colford in the shortest possible time, of the principal and interest due to them for the great quantity of cloth and raiment which they provided last year for the troops of the army at so reasonable a price that it redounded to the considerable benefit of the royal exchequer, while the goods, he has been told, were much better than in preceding years. In spite of the understanding arrived at to pay them punctually, it has not been possible to give them 10,000 reals out of 212,800 that the cloth and raiment amount to, owing to this lack of money, though every effort would have been made to give them satisfaction for the reasons given, because they are foreigners, and because he has pledged his credit for the King's service.

1½ pp. *Spanish ; copy.* Misc. II, 4.

The SAME to the DUKE of LERMA.

Informing him of the letter to the King and asking for his assistance to see that Calley and Colford are paid promptly.

½ p. *Spanish ; copy.* Misc. II, 4.

The SAME to the PRESIDENT of the FINANCES.

Asking him to assist the payment of the aforesaid, as he is unable to provide the money in Flanders, without referring them to Spain.

½ p. *Spanish ; copy.* Misc. II, 4.

[SIR THOMAS EDMONDES] to MR. BELL.

1607[–8], March 23. [*Endorsement*].—“You may now perceive by the bills of Exchange which I send you here enclosed that all those moneys which were received here of Cen^{on} for your account are already remitted for you to London, saving only a rest of 98*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* which shall be likewise made over by the first commodity and *excepting also the hundred pounds which I have retained for mine own use, which pray you to receive from my Father-in-law.*

The party to whom I recommended this business at Antwerp hath been somewhat longer in dispatching the same by reason of the special charge which I gave him that he should be sure to

put it into the hand of sufficient men for that it is very difficult to find out such merchants as are sure, the late decret of Spain and the great increase of the Italians therein having very much shaken the credit of many merchants in that place. I have been contented for your sake to let the bills pass in my name, but I would be loth to do so any more because I would not give them cause to suspect here that I make traffic of moneys."

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Draft. The words in italics written in in Edmondes' hand.* Misc. I, 171.

1608, June 26.—Articles of a treaty concluded between James I and the deputies of the United Provinces for the payment of a debt of 818,408*l.* etc. [Printed in Rymer: *Foedera* Vol. XVI, pp. 667-70; Dumont: *Corps Diplomatique*, Vol. V, pt. ii, p. 635].

3 pp. *French; copy.* Misc. II, 40a.

ADVERTISEMENT from GERMANY.

1608, August 4. Prague.—Le Cardinal Mellini quelque instance qu'il lache faire n'a sceu encores obtenir une seconde audience. Il cest faict la semaine passée ung abouchment des Archducs Mathias et Maximilian freres de l'Empereur et de Ferdinand et Maximilan ses cousins du subject duquel l'on parle diversement. Ce qui n'est gueres agreable à l'Empereur qui se souvient qu' une semblable assemblée a Vienne en 1606 a produit les troubles qu'il a eus depuis quatre mois. Le Sr. Vischer s'en retourne depuis deux jours en votre court avec force presents de l'Empereur à l' Archduc et l' Infante.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. I, 143.

CALVERT to TRUMBULL.

1608, Aug. 27. [*postscript to letter on page 72*].—The P. Jeannin is much misliked, or rather suspected for his proposition by the common people who know if, as all men fear, the truce takes place their states will be in worse condition than either in peace or war. If Spinola once more gain so much of the States as to prolong his stay or answer yet one day more, the ambassadors from all parts now here in one body resolve to prevent that proceeding. There is a rumour of 80 ships that should be discovered lately upon the coast of Ireland, but I know not how true it is.

XIV, 21.

1608, Sept. 13. The Hague.—Order of the States General of the United Provinces granting leave to the commissioners of the Archdukes to await instructions until the 30th of the month, which instructions should be to recognise the freedom of the Provinces both by the King of Spain and the Archdukes.

1 p. *French; copy.* [There is also a copy in S. P. Holland, Vol. LXVI.] Misc. II, 25.

1608, Sept. 22.—Letter of Prince Maurice of Nassau to the States of Holland. [Printed in Meteren: *Hist. des Pays Bas*, fol. 652d. *et seqq.*]

6½ pp. Copy. Misc. II, 26.

The COMMISSIONERS of FRANCE and ENGLAND to the [STATES GENERAL of the UNITED PROVINCES].

1608, Nov. 30.—Referring to the despatch of M. de Preaux to the Archdukes and urging the acceptance of the truce, provided it is made with the authority and consent of the King of Spain.

4½ pp. French; copy. Misc. II, 35.

1608, Dec. 9.—The Archdukes Albert and Isabella to the Ambassadors of France and England. [Printed in *Negotiations du President Jeannin*. Coll. Petitot, Serie II, Vol. XIV, pp. 462-4].

½ pp. French; copy. Misc. II, 34.

SIR RICHARD SPENCER and SIR RALPH WINWOOD to the PRESIDENT RICHARDOT.

1608, Dec. 11.—Informing him that their task is simply to pursue the truces in accordance with the project which has been put into his hands, in accordance with the original contracts.

¾ p. French; copy. [There is also a copy in *S. P. Holland*, Vol. LXVI]. Misc. II, 36.

1608, Dec. 20.—Decree of the States General of the United Provinces, granting a prolongation of the truce until the 15th February next, new style.

¾ p. French; copy. Misc. II, 25.

JOHN LEIGH to [WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1608, Dec. 31. [Endorsement].—Desires to be employed in his service. Had given testimony thereof sooner if had gotten such occasion.

½ p. Misc. II, 37.

A COMPARISON OF THE EAST INDIAN AND SPANISH TRADE.

[1608].—"First it is to be considered that the East Indian trade is as yet but in the beginning, and that by continuance it will grow in all respects to great profit.

Before the date of the patent granted by the State General to those who trade thither, the furnishing of the ships and men employed therein had cost about 4,200,000 g. and the merchandise transported thitherward 5 millions, together ...	gilders. 09,200,000
--	------------------------

The return hereof amounted to 34,600,000 from	<i>gilders.</i>
which if we deduct the aforesaid 9,200,000 g.	
and 3,600,000 g. for the payment of those who were	
employed, the Countries' right and other charge,	
there resteth in clear gain	21,800,000
Beside which there remaineth in those Indies	
800,000g. which according to conjecture may yield	
a return of	02,200,000
Note that this gain	So the whole clear
hath been made in 6	profit amounteth to ...
or 7 years*.	24,000,000

Those who are joined in the ten years' patent have disbursed in ships and necessities thereunto belonging 5 millions, and furnished the same with money and merchandise amounting to no less than 03,600,000

Beside which there are paid for the hire of those men and ships which are arrived out of the Indies, and for other charge the sum of 500,000 g. ... 00,500,000

The whole sum maketh 09,000,000

In rescouter of these charges there is already return of 03,000,000

The number of men employed there at this present as Commissioners, pilots, steersmen and ordinary mariners amounteth to about ... 4,000

which are in 30 ships whose pay is monthly 48,000g.

making in the year 00,576,000

It is moreover sufficiently apparent that from thence there may grow a rich trade of silks in those countries, and many thousands of men, women and children employed in making the same, being raw, fit for the needle and other uses, for one *lb.* of raw silk being worth 9 or 10 *g.* when it is wrought yieldeth 17 or 18 and some sort 19 *g.*

TRADE OF SPAIN.

“Touching the trade of Spain first it is to be considered that we of these countries have never been altogether deprived of it, but the greater part thereof still continued here, as is manifest especially in that the price and venting of no manufactures is in any manner diminished. So that we shall not gain the whole trade, but only have it in some better measure, yet with uncertainty, beside the ceasing of that trade which we use now for Spain from other places.

“It is likewise further to be considered that the passage being free, the negotiants of Antwerp and those towns of Flanders and Arthois which live now by handicraft, will make their wares then and fill great part of Spain with them.

* The charter by the States General to the Dutch East India Co. was granted on 20 March, 1602; and this gives an approximate date for the paper.

The greatest commodity that can be drawn yearly from the Spanish trade is by conjecture as followeth :—

040 vintage ships for wine and fruit, each ship	<i>gilders.</i>
of the burden of 100 tons maketh 4,000 tons which	
after the rate of 200 g. the ton yieldeth	00,800,000
500 bales of wool	00,100,000
In suchanell [cochineal] <i>etc.</i> indico <i>etc.</i> together	00,500,000
200 ships for salt, each of them 150 lasts which	
maketh 300 tons, account for them	00,540,000
800 pipes of oil at 150 g. the pipe	01,200,000
Money which may perhaps be brought out of	
Spain	00,100,000

The sum amounteth to 3,600,000 g. ; now the profit of this being rated at the highest, cannot in any likelihood exceed 20 *per centum*, viz. 612,000 g. for the rigging and furnishing of 40 vintage ships, and 200 for salt there may be employed 3,600 men whose yearly hire (accounting two voyages in the year, and for each voyage 620 g. for every ship) produceth 00,300,000

The provision of victual with other necessities for 40 small vintage ships being guessed at 4,000 g. for every ship which make in all the sum of ... 00,160,000

The like for 200 salt ships at 6,000 g. for each ship amounteth to 1,200,000

It is withal to be noted that the ships employed for the trade of Spain continue serviceable 20 or 25 years whereas those which are employed for the East Indies cannot hold more than two or three voyages, beside every one of those ships costeth more than ten of the other.

Whereby it appeareth clearly that the East Indian trade is altogether necessary.

First, because it is much more profitable for the negotiants than the Spanish trade.

Secondly, because the men employed therein do grow richer, as well in that they have no means for the full consuming of their money as also in that by the Spanish trade they can get no more than meat, drink and clothes.

Thirdly, because the country is strengthened with many sufficient seafaring men, there being now in the service in the East Indian Company above 5,000 in 40 ships, which are furnished above the ordinary proportion, with 120 half cortowes and 500 other great pieces.

Fourthly, because that trade doth both enrich and strengthen this country by weakening the enemy's power, whereas contrariwise the Spanish trade doth strengthen them in the profit of tolls and like revenues beside other commodities.

So that the one is necessary and the other dangerous.

2½ pp. Misc. II, 118.

A faithful and true ADMONITION GIVEN BY AN OLD SAILOR to
all UPRIGHT SEAFARING MEN AND WELL WISHERS TO THE
NETHERLANDS.

[1608].—"He that liveth long and is neither blind nor deaf commonly heareth and seeth much, specially he that is not purblind, but can see a kening length at sea, and hath so good a hearing that he can judge what difference is between a good and a bad song. This I may say for myself, I have (by God's grace) been an old sailor that have had many waves of the sea pass over my head and have run through many dangers and great adventures, but not long I cast anchor by Cabo del Fuego, after I had sailed long into Spain, and have made some voyages into strange countries, but now I have given over, and left the sea free unto my sons hoping that they will become honest sailors, and leave also free unto their children. I have seen many things in my days, and have heard much more, but I would I had taken more regard unto many things when I was young, specially those that I have seen in Spain. To tell all that hath happened unto me were over long, only I will show you of the strangest thing that ever I knew which is that I have heard that one called *Signor* that now goes strutting so broad that the world seems to be too narrow for him, wherein in times past he was wont to be so good a fellow that he was content to busy himself about milking of his goats, to make his fig frayles, to gather his oranges, citrons, lemons, figs and raisins, and well pleased if he could be so rich as, besides a cloak, with a cape and a rapier, he might have water and bread to eat with an orange, or an onion, and then he was *hijo d'algo tan bueno come el Rey*, that is a gentleman as good as the King, without once thrusting his mast out of his own country, but with all humility giving 25 *beso los manos* for one good morrow, and was so much used to this silver kind of state, that for the space of 700 years together he served as a boy or a page under the Moores and Sarrasins, but now he is become so proud that he will strike sail to no man. I have many times heard speaking of a strange costly stone which the Alchemists, as I think, call *lapis filtsop*, but some say it is but a tale, yet this is true that this *signior* about 100 years past found a golden staff, which is so long that it reacheth out of the East into the West, as the needle in the compass standeth north and south, which he calleth *las Indias* which staff is of so great a force, and he hath found the means to play and fence therewith so well that he hath by men's hands mowed down both the old and the new world as if he reaped corn, yea and he hath found a way therewith to make men mow and cut down each other. This is wonderful. What would we simple boors say if we could find such a thing as could make one ear of corn cut down another, and yet this is true and I can justify it by the witness of all the people of the East and West Indies, Italy, Germany, France, Sicilia, Granada, Arragon, Navarre, Portingale or other countries, but by no

man better than the Netherlanders, and therefore believe this to be true, for it is no fable and although you think this to be strange, yet believe me that he can not only kill a man with this staff (which is not so strange, for that gold being the heaviest of all metals wheresover it hits, it falleth hard) but therewith also he can strongly smite and "stroake" a man, which "stroakes" are so attractive that whosoever he doth but once smite and "stroake" with that staff, how great an enemy so ever he is unto him, if he once but feel the "stroake," presently in the twinkling of an eye, he is wholly gilt over, and taketh such a pleasure and delight therein that forthwith forgetting all the wrongs that *Signior* hath done unto him, although that he had 100 times a day blown up his house, destroyed his native country, murdered whole churches full of people, burnt and overthrown his towns, burnt his father and mother at a stake and taken all his goods from him, it is all presently forgotten, and he serves him for soles to his shoes, although it should cost him his life, yea the white of his eyes becometh altogether yellow, so that he sees no hurt that *Signior* doth, no although he sees him lie with his own wife or his daughter, and at last he becometh of so small understanding that he brings his own and his friends' heads home to his house that he may do with them as he list. The meaning hereof I cannot conceive. I find the stroke or line in the Holland compasses, but my sea card showeth me that we must shun such stroked fellows as we would flee from rocks in the seas, and that we ought to place beacons upon them, such as stand upon Woolwyck and Twort, and it would be the preservation of many a good ship. All this is apparently to be seen throughout all the world, but when I remember the strange dealing that *Signior* hath used in the Netherlands our native country by force and strength of his staff, it makes me look old with thought, considering that for the space of 40 years together, he hath so bravely stricken, mowed and "stroaked" and caused one Netherlander to mowe and cut down the other (upon hope to win the gold fleece and to lose his own inheritance) that the fields would all be covered over, if those that were mowed and cut down lay still thereon. Amongst the rest I have seen that with one blow he mowed down a strong stiff tree that could not be moved with any storm, but not he himself, for he knew not how to do it, but only by the means of a poor silly straw which he had so gilt with his staff and had made the eyes thereof so yellow, that it leaped headlong into his own destruction, for the tree brake and fell into splinters, but from that tree there sprung a young sprig which at last grew to be a great tree and for the space of 24 years together hath given this *Signior* much work to do so that neither by striking nor stroaking he could never get any advantage upon him, and this tree is now the beauty and glory of the field. But the strongest thing that ever I saw or heard of is that *Signior* never could find the means to match

the Netherlander called Matroos, which is so lusty a fellow at sea that he is always in his way, for that as often as he could find him at sea in the space of 40 years, he still teacheth him to dance a quarante overboard, as if it were a frog, without once caring for the blow or stroke of that golden staff, and at last Matroos became so weary that he ran boldly unto *Signior* and closing with him, with one hand laid hold upon the East end of his staff, *Signior* holding the West end so hard that he pulled the skin off his own hands, and in that manner they have stood pulling at this staff about 10 years together, but for that *Signior* hath no sea feet so that he hath been forced to use his old dance overboard, whereby at last Matroos laid so sure hold upon the East end of the staff that *Signior* began to cry out *Decha villiaco, basta tradidor, al fuego Lutherano* but Matroos caring not for that held the end of the staff so much the harder with one hand and laid the other hand upon his poniard saying "Keep off thou hawk or I will send this out of the East through the middle of thy doublet and make it come out at the West parts thereof, and therewith Matroos gave him so fearful a blow with his poniard in the Straits that the fire sprang out*, wherewith *Signior* was so abashed that he thought verily his staff (without the which he must become as humble as he was before) would have been clean taken from him, for which cause perceiving that he could not strike as he would, and also that he could not move as long as Matroos held the one end of his staff so fast, and that if he strove to get the West end of the staff also, if he should by that means be rid of that golden staff, that he must be forced to help himself with a copper staff, because he could find no other at home and that therewith he could do nothing, he began to speak fair "It is better for me to sail empty home than to vent my golden staff against a pair of sea shoes" (and as men say that he never preacheth but under the gallows) so he being in a great agony said "Signor Matroos, be not so hard, think upon your own conscience, will you take my staff for me, which I have kept these 100 years? Let me have it still, and we will be good friends, and in regard thereof I will let you have your own ship, with cables, tackles, sails and all that belongeth thereunto, without pretending any interest therein; you shall have leave to lade your ship with figs, and shall be a free sailor, and in respect thereof you shall not sail into the East nor West Indies, as far as my staff reacheth, for if you enter therein, then without contrarity you must be content to endure that I beat you about the ears; otherwise I will make you a free sailor, but only there," "I" (said Matroos) "what prate you thus, are you disposed to flout me, this hawk meddles with my ship whereof he hath not so much as a poor nail, he thinks to pay me with mine own money; what play is this? this hawk would make me a sailor, as asses make doctors so that he might lie in the cabin, and I upon the ballast, and I should sail but for

* An allusion to the Dutch victory off Gibraltar on 25 April, 1607.

figs and spars, and so I should be a free sailor on fate ; it is nothing but mockery ; my father was a good sailor and taught me otherwise ; he spake always of hold and lie by, and to give over for no wind ; you seek nothing else but to have your staff free to yourself, therewith to strike, and mow at your pleasure, and first to lay it about my ears ; you must once again go seek such fellow in Naerden ; I will not forget my father's lesson, and still hold my end fast ; I will show you that hawks makes no sailors, but if you will be content that we shall be good fellows and friends, then let us lay the whole staff both East and West end between us, and let each of us have alike thereof, and so we shall both sail like free sailors upon the seas round about the world, and become so good friends that you shall not need to dance the quarante any more overboard, as long as you let me alone ; this is right ; so have my forefathers sailed where they and the merchants thought good, and no man withstood them, but such as sailed to *Cabo de Gryp*, and you, now you have gotten this staff, wherewith you think to overrule all men, if this liketh you not, then I will still hold my East end fast, and he that hath the hardest hands and the best sea feet, he shall hold all the staff ; take and choose ; I will not yield the sea to any hawk. *Signior*, taking no pleasure in this ship talk, and knowing not well what to say thereto, his wits turned about as the wind doth in May, to lay the staff between both, and to look out for the best freight ; he had no will thereunto, perceiving that such a quick and lively sailor would wind his ship thrice about before he could do it once, and that he would outsail him, and to strive at seas was not best for him ; he saw he had no Indian boats nor canoes by him, and knew not how to do for sea shoes, and to dance such quarantos he took no pleasure, perceiving that at that bough he could reach no land. But *Signior* hath the devil's policy in his head ; he will rather melt his staff into 100 vessels than stand to pull with Matroos for the staff. I have heard say (but I know not whether I may report it again) that he seeketh for an herb that is called "truce" which I know not, and I cannot find it in the apothecary's shop, but an old Doctor told me that this herb, being well prepared and drunk, causeth a man to sleep many years together. If *Signior* with fair speeches could attain thereunto to make Matroos take that medicine ; then all were well ; then what cunning were it to get his staff into his own hands, when Matroos were content to sleep so long, for say that though he slept and held the staff still fast in his hand (which I cannot believe) what needeth *Signior* (if the worst fell out) do anything else, but softly saw off the small end of the staff that Matroos holds in his hand and so might have his whole staff free, and although it were a little the shorter, yet it would have the same force still, and he would mow the "stroak" therewith as he did before, being well assured that Matroos should no more lay hold upon his staff, and may be that he

would so well "stroak" Matroos therewith as he slept that he would help him to mow for a good day's hire and to win the golden fleece, or otherwise would find the means to be so well revenged on Matroos that he should not have the means to pull the staff any more unto him.

But I will let it rest as it is, longing sore in mine old days to see how this drawing between them will end. I am not alone for there are many more that have an eye thereunto, but thus much I say that I am well assured that there is no trust in *Signior*, if by any means he once getteth his staff freely into his own hands, although it were somewhat shorter, his fair words would soon be forgotten, he would not leave to strike and fence both on the right and left hand as well as ever he did before, and look well to it, Matroos, now you have gotten in under the staff, you cannot leave it without getting some blows; you must now stand to it; you must not budge, but fall on the lower hand and hold the staff fast and seek to get the West end also, for if you once let it go, you shall never get it again; beware of the sleepy herb as you would do from ratsbane; follow on your course; it is but a little lying by the wind; yet once beyond this point and you have won your voyage; boldly hoist out all your sails; there is no other means to get to the haven whereunto you sail; you may be assured the *Signior* would not have you to prosper; he would gladly make you a sailor on foot, and learn you to dance a quarante over board; will you suffer yourself to be taken with fig baits that will not long continue? then you must get your living with stockfish, spars and clapboards, but this water is too lean. And you that stand and look on, as if you beheld a play in a chamber, lay your hands also to work although they should be bepitched; it concerneth you as much as it doth Matroos; this is the staff that hath so often been laid about your ears; I think you still remember how it tasteth; if Matroos should leave it; or drink any of the sleepy herb, you that stand by would soon feel it, and it would soon blow with you upon the land. Then I believe that you should not so soon find another that for you would stand 40 years at the rudder; then you yourselves must lustily put out the foresail and stand with a helm-staff in your hand, and it may be he that standeth furthest off, although he hath the golden fleece, might peradventure be first that felt it. If Matroos or any other that stand and look on, understand the matter otherwise, then you know not your tides well and when the ship strikes upon the sand, it is too late to look into the Almanac; therefore in time look well unto it; draw a line, pass by the haspel and sail forward.

4 pp. *Copy* [?]. Misc. II, 120.

A Spanish version of the same headed: Un viejo piloto, natural de Monichdam de quien nacio este valenton que primero echo al Español de la mar, hizo este razonamiento.

7½ pp. *Spanish*. Misc. II, 119.

Estat au plus près des CHARGES presentement courantes au
payement DE MESSRS. LES ESTATS DES PROVINCES UNIES.

[?1608].—42 Compagnies de Cavalerie
faisans le nombre de 4521 chevaux de
service and 2097 bidets ; en outre deux
Compagnies de Dragons faisans 350
chevaux portent par mois 123,288*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

360 compagnies d'Infanterie faisans
56,340 hommes coustans par mois 543,147*l.* 13*s.* 3½*d.*

En outre une Compagnie de Danois de
300 testes, and une d' Anglois de 200
testes portans par mois 4652*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.*

fait ensemble 547,799*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

Les frais ordinaires de la guerre repartis
sur les Provinces portent 84182*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

Mais d' autant que la d. somme n'est
pas suffisante pour y fournir, principale-
ment au regard des provisions des fron-
tieres, villes assiegées, où s' attendans de
l' estre, du camp, ponts de bateaux,
service de villes frontieres, et autres frais
inopinés, portans le moins xxxv *m* par
mois de plus ; vient icy 119,182*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

Les frais extraordinaires de l'armée
pris seulement pour six mois montent à 1,500,483*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*

revenant chaque mois de l'année à 125,040*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*

Quand l' armée est plus long temps en
campagne, comme il est souvent neeces-
saire, cest article s' augmente à l'aduenant
parquoy icy

[blank]
50,000*l.*

Les fortifications

Les interests des deniers levez à la
charge de la generalité pour fournir aux
frais des années passez portent par mois
enuiron

30,000*l.*

Pour payer la moitié des debtes plus
pressées

75,000*l.*

Quand l' ennemi mettroit en campagne
deux ou trois armées, il sera neccessaire de
lever et entretenir encores 1200 cheuaux
pour six mois et un mois pour les frais
de la leveé et retraite chaque mois 50,000*l.*
et porte pour sept mois 35,000*l.* fait icy
par chaque mois de l'année

29,166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

En mesme cas il faudra pour la levee
et entretien de 6,000 soldats pour sept
mois comme dessus, à raison de 20,000*l.*
pour chaq. mille par mois, reuient pour
sept mois a 840,000*l.* qui fait par chaque
mois de l' année

70,000*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

En semblable cas les frais d' une
seconde armée tant pour munitions qu'
autres choses necessaires viendront à
monter à 300,000*l.* par an qui fait par
mois

25,000*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

Pour les dessing de l' Admirauté et à
fin de faire la guerre par mer avec plus
de vigueur et d' effect que du passé, et
payer en trois ou quatre années les
arrerages de la d. Admirauté, il faudra
chaque mois

300,000*l.*

Summa 1,549,773*l.* 16*s.* 1½*d.*

Par dessus quoy pour fournier aux necessités urgentes qui
se sont presentées et pour de tant plus secorder les secours
estrangers, la generalité a de temps à autre levé à interest plus
de 3,600,000*l.* Sans ce q' outre cela chaq. province pour
fournir a sa cote a leué à credit en son particulier grandes
sommes. Et par dessus tout ce que dessus les arrerages des
gens de guerre montent à tres notable somme.

2¼ *pp.* Misc. II, 121.

JOHN CONRADUS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, April 29. N.S. Brussels.—Within two days of your
departure I had a letter from my friends, promising to content
you 40*s.* at your coming into England . . . but for other
provision of money they have sent none, making no kind of
conscience what shall become of me. . . I prayed you to take
assurance of them . . if they will pass their word or pro-
vision aforehand for my board in Brussels. . . If they like
not of your kindness nor have conscience of my distress they
will cause you to revoke your word . . . but if the matter
standeth in suspense I pray you entreat them not to trifle but to
deal deal either of or on, contenting you at 6*d.* a week from the
6th April N.S. . . Good Mr. Trumbull be exact with them in
this point because it is the chiefest that I long to hear of. . . .
I would gladly have heard for certain whether the king's pardon
may be had or not and how. . . . If they cause you suddenly
to recall your word I pray you take the money for the time
past from the 26 March O.S. . . wishing them not to leave
me destitute, for it is another manner of matter than ever they
would be willing to make trial of to be in a foreign country
destitute of money, wishing as a friend to both parties that they
will furnish me with 3*l.* or 4*l.* sterling at the least so that I may
be provided in some sort to depart the country. . . . I do
suppose to find assistance in Antwerp or Zeeland; but I pray
you not to let them know that I have any hope of others, for my
acquaintance in that kind is very small and my friends have
been accustomed to think, without reason, that I should pur-
chase new friends and relinquish them. And I do put you in

mind . . trouble not my friends with any notice of your brother's cause, which you told me long since had been chargeable to you, for my younger brother is so sharp witted that he will make an allegory presently of such a thing, therefore . . . let him have no occasion to make authority upon any of your cases. Neither be entreated by them to write this or it is needful . . . but if they have any fancies to write let them write themselves.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. Misc. II, 65.

J. CHANDLER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, April. [*endorsement*].—Although there be some hope of your passing this way towards England, whereby we may have the happiness to see and speak with you, yet fearing lest some other occasions may draw you to take your voyage by Callis I thought good, *ad majorem cautelam* to salute you by these lines whereby if it were possible according to the use of England, I would sell you a wind to bring you safe on shore ; but having not the art to charm I will not be wanting to say a *pater noster* and an *Ave* that I hope shall be more effectual for procuring your good success in your intended voyage, for they shall be said when I am in the heat of my devotions. When you are arrived I will not fail to write you and be bold to trouble you in a business wherein I shall have occasion to use your help which shall be rescounted *à la pareille*.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. XIX, 13.

1609, May 6.—Proclamation requiring all aliens to take out a licence for fishing from the beginning of August next.

2 pp. *French ; copy*. [*S.P. Dom.*, Vol. XLV no. 23 ; Steele : *Tudor and Stuart Proclamations*, Vol. i page 127, no. 1077]. Misc. II, 71.

1609, June 25. Fontainebleau.—Declaration of the King of France to the Princes pretending to the succession of Cleves, etc.

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *French ; copy*. [*There is also a copy in S.P. France*, Vol. LV]. Misc. II, 79.

1609, June 26. Paris.—Royal Edict upon the prohibition and punishment of quarrels and duels. Published in Parlement on 27 June. Printed at Orleans by Saturnin Hotot, after the copy printed at Paris.

7 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *French ; copy*. Misc. II, 81.

1609, July 13. Brussels.—Proclamation of the Archdukes forbidding their subjects, conversing with those of Holland and Zealand or being in them, to engage in any disputes or debates in the matter of religion, but to maintain silence without moving any scandal. Printed at Brussels by Roger Volpius, printer to the Court.

1 p. *Translation*. Misc. II, 87.

WILLIAM DEVICK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, July 13. London.—Being newly arrived in London is ready to show his thankfulness for many courtesies. “I know I am much indebted to Mr. Searle and others and did think to have arrived soon enough to have discharged them and was sorry to find that my cousin Beauvoyre had not performed it for me upon your motion, having means of mine in his hands for such uses. . . . Your last letter gave me good satisfaction in the disproof of the idle report which was brought to Gernsey by a fool from the mouth of some knave.”

1 p. Misc. II, 90.

1609, [July 15]. Westminster.—Manifesto of King James for settling the affairs of Cleves and Juliers.

2 pp. *French; copy. Endorsed* 1609 August. [Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, pp. 53-4].

Misc. II, 96.

JOHN CASTLE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Sept. 2. London.—Letter in French of thanks and assurances of regard.

Postscript. Because you should perceive that my French hath had hard bringing up I have therefore clothed it in a Scythian habit. I pray thee let not thy polished skill censure it to Caucasus but be indulgent to the misshaped fashion of it, because I have been the tailor to it. I have no French to express my request to you touching a seal, but in plain English I pray procure me a seal to be cut with the best art you can, having the letters of my name engraven, and some ingenious knott or branch or anything that arrides your conceipt. I would willingly have the seal in a ring but with the slenderest hoop that conveniently may. Disburse the charge and by the faith of an honest man I will repay it with accumulation of thanks. I pray let the seal be of as little a circle as may be. Ned Sherburne kisseth your hand.

1 p. XVIII, 1.

WILLIAM BEECHER to TRUMBULL.

1609, Nov. 9. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 84].

2½ p. III, 118.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY, the
LORD TREASURER.

1609, Nov. 22. Brussels.—Apologises for addressing his rude lines immediately to his lordship, but has received order to do so from his master, Sir Thomas Edmonds. His lordship will have received information from former letters concerning the succession of Cleves and Juliers and other occurrences since the departure of Sir Thomas for England and will not make a superfluous repetition of that which is past.

All those who have seen the Archduke Leopold lately in Henault do confess *quod minuit praesentia famam*, his imbecility being so great (as by report of the Spanish ambassador) he was ashamed in regard of a secular habit which he wore at the time, to present himself before the Infanta and her ladies without his episcopal robes. Neither did they spare to tax him with ignorance and the want of language, alleging that he is not able to express his mind in any other than his mother tongue, nor to scoff at this counsel he brought, which was only a Jesuit, his confessor, whose advice (as is said) doth serve both for the direction of his mind and the government of the actions of his body. It is acknowledged to be true that this said Archduke is assisted in Juliers by 4 or 5 of the Emperor's Council, but as they are all branded with the infamy of presion and partiality because they are all esteemed to be pensioners of Spain so there is but one among them who hath heretofore been P. of the Imperial Chamber or one that hath the reputation to be sufficient for the conduct of any business of importance; and if they were not confident that with the same artifice they may be able to confer the possession of Cleves and Juliers upon their friends by the plurality of soldiers as they are desirous to surprise the Protestants, lest they should be able one day to elect an emperor of their own religion, many are of opinion that they would never be so forward to desire the remitting of the controversy to the Chamber of the Empire, where it can hardly be determined in a century of years.

We have been advertised from Cullen by letters of the 12th inst. that the conference there is not like to take any good effect by reason that the Archduke Leopold maketh answer that the demands of the other Princes are so exorbitant as his power is not sufficient to come to an accord with them until he have obtained a new commission from the Emperor. The coadjutor of Cullen would persuade those Princes to discharge their men of war upon his promise to induce the Archduke Leopold to do the like; which the Princes, taking as scorn . . . have sent some troops with 40 waggons of victuals and munition to attempt the recovery of Brebent castle.

. . . . This resolute proceeding . . hath been the ground of an uncertain rumour . . . that there hath been some light encounter between their men and those of the Archduke Leopold who are reported to have had the worse. . . . Moreover it is certain that Count John of Nassau is lately arrived at Dusseldorp, to assist the said Princes with his advice . . . for the carrying on of their business until the return of the Prince of Anhalt, who is gone to an assembly of the Protestant Confederate Princes of Germany . . at Halle in Swabe. . . .

By the French ambassador resident in this place I have understood that in a late conference between the Marquis Spinola and himself wherein these Princes were charged to have

assisted the Archduke Leopold with money for the maintenance of the wars in Juliers the ambassador allegeth that to his knowledge it was impossible either for the Emperor (who had no revenues than those of Bohemia that would scarce bear the expenses of his Court) or for the Archduke Leopold (who had no other rents than those of his Archbishopric of Strasburg, which are not of any great value) to furnish the means for an army without the help of Spain, it was answered by the Marquis with great asseverance and deep oaths that their Prince, whose treasures were exhausted in the late wars as he may liever want succour for his own occasions, had not done any such thing, affirming that it was not in his power to aid the other by any great sums of money without the privity of all those in . . . these countries. But the ambassador replied that peradventure the provisions might come immediately from Spain. . . . The Marquis being put to silence and not finding what to answer, the other collected that in all likelihood either this Prince delivered unto the Archduke some good sum of money in a cabinet, when he was here, or else it is conveyed by way of Frankfort and Neurembourg.

And yet howsoever these men will embrace great actions and fill the world with a report of their power, it is certainly true that notwithstanding the lessening of their army and the great sums of money which they have levied upon this country towards their extraordinary charge they are at this instant driven to such an exigent for money by reason that the merchants of Antwerp have lately protested a bill of exchange for the sum of 40,000 ducats which should have been paid in Nov. and Dec. upon the king of Spain's refusal to make good upon this fleet an assignation for which he had formerly given them for the repayment of the 70,000 ducats remitted hither not long since, as the castellan of Antwerp, to avoid mutinies, was fain to borrow money of the magistrate to give his soldiers their ordinary entertainment, and Don Rodrigo de Lasso did either make offer or pawn his plate to take up money (as some say) for the expenses of the Archduke's house, and others for a journey towards Spain, wherein he is to be employed about the possession of Cleves and Juliers, for the consulting of which business the Archduke . . . hath sent for the M. Spinola, the said Don Rodrigo and his confessor to Marymont. Jehan van Neyen, the commissary general of the Franciscans . . . is lately sent into France. . . . The subject of his journey is masked under the veil of some affairs for those of his order, albeit I conceive that it will be rather to deal with the French king for compounding the difference between this Prince and the States about the county of Twente and some other points of the treaty, or for the others business of Cleves, or of the Prince of Ligne.

It is conceived here by the more judicious . . . that albeit the Prince doe infinitely desire to settle the possession of Cleves

and Juliers upon the House of Austria, he is nevertheless so far in love with the present truce and so penurious of means, he can very hardly be drawn into new wars.

The greatest hopes of the King's faction consisting in artifice and winning of time, because they know that as the maintaining of an army would in a short space raise the Princes Possessioners in Cleves, so having already stirred up 14 other several pretenders for that succession, they presume to corrupt the nobility of the country and to weaken their party by diverting the assistance of their confederates.

The French Ambassador was of opinion that the Archduke did protract his intention to return hither, partly to avoid all speech with him about the matter of Cleves until he should receive some letters out of Spain, knowing that he had no mission to treat with him about the same, and partly to avoid the importunity of M. de Preaux, who doth press him very hard for a response in the controversy between the Prince of Espinoy and the Prince of Ligne, which is not yet ended. To these may also be added a hard reason that being sovereign of this country and not of the order of the Toison he was unwilling to be here upon St. Andrews day lest he should be forced . . . to give the upper hand to some other lords who are ranked in the precedence of that Order.

From Rome it is advertised that Card. Bellarmine's answer to his Majesty's book is composed with very much temper and wanteth not those terms of respect which are due to . . . so great a monarch. Out of Savoy it hath been also written that a son and a daughter of that Prince were to be embarked for Spain in the galleys of Geneva, the 15th of last month.

I have been informed that the English nuns in this town have made very earnest suit to one Madre Anna, the abbess of a new monastery, founded by these Princes for the order of the Descalças, who hath gone across towards the Infanta, that she would employ her credit to obtain leave for Baldwin and Gerrard to remain here. . . . To which demand she made answer that it was not in her power to alter the resolutions of Princes and it would never be well with them until they were directed by one of their own fraternity. The said Jesuits are as yet remaining at Louvayne, but it is thought shall not be permitted to stay there for any longer time than until they have made up their accounts.

The younger daughter of the Lady Lovell hath very lately placed herself in the English monastery, against her mother's liking and it is bruited here that Sir Wm. Windsor is gone into England; your lordship doth best know whether he have permission of the state to return home or not. The officers of these Princes are now in hand to take a general muster of all the infantry which are retained in their service.

WILLIAM BEECHER to TRUMBULL.

1609, Nov. 24. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 89].
 $1\frac{1}{3}$ p. III, 119.

WILLIAM BEECHER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1609, Dec. 1.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 92].
 2 pp. III, 120.

The SAME to the SAME.

1609, Dec. 8. Paris.—Since my last nothing has happened but the arrival of the Prince of Anhalt in this town and of the Count Mansfeld, who cometh from the Princes of the house of Saxe to make declaration of their right to the succession of Cleeves. I take it that he goeth hence into England.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. III, 121.

The SAME to the SAME.

1609, Dec. 13.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 97].
 2 pp. III, 122.

WILLIAM BEECHER to TRUMBULL.

1609, Dec. 21.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 99].
 2 pp. III, 123.

The SAME to the SAME.

1609, Dec. 28.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 101].
 $2\frac{1}{4}$ pp. III, 124.

[JOHN] DICKENSON to [WILLIAM] TRUMBULL.

1609, Dec. 31. o.s. [*Insert before* "what you say" *on last line but one of p. 212*]. The defects of the general purse here are so great that not long since the States were on the point of casting all those troops which are not repartited on the Provinces; but upon the hope that Zealand and the other Provinces will enlarge their repartition, that deadly stroke is deferred and, as we hope, half avoided. Some perhaps shall be cast and all the rest feel the storm of a second reduction meanwhile the captains live in great anxiety and wish that all the furies were loose to hold their session in Cleveland. Swethen, it seemeth, is too cold for such hot hogs, for although the king be dead and the country divided into two factions, the one for his son and the other for the old king, "the

Polonian," yet we hear of no preparations on either side against that season wherein they may endure the field.

In the matter of the Prince of Condé the French king hath made *un pas de clerc*, which doubtless doth often break his sleep. We hear the Prince speaketh in high terms and a tune too big for his present fortune; that he reputeth himself the true successor to the crown of France. If the Archduke can work a good reconciliation he shall be nothing indebted to the king for his truce with these countries, but rather pay him with an overplus.

Succession of the DUKE of CLEVES.

[?1609].—Ser. Princeps Wilhelmus Juliancensem et Cleviorum Dux ex conjugē sua Maria, regina Hungariae quinque procreavit liberos et post se superstitēs reliquit filium, scilicet unicum Joh. Wilhelmum, filias vero quatuor, Mariam Eleanoram, Annam, Magdalenam et Sibyllam. Duarum prima cum nuptui collocaretur dom. Alberto Frederico duci Prussiae, renuntiavit paternae ac maternae hereditati ea conditione ut si prolis mascula ducum Jul. atque Cliv. deficeret, ducatus omnes et comitatus ad eam tanquam ad primogenitam ejusque haeredes ex corpore suo legitime natos devolverentur.

Altera nupta Dom. Philippo Ludovico Com. Palat. ad Rhenum, Duci Bavariae, promisit quidem se itidem accepta dote renunciaturam esse haereditati omni paternae ac maternae; ita tamen ut si post obitum fratris et legitimorum suorum haeredum Ducatus ac Comit. Jul. cum reliquis juribus, hominibus, terris ac pertinenciis ad sororem primogenitam Ducissam Prussiae devolvantur, praedicta primogenita soror obligata esse debeat ad certam quandam pecuniae summam sibi secundo genitae et reliquis junioribus sororibus numerandam. Si vero contingat ut jam saepius nominata primogenita soror sine haeredibus ex corp. suo legit. procreatis decedat, quod tum omnes praedicti Ducat. Dominia et pertin. ad secundogenitam Annam Palat. Rhēni jure haereditatis transmitti debeant. Et eo quidem tempore quo haec promissio facta est, jam dicta secundogenita filia nihil quicquam scivit de tenore privilegii quod quondam Carolus V. Rom. Imp. anno 1546 concesserat Duci Wilhelmo et suis haeredibus: cujus haec est sententia, si memoratus. Dux Juliensis W. nullos ex suo corpore legitime natos suscipiat haeredes masculos aut si procreet quidem tales qui tamen post modum decedant nullis ex se relictis liberis masculis ex suo corpore prognatis Principatus ditiones et homines suae Cel. Imp. et Romano Imperio feudales ad suas Ducis scilicet Wilhelmi filias vel iis tum temporis defunctis ad superstitēs earum legitimos haeredes masculos ex corp. suo descendentes devolvi, venire et pertinere atque eo casu praedictis filiabus et earum legitime ex suo corp. natis masc. haered. a Caes. Maj. vel ejus in Imperio successore in feudum clementer concedi debeant. Postquam igitur hujus privilegii

tenor ad notitiam secundogenitae filiae ejusdem Dom. conjugis ac mariti parvenit statim soleniter protestati sunt nunquam se in animum induxisse ut huic privilegio cujus contenta antea nesciverunt voluerant quoquo modo renunciare atque ita vel suo vel suorum haered, masc. juri derogare. Idem quoque a tertia et quarta filia quarum illa dom. Johanni Com. Pal. Rheni Duci Bav. haec dom. Carlo Marchioni Burgaviae nupsit, factum est. Cum ergo jam praedicti Ducis Wilhelmi, filius unicus Joh. Wilh. Dux Jul. decesserit ex haec vita, nullis post se relictis liberis, ducissa quoque Prussiae ex sororibus natu maxima elapso pene anno et quidem filiabus duntaxat non etiam filiis aut masculis ex suo corpore prognatis haeredibus relictis, defuncta sit, dubium nullum est quin in successione jam potior et caeteris omnibus praeferenda sit superstes secundo genita defuncti ducis soror et successive earum Primogenitus masculus. Cum enim duo extent quae de successione et haereditate modo delata disponunt privilegia: quorum unum Ducatus, ditiones et pert. velutas perpetuo indivisibiles esse jubet, atque ita secundum introductum et haecenus observatum jus majoratus successionem seniori defert altrum vero ut supradictum est, post obitum Ducis Joh. W. ad successionem vocat superstites ejus sorores et ordine successivo earum haeredes masc. consequens est. Cum primogenita fratri suo non supervixerit nec filios reliquerit ex suo corpore natos quam tamen qualitatem privilegium successionis requirit, jus etiam majoratus non nisi unicum et quidem seniore admittat et per privilegium habilitatum haerodem Romanus quoque Imperator ad executionem concessi privilegii obligatus sit ex capitulatione cum electoribus inita: nec suam Maj. nec Ducissae Prussiae filas aut earum nepotes nec denique juniores defuncti Ducis sorores quicquam pretendere posse quod secundogenitae superstitis sororis et filiorum ejus jura infringere aut impedire ulla legitima ratione queat.

2½ pp. *Copy.* Misc. II, 122.

————— to —————

[? 1609].—Opportunae mihi reditae sunt litterae tuae vigesima Augusti scriptae quando et ego meas ad te cogitabam, quibus nunc eadem opera et iis, si quid sit, rescribam, et simul indicabo, quid potissimum ad has dandas, me impulerit. Communi amico Petro Cole (fuit enim et is mihi cum apud vos essem prope cognitus) operam meam libentissime obtuli, fecique quicquid potui, ut intelligeret quantum ego, ut debeo, commendationi tuae defero, quamque mihi grati sunt, et semper erunt, qui testimonii tui praerogativa muniti ad me veniunt. De litteris tuis ab Henrico Mansfeld mihi traditis, quamadmodum etiam de eo quod mihi a te paratur superioribus meis abunde ad te scripsi, ita ut quod de iis jam tibi dicam non habeo, nisi forte hoc unum adjungam, quod mihi nunquam satis repetere posse videor; scilicet summa tua erga me humanitate

tibi valde astrictum esse, meque semper enisurum ne qua in re officii mei partes desiderentur. Quod autem ad principalem descriptionis hujus causam attinet, hac est quod suboriente nuper colloquio inter Illm. Dom. Com. Arcub. et me de venatione, ego tibi narrabam quae ex te paululum ante meum ex Anglia discessum, audiveram de quadam avi in illis partibus oriunda, quae pisces cum summa spectantium voluptate venari et capere solet. Ad quod cum ipse nonnihil obstupueret, rei novitate commotus, mandavit ad te scriberem, obnixequae peterem ut quicquid de natura, conditione, magnitudine et industria illius avis vel per te aut per alios ad te pervenit, id primo quoque tuo commodo transcribere ne dedigneris. Quod si ad hanc effigies et nomen ipsius avis accidere possent, ego tanto magis tibi devinctum me existimabo, et beneficium ubicunque potero pro meis viribus agnoscere non praetermittam. Atque his vale, et a me ex animo salve.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. Misc. II, 116.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, Jan. 6. o.s. The Hague.—I presume the Sr Robiano is with you ere now. We had thought that all the three would have returned. . . . The fruits of their negotiations appear in an agreement containing 19 articles whereof the first five touch commerce, but nothing of the Antwerp river. The inhabitants of these countries are to be used, in point of trade, as British subjects. Order is to be taken for decent burial places for those of them who die in your parts. As to confiscation the 6th article runs “*Tous biens et droits qui, suivant le traité, réciproquement sont restitués, ou doivent encore estre restitués aux vieulx propriétaires . . . ou pourront estre vendus par iceulx propriétaires, sans qu’ il sera besoing d’ impetrer . . . consentement particulier . . . exceptée la propriété des Rentes, qui de la part des fisques en la place de biens vendus seront recognus.*” Hereby you may see that in most cases there may be an absolute sale, which would before be only during the truce.

The audiencer and Masius seem to derive in part the colour of their longer abode here from those contraventions of the treaty wherewith they charge these States. . . . We think they find fresher advertisements here of the proceedings in the cause of Cleve . . . than they can at home; neither is it inconvenient for them to observe how these men carry themselves in the different, although the mystery be not great, for if La Boderie does what is expected both my l. and these men’s deputies will take their journey into those quarters, not caring who may know it. The restitution of confiscated goods must likewise have place in Burgundy and Charlerois. The States have exhibited a note of those points wherein the Archdukes have not observed the treaty. All are of particular matters save that of tolls on the Rhine, Maas and

Scheldt and the question of the Twent. In the end they declare that unless these things be redressed there is no likelihood that either of the kings will mediate. The Danish Ambassador at Dusseldorp gives some hope of the Saxon's conformity, which is the readiest way to a speedy and good end for, although his titles be idle, his alliance both within and without the empire is great and draweth with it no weak consequence.

1 p. XXII, 1.

1610, Jan. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.—Speech of the French Ambassador, M. de Boissise to the Assembly of the Protestant Princes at Halle. [*There is a copy of this speech in S. P. Flanders*, Vol. ix, f. 331].
 $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Latin* ; *copy*. Misc. II, 42.

DE VILLIERS HOTMAN to TRUMBULL.

[1610], March 22. Düsseldorf.—Our Palatine has returned after 3 months' absence. Many young German princes will be coming to see this war, which is warming up in earnest. The levies will be great on both sides. Col. Ketter has gone to Holland for these PP. to hasten the coming of the two French regiments or of the 4000 English promised by your king, and to get M. Winoud to come. M. de Boissise is going to find Bavaria and the Electors. Let us have your news of England and what resolution is taken upon these affairs.

We have lost the house of Roerik, but as a set off the fort of Overaussem is surrendering to these PP. on payment of 1500 thalers; it is small but fairly good, between Juliers and Cologne.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French*. XXVII, 40.

WILLIAM BEECHER to TRUMBULL.

1609[–10], March 21. o.s. Paris.—Has found a place, as desired, for Evans, who brought his letters, with a gentleman in the country, until some more convenient service can be found. Meanwhile, has furnished him with 40s. and asks for repayment.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. III, 116.

J. BEAULIEU to TRUMBULL.

1610, March 22. London.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 135].

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. IV, 48.

J. BEAULIEU to TRUMBULL.

1610, March 29. London.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 144].

3 pp. IV, 78.

J. BEAULIEU to TRUMBULL.

1610, April 26. London.—[The first 1½ pp. printed in Winwood: *Memorials* iii, p. 152]. Mr. Levinus hath now access to his Majesty for presenting letters and preferring bills but not with the advantage he expected of following the king upon whose departure my Lord Treasurer willed him to give up the papers he had unto Sir Thos. Lake.

There hath been another bloody duel between Sir John Egerton's son, near kinsman to my Lord Chancellor and one Morgan, who, having killed his enemy, scaped himself very narrowly having had two grievous wounds. Yesterday came report of a murder committed by eleven thieves who robbed a company of seven merchants on the highway and then killed them all. This fell out in Salisbury plain where all the thieves were taken, who are shortly to be brought hither. . . .

The plantation of Ireland goes well forward, there being news of the safe arrival there of above 200 workmen, sent for the building of the towns.

Here I could rejoice you with news of the lost sheep, if there were no gall with the honey. Old Gaspar Carrie gave notice to his wife of his arrival at Plymouth. When he left us at Brussels he was to have gone to Brittany, but went instead to Seville. Returning thence he with twelve merchants more was taken by a Turkish pirate. One of the merchants redeemed him and they came together to Plymouth, when he fell grievously sick as the result of his hardships. In a second letter to his wife he reports that both of them have been searched for pirates, so they resolved to depart towards Italy. His poor wife knoweth not what to do.

Upon Sunday last the King feasted the Duke of Wirtemberg and two days after M. Caron made a great feast to the States Ambassadors and to M. de la Boderie, where many other gentlemen, among them my Lord, did assist and caroused with the Dutchmen plentifully. . . .

I have not heard that there have been of late any execution of priests in these parts, at least I am sure that at the late sessions, when Capt. Lambert was hanged and 6 or 7 more with him there was never a priest among them, but rather it is here a general complaint that there is not that strict hand held against them that their daily practices and licentiousness do require and deserve.

3 pp. iv, 84.

1610, May 2.—Proposal of the Emperor at the Diet of Prague, to the electors, princes and other ambassadors assembled, drawing attention to the violent invasion of his government and asking their advice and counsel as to the means whereby his authority may be restored.

1½ pp. *French; copy*, Misc. II, 139.

J. BEAULIEU to TRUMBULL.

1610, May 2. London.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 153, except the end, which follows]. Don Alonso di Velasco is at length arrived here, but we hear of no ambassador to come yet from your parts. We shall have little hope to carry you from hence into France with us, and you may now resolve what course to take about your wife.

Mr. Kirkham was recently sent to France by my Lord Treasurer with letters to my Lord Cranborne. Our preparations for the journey are very slow and almost stopped by these treaties, whereof we must see an end afore we can set forward. I doubt the going of the King of France in person to Juliers will prove a further cause of delay, except we be put to follow him.

Here is a constant report that a company hath been bestowed in your parts upon the murtherer Blount.

2½ pp. IV, 85.

J. BEAULIEU to TRUMBULL.

1610, May 9. London.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 159].

4 pp. IV, 86.

[? MR. MARKHAM]* to [? TRUMBULL].

[1610, May].—Le 20 du mois de May [?] par avertissement qu'avoit receu Reitmaster Leichtensteine que le Colonel Barlo devoit aller faire un conuoy vers Erkelens et ramener quelques viours à Juliers est sorti hors de Hinsberg le Conte Frederick William Solmes avec sa compagnie de caualerie par le commandement que leur auoyt donné son Ex. le prince d' Anhoult de se tenir prest et sur leurs gardes pour ce subiect, et ayan donné les rendezvous à ceux de Duren, Titre, Linnich, Grevenburch comme aussi à Colonel Rurst lequel s'est trouué avec le Conte Jehan Georges de Solme Capitayne enuiron avecq six vingt mosquetaires. Sur ce a le Reitmaster Lichtenstein raconte le d. conuoi fait enuiron de 700 hommes les a entretenu amasés et escarmoties avec eux jusques à ce que les susd. troupes de cavallerie et les dts. mosquetaires sont arriüés. Lors le conuoi s'est ensuré et enbariquadé dans leurs chariots que apporterent leurs vivres les harquebusiers deschargerent leurs carabines tous les cheuaux des dits chariots où ils rompent avec desordre de ca et dela leur baracade les mosketiers les incommodeant de l' un costé et nostre caualerie les chargeant avec leur picques sestan ensuiuie en une troupe, les ont defaictes prins prisonniers enuiron 400 hommes quelques officiers avec six Captaynes et tué sur la place le Colonel Barlo son lieutenant Mr. de [blank] et un autre Captayne avec 250 hommes, et

* In his letter of the 17th May Hotman explains that Mr. Markham is supplying his default.

auron prises tout leur viviers, et bagage et emenés en nos garnisons ; [blank] de nos officiers sont demeures mort et un autre cornette blessé avec [blank].

This is the last defeat Monsieur Hottman hath not leisure to write you and you know my scribbling humour to satisfy my friends.

Monsieur le Prince d'Anhalt partit de la Haye le 27 d'Aprill sur les 8 heures de soir, arriva le lendemain matin à Utrecht, où ayant parlé à Monsr. le Conte Ernest de Nassau se donna le mesme jour jusques à Nimegen où il trouua Monsr. le Conte Henri accompagné des deux Contes Jehan Ernest et Jean de Nassau qui estoient allés deuant pour assembler les compagnies de cauallerie que Messrs. les Estats auoyent commandé de suiure son Ex. poursuiuant la resolution prins à la Haye de battre si l'occasion permettoit les troupes ennemies que on auoyt sceu sejourner au pays de Liège et y fayre un infinité de degats et insolences ; doncque mon dit Sr. accompagné de Monsr. son nepheu et des Princes de Naussau, parties de Nimegen le lendemain 29 d'Aurill avec les compagnies de cauallerie qui y sont, et passa par Grave où la cavallerie de la garnison de Liceu le joyngt avec 250 Mosquetaires qu' on menoit en chariot pour estre tant plus frais au besoign, plus trouua au partir dela d'autre compagnie d' autre lieux et encor avec le lendemain 30 du d. mois venans de Breda et ailleurs de sorte que le tout faisoit 28 compagnies de cauallerie sans l' infanterie susdicte, ausquelles tous commandoit susd. Conte Henry, ainsi en fin les toutes estans ralliés son Ex. arriua sur le dix heure du soir en un village au Liege nommé le Pel où ayant commandé faire repaistre les cheuaux et en aduis que les ennemis n' en estoient que 7 ou 8 heures de la, monte à cheual à 2 heures apres minuit et arriua avec toutes les troupes si pres du quartier des ennemis. Le lendemain ensuiuant sur le midi qu' ils ne scauoyent pas plustot estre venus qu' ils n'ouissent sonner les trompettes de trois compagnies qui donnerent dans le village de Mechelen demi lieu de la Meuse et 2 or 3 de Mastrich et ancor le deux donnant en un autre village pres de la auxquels deux villages logerent 4 compagnies de cauallerie ennemi à scauoir celle de Conte de Salme, celle de jeune Baron de Creange, celle d'un Italien nommé Jehan de la Reina et un aultre, lesquels compagnies estoient entierement deffaites, les hommes parti tués, parti pris avec les susdit Capitaynes de la Reina florentine qui fut pris, le Lieutenant de Baron de Creange ayant esté tué avec un cornette. Pendant que ceste execution se faisoit, les autres compagnies estan logis enuiron un lieu de chemin de la eurent le loisir de se sauuer qui ça qui là ce qu' ils ne scauent si bien faire qu' ils ne perdisent plusieurs de leurs hommes et cheuaux, que deux autres compagnies de nostre poursuiuoient. Quoy estant fayct on sceu que le baron d'Anholt qui est de ce payes de Liège où d'enuiron, tenoit bon avec son regiment d' infanterie qui faisoit 1,100 ou 1,200 hommes avec quelque peu

de cauallerie pres de Chasteau Roursi appartenant au Sr. du lieu, [blank] de Madame la Marquise de Bonivet. Son Ex. donc resolu avec le d. Sr. Conte Henry les attaquer et pour ceste fin fist mettre pied à terre a un compaignie de Dracourt qui se mirent avec l'infanterie menés par le cont Jehan Ernest de Nassau de sorte que ceste infanterie barricadée derriere de fosses et haies faisait attaques d'un costé de la compaignie de M. le conte Maurice et de deux aultres au milieu de celle de Monsr. le conte Henry où estoyt son Excellence avec Monsr. son nepheu et au depart l'infanterie que suiuyoient instamment, lors que les compaignies susdites enfonsoyent en un ou deux endroits les barricades tellement que le susd. Baron d'Anholt Colonel de ses troupes ayant esté blessé au bras droit chassé dans l'eau et prins et deux capitaynes tués, tout fut dissipé et parti tué parti noyé jusques au nombre de 300 et dauantage. Le reste que n'estaient tué ou pris se retira dans un cloistre de religieux tout contre la d. maison de Zezours dont ils tiroient force mosquetades contre nostre infanterie et parti de nostre cauallerie pendant que les autres despechoient ceux qui nauoyent peu gaigner le cloistre susd. Mais il fin fu un contrechARGE de tant de mosquetades et arquebusades contre eux que le logis s'en allumé en fin avec le cloistre et eglise tellement que furent contraints se retirer dans le court enfermé de bonnes murailles où ils commencerent à devenir à capitulation et se rendirent en fin à discretion ; et y fut trouué plus de 400 dedans avec trois Caps. une enseigne et le Lieut. Colonel avec force autres officiers qui furent tous menés au soir au susd. village Mecheln que son Ex. choisit pour son parti ceste nuit la, tellement que par la grace de Dieu il fut ce iour la defaictte entierement le 4 compaignies de cauallerie, les autres chassés et dissipés pour la plus grande partie et le susd. regiment entierement defaict et toutes [sic] leurs officiers ou tués ou prins avec un bonne partie du regiment de Rauscheburg qui perdoit entre autres son nepheu le Cap. Helmont fils de sa soeur faisant une compaignie de 300 hommes, le nombre de prisonniers montant à 600 hommes et le nombre de cheuaux pris à plus de 200. Il fut pris la mesme iour au dela de la Meuse 27 cauallerie de l'ennemi par les troupes de Monsieur le conte Solms contre lequel il faisoit guerre. Du nostre n'esté perdu plus de 12 ou 15 hommes en tout ou enuiron autant de cheuaux, ce fut au premier iour de mois de May. Le Baron d'Anhalt prisonnier avec son alfiere, 59 soldats, le Lieut.-Colonel du mesme regiment avec son alfiere, deux sergents et 70 soldats de la compaignie de Franxino y compris son sergent, 33. De la compaignie de Haulx, y compris son sergent, 33. De la compaignie de Haux, y compris l'alfiere, la compaignie Thom prisonnier le Cap. et avec son sergent, 26. La compaignie Cassant, 24. La compa. Morla prisonnier et [blank], 3. L'alfiere de Co. Helmont prisonnier et 44. L'infanterie en tout 319. La caualleria : Le Cap. Jean della Reina avec

son Lieutenant et cornet et 27 cauall. De la compagnie de Belmon 1 caporal, 4 cavaliers. De la compagnie de Comte de Salms 37. De la compagnie de Baron de Creange 32. En toute la cavalliere 80 [*sic*]. Faut noter que icy ne sont comptés les prisonniers que logioient au village de Mechelen.

This paper is now fetched from me. I can write no more neither remains any news of importance the form containing the sum in so ill a hand and so "evell" French as you must help the faults by your discretion.

[*Margin*]. Monsr. Hotman lent me these having no leisure himself to write them.

2 pp. *Unsigned*. Misc. II, 125.

WILLIAM BEECHER to TRUMBULL.

1610, June 6. N.S. Paris.—Sir Thomas Edmonds arrived here two days since and I am preparing to return to England in a few days. I only write to take my leave and to assure you of my desire to serve you and to entertain the friendship begun between us.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. III, 128.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1610, June 10. [London].—My lord ambassador [Edmondes] embarked on Sunday for Dieppe. The last [French] letters say that in discourse *la Royne Regente* is taxed for her slight mourning, which makes suspicion that she was privy to the plot, or knew of a forewarning from a secret hand what would happen. De Rosny is said to be hurt, so was it reported of Ct. Maurice. Some say the King of Spain's children are poisoned at a banquet and your Infanta proclaimed *heretière*.

The business of Parliament goes on slowly and confusedly. The Lower House takes upon them the caring for the King and his, and will have the state secured in good earnest. The first step (after much misunderstanding between the King and them) they have gained by procuring the late proclamation against restraining Recusants. Other main points are but hatching. The King *commence se ranger à la volonté des Estats*, I mean of the Commons still, for the Lords or some of the chiefest of his Council have *bon gré mal gré luy* carried him in a cloud that he could not distinguish between judgments or affections, being clear now (for the populace can say there was never a House so honest to this state, as the Commons are).

If his Majesty wills, there will be means to accommodate all our difficulties . . . with sound remedies, yet is he so distracted with variety of opinion, from a number about him, especially Scots, that though he would, he cannot resolve that he desires, which is the cause that, as often as he can, he absents himself the town, yet quickly fetched again every occasion which troubles him.

The Prince's creation is past safely.

We hearken still after the affairs of Cleves, and what issue will happen is much desired, for thereon depends some new alterations.

Your advertisements hither are well taken.

For your virginal lessons, Robin Henlake, for whom I bought a book, and who undertook to fill it with the best, is dead.

The enclosed is from Sir William Waad, *olim* Ambassador at Const.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *Holograph ; seal.* XIV, 35.

J. BEAULIEU to TRUMBULL.

1610, June 26. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 188, which omits the last page, containing various items of news].

3 pp. IV, 92.

MATTHIAS, KING of HUNGARY to the EMPEROR
RUDOLPH II.

1610, Dec. 29. N.S.—[A copy of this letter is in *S. P. Germany, Empire*, Vol. II.]

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *German.* Misc. III, 176.

ELENOR HAGE [?] to MRS. TRUMBULL, at Brussels.

[Undated].—"It is a great while since I received your letter and you may think because I have not answered it that it may be by some neglect of you, but in truth it is not, for at the time when I received your letter, my husband was very sick, and when he is not well I am so distracted with thinking of things for his recovery that I can think of nothing else. Upon his recovery the master of the office in which my husband writes came unto us very dangerously sick that I could not have time, and upon his being well, I fell very sick, and so still do remain and not perfectly well. These things may persuade you that I did not forbear to answer you without cause. I hear by Mr. Bealey [Beaulieu] that you fear she is in a consumption. Therefore let her forbear to take the diet until March and let her drink every morning a caudle made with 4 eggs in half-a-pint of ale, but put no spice in it, only mace and let her drink good store of cullasses made after this manner—take calf's feet a cooke [*sic*] break them all to pieces and boil them with agrimony and strawberry roots and leaves slice in white and yellow saunders a little of each, a chive or two of mace, a little rosemary and a handful of corans—let this boil until it be to pieces very softly; then strain it and season it with a little red rose water, varges [?] verjuice] and sugar and drink of this jelly 2 or 3 times a day; for the green salve you have, there is no better, for it doth cleanse and heal but you must tent it to the bottom, but I have here sent you another as good, but

you must tent the sore to the bottom with it, which is made as followeth—hart's suet, rosin and parrosine [?] of each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. olibanum, mirr, white wax, turpentine, of each 4 ounces, mastick 1 ounce, camphor 2 drachms, white wine a pottle, and boil it until the wine be wasted. This is a perfect healer and drier; after you have tented it, spread plasters thereof and lay all over the thigh. I do not a little wonder it healeth no better. She knoweth that it was perfectly whole by the space of 2 or 3 months, and she very fat and well. Pray let me hear by the next return of her health, and I pray believe that I will omit nothing that I know will procure her health. . . . Our love to Mrs. Elizabeth Brest.

1 p. *Holograph*. Misc. i, 181.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to [SIR CHARLES CORNWALLIS].

[1605, May].—According to my promise made unto your L. before my departure out of England to hold correspondence with your L. . . . I have been careful to write unto your L. since my arrival here, but I could not give that satisfaction therein which I desired for that I find that the ordinary means of sending from hence to be but once in a month, and therefore, because I would not longer defer the time of writing to your L. I have been now forced to use the help of the Spanish ambassador for the conveyance of my letters unto you.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet; draft. Misc. i, 119.

JOHN MORE to JOHN SANFORD at Brussels.

1606, Dec. 18. London.—Now that I have gotten some leisure to observe my friends I would in no wise leave you unsaluted, to whose merit I acknowledge to owe all reverence and respect. I have not been unmindful of the books you gave me in charge to provide. . . . Before my departure from the Hague towards Emden the books were not to be found there, but a bookseller promised to recover them for me, which promise I did not prosecute because in so long an interim you might have furnished yourself elsewhere. If not, I will employ my best endeavours to provide them.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXXII, 2.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1606, Dec. 21]. St. Thomas day at night.—By this time I hope Mr. Beaulieu is arrived after his long absence. Since his departure nothing has happened in matter of general occurrences. I promised to write as long as I live here to let you know from time to time what becomes of me. I do attend every hour letters and might sooner have expected them if the parliament business did not busy my friends that they have

no leisure for so small pains. To-morrow will arrive Mons. Buzenval, who is discharged from his employment near the States. I acknowledge your care to send my letter to the Hague. Your favour to procure an answer from the prior is likewise kindly accepted on all hands. I am not so able as ready to requite your pains for your continual imparting your affairs for the public to me, but you will understand that this town was never so barren of ought worth the writing. I am so inapt to seek new acquaintance that for the most part I keep my lodging. What I am is yours and if it please God to send me health and to bestow any fortune when I may hope to be of more use to you, no friend shall sooner command my service. From my lodging vis à vis du College de Montaigu.

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